History of Kansas

BY

NOBLE L. PRENTIS

REVISED EDITION

HISTORY is a revelation, not a recital. It is more than a random record of facts, for facts are not derelicts floating hither and thither on an unknown sea. They are light-houses for the enlightenment and guidance of intelligent voyagers. And he who throws facts together as one throws dice is not a historian—he is a juggler in events, for so great an authority as Macaulay has said that "facts are the mere dross of history." "History is a divine poem," said President Garfield, "in which every nation is a canto and every man a word." Only those, therefore, who regard facts as milestones on the road of progress are capable of writing history. "The historian," said Schlegel, "is a prophet looking backwards."

Noble L. Prentis was such a seer. He gathered facts, not as a child gathers trinkets, but as a scientist gathers data. He saw significance, purpose and design, in events. He was an interpreter as well as collator of facts, and this work which bears his name has soul in it, as well as facts in it—without which an alleged history is not worth the reading.

I knew this divinely gifted man intimately. A great soul was his. He was, perhaps, the most popular and prolific writer who ever touched pen to paper in this State. No subject was commonplace under the magic of his facile and versatile pen. His prodigious memory was a storehouse of history, and his analytical mind and great soul enabled him to place proper value upon occurrences, and to preserve in this concrete form the salient and essential facts in the evolution of the State. Into this garner a great and good man has put the ripened harvest of life rich in experience, in knowledge and in wisdom, and left it as a dower of wealth to the schools of Kansas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, May 1-'05. E. W. HOCH.

Noble L. Prentis

A HISTORY OF KANSAS

BY

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PREFACE.

The attempt has been made, in preparing this volume, to give, within a convenient compass, the most interesting and material occurrences and events in the history of the rise of a great Free State from a wilderness. Harrowing details and discreditable happenings have been purposely omitted.

The story has been told as a record of courage, steadfastness, and increasing devotion to the principles of human freedom and national union.

No attempt has been made to "write down" to the supposed intellectual capacity of children. Students old enough to enter upon the study of the history of an American State, it is believed, will find all the statements and conclusions comprehensible.

It is to be hoped that the reader or student will consider this small and necessarily limited history of one State, as a help and introduction to the study of the history of the American Union, which should be the pride and privilege of every American citizen in youth and age.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

The Prentis History of Kansas as presented has been thoroughly revised and carefully edited. That which was valuable in the earlier editions has been retained and much new material has been added.

The book has been worked over with the purpose in view of rendering it more teachable and of making the story of the State in all its richness of deep interest to the young student. To this end, the subject matter has been carefully outlined, events have

been arranged with the most significant in the foreground, and telling scenes have been vividly described. The story of Coronado, the life of the Indian, the toil of the missionary, the exciting times of the struggle, the lonely heroic life of the pioneer homesteader on the prairie, all are written with an idea of bringing to the mind of the student, not a dry array of facts but scenes of real life. Foot notes judiciously selected give interesting events and lend color and tone.

The philosophy of history is carefully worked out in the Territorial Period—beginning with the development of slavery in the United States and continuing through the contest in Congress to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill which was made to get the slavery question out of Congress and into the Territory. The inevitable result follows and the struggle in Kansas begins. The Topeka movement is organized and runs for a time side by side with the Territorial government until final victory comes in the triumph of the Free State Party.

The State and Territorial periods are divided into administrations. This is done to show events in their relation to each other and to reveal the different periods as scenes in the life of the State. Yet these events are so written that anyone desiring to study certain subjects, for instance, The Topeka Movement, The Development of the People's Party, Prohibition or The Work of the Women of Kansas, may follow the subject through the administrations without difficulty.

The heroic defense of the State, the patriotic service of the Kansas soldier in the Civil War, the bravery of the boys who volunteered in the Spanish-American War, are subjects that are handled so as to develop appreciation and patriotism.

The value of maps in the study of history has long been acknowledged. The maps of the text have been carefully made. Every place mentioned should be located by the student.

For the lower grades, the stories of the text will be found fascinating. Kansas has a history of remarkable interest and great value in both her own and national life. The children of so notable a State should know of its greatness, and be inspired by the heroes who builded even better than they knew.

With a deep sense of gratitude to Miss Race for her intelligent, conscientious and earnest work in the thorough revision of the text, and with sincere appreciation of all kindly criticisms and words of commendation, the publisher sends out this new edition, believing that a generous reception awaits it. A love for Kansas History on the part of the children and youth of the State which Mr. Prentis loved is reward sufficient for the writer.

CAROLINE PRENTIS.

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CONTENTS.

PAGE.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I. NATURAL KANSAS..... 11

THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION.

CHAPTER II. SPANISH EXPLORATION..... 16
III. FRENCH EXPLORATION..... 24
IV. AMERICAN EXPLORATION..... 31
V. SOME FAMOUS TRAILS..... 42

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

CHAPTER VI. THE COUNTRY SET APART FOR THE INDIANS. 51
VII. INDIAN TRIBES AND CUSTOMS..... 54
VIII. MISSIONS, TRADING POSTS AND FORTS.... 59

THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

CHAPTER IX. THE ORGANIC ACT.—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL..... 67
X. KANSAS TERRITORY..... 71

THE STRUGGLE IN KANSAS.

XI. GOVERNOR REEDER'S ADMINISTRATION..... 79

THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE.

XII. GOVERNOR SHANNON'S ADMINISTRATION... 88
XIII. GOVERNOR GEARY'S ADMINISTRATION....104
XIV. GOVERNOR WALKER'S ADMINISTRATION....109
XV. GOVERNOR DENVER'S ADMINISTRATION.....116

MAKING THE CONSTITUTION.

XVI. GOVERNOR MEDARY'S ADMINISTRATION....121

THE PERIOD OF STATEHOOD.

STATE CONSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER XVII. GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ADMINISTRATION, 1861-1863 141
XVIII. GOVERNOR CARNEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1863-1865 151
XIX. GOVERNOR CRAWFORD'S ADMINISTRATION, 1865-1869 172

THE PERIOD OF STATEHOOD—CONTINUED.

YEARS OF GREAT IMMIGRATION. PAGE.

XX. GOVERNOR HARVEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1869-1873 183
XXI. GOVERNOR OSBORN'S ADMINISTRATION, 1873-1877 189
XXII. GOVERNOR ANTHONY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1877-1879 198

ECONOMIC GROWTH.

XXIII. GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S ADMINISTRATION, 1879-1883 202
XXIV. GOVERNOR GLICK'S ADMINISTRATION, 1883-1885 210
XXV. GOVERNOR MARTIN'S ADMINISTRATION, 1885-1889 215

POLITICAL CHANGES.

XXVI. GOVERNOR HUMPHREY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1889-1893 224
XXVII. GOVERNOR LEWELLING'S ADMINISTRATION, 1893-1895 241
XXVIII. GOVERNOR MORRILL'S ADMINISTRATION, 1895-1897 250
XXIX. GOVERNOR LEEDY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1897-1899 256

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

XXX. GOVERNOR STANLEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1899-1903 265
XXXI. GOVERNOR BAILEY'S ADMINISTRATION, 1903-1905 275
XXXII. GOVERNOR HOCH'S ADMINISTRATION, 1905-1909 281
XXXIII. GOVERNOR STUBBS' ADMINISTRATION, 1909 288
XXXIV. INDUSTRIAL KANSAS 292
XXXV. EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS 297
XXXVI. KANSAS LITERATURE 300

APPENDIX.

DESCRIPTION OF COUNTIES 321
ORGANIC ACT 346
ADMISSION INTO THE UNION 352
CONSTITUTION 356
KANSAS TERRITORIAL OFFICERS, 1854-1861 383
STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS, 1861-1909 384

Kansas State Capitol. See description in Paragraph 401.

A HISTORY OF KANSAS.

INTRODUCTORY.

CHAPTER I.

NATURAL KANSAS.

1. Description.—Kansas has been described by geologists as a part of the great plain stretching from the Mississippi River on the east to the Rocky Mountains on the west. It is 408 miles long by 208 miles wide and should be looked upon as a block, in the plain, constituting an essential part of it and not specially different from other portions lying on either side of it. The average altitude is 2,000 feet above the sea level. The altitude rises approximately from 750 feet on the eastern boundary to about 4,000 feet on the extreme western boundary. The lowest point in the state is in the southeastern part at Coffeyville in Montgomery county. It is 734 feet above the sea level. At the mouth of the Kansas River in Kansas City the elevation is 750 feet. The highest point in the state is in the northwestern part at Kanorado in Sherman county, where the altitude is 3,906 feet. The general effect is that of an immense prairie, rising westward into a very high prairie, but the appearance is not that of a flat and boundless plain. The waters of the state, which generally flow eastward, have an average fall for the whole state of nearly eight feet to the mile.

Although the surface is a great plain sloping eastward, its minute topography is often rugged and varied; valleys 200 feet deep, bluffs and mounds with precipitous walls 300 feet high; overhanging rocky ledges and remnants of cataracts and falls in numerous streams giving a variety of scenery, are to be observed all over the eastern

Scene on the Marmaton, Bourbon County, Kansas.

part of the state, and to even a greater extent in some portions of the west.

2. **Story of Kansas Nature in Its Literature.**—All the natural features of this great rectangle; all the varying aspects of the earth, as touched by the shaping hands of the seasons; all the shifting panorama of the skies; all

the myriad voices of the winds; the shine of shallow, wide and wandering streams; the fringing trees that watch the waters as they pass; the lovely charm of each rocky promontory that looks out upon the sea of grass, all these have proved to be the inspiring and informing spirit of Kansas literature.

In all that has been written in prose and verse since first the wide wilderness heard the cautious but advancing feet of the pioneer, the story of Kansas nature has been told. Readers of books written in Kansas find impressions made on mind and heart, by sun and cloud, by drouth and rain, by calm and storm, and witness the procession of the days of the Kansas year. Days when, as one has written, "the broad, wintry landscape is flooded with that indescribable splendor that never was on sea or shore—a purple silken softness that half veils, half discloses the alien horizon, the vast curves of the remote river, the transient architecture of the clouds—and days without clouds and nights without dew, when the effulgent sun floods the dome with fierce and blinding radiance, days of glittering leaves and burnished blades of corn, days when the transparent air, purged of all earthly exhalation and alloy, seems like a pure, powerful lens, revealing a remoter horizon and a profounder sky."

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What are the dimensions of the State of Kansas?—What is the average altitude?—Locate the highest and lowest points.—Make a relief map of the State, showing the river valleys, the general slope of the land and the highest and lowest points.—How has Kansas nature affected its literature?—Make collections of poetry and prose written in Kansas and notice the nature touches.

PERIOD OF EXPLORATION.

Quivira—Kansas.

In that half-forgotten era,
With the avarice of old,
Seeking cities he was told
Had been paved with yellow gold,
In the Kingdom of Quivira—

Came the restless Coronado
To the open Kansas plain,
With his knights from sunny Spain;
In an effort that, though vain,
Thrilled with boldness and bravado.

League by league, in aimless marching,
Knowing scarcely where or why,
Crossed they uplands drear and dry,
That an unprotected sky
Had for centuries been parching.

But their expectations eager
Found instead of fruitful lands,
Shallow streams and shifting sands,
Where the buffalo in bands
Roamed o'er deserts dry and meager.

Back to scenes more trite, yet tragic,
Marched the knights with armor'd steeds;
Not for them the quiet deeds;
Not for them to sow the seeds
From which empires grow like magic.

Never land so hunger-stricken
Could a Latin race re-mold;
They could conquer heat or cold—
Die for glory or for gold—
But not make a desert quicken.

Thus Quivira was forsaken;
And the world forgot the place
Through the lapse of time and space.
Then the blue-eyed Saxon race
Came and bade the desert waken.

—Eugene Ware.

CHAPTER II.

SPANISH EXPLORATION.

3. Narvaez Expedition—Cabeca de Vaca.—Cabeca de Vaca[1] in 1536 was probably the first European to traverse the Western plains. He lived in Seville, Spain, where Narvaez was raising his forces for the colonization of Florida, and being a friend of the king, received the appointment of royal treasurer and high sheriff of the enterprise. The expedition started in 1527 with four ships and four hundred men and landed in the southeastern part of North America. In the wilds of the newly discovered country the army became scattered and demoralized. When the boats in which a remnant had taken refuge were wrecked off the coast of Texas, none escaped except Cabeca de Vaca, two other Spaniards and a negro. These were cast ashore on one of the islands of Matagorda Bay. They were taken prisoners by the Indians, who had never seen white or black men before and who regarded their captives as supernatural beings. For six years they were carried from tribe to tribe. Finally Cabeca and his party secured their freedom, and for three more years wandered over the plains trading with the Indians and exploring the country. It is thought by some historians that Cabeca de Vaca came upon the Indian trail, later called the Santa Fe, and followed it far

1. Pronounced, ka-bā′-sa-da-vä′-ka.

into New Mexico. In 1536, he reached the Spanish settlements on the Pacific. The importance of this expedition to Kansas history lies in its effect. On his return to Spain, Cabeca painted in such glowing colors the richness of the country which he had visited that the

Map of Coronado's Expedition.

king determined to send another expedition and Coronado's expedition was organized.[2]

2. Buckingham Smith while secretary of the American Legation at Madrid discovered the "Narrative of Cabeca de Vaca" in the archives of State, where it had lain for nearly three hundred years, unread and forgotten. As a story of suffering, this old manuscript, yellow with age, and covered with the dust of the centuries, has no parallel in the history of exploration.

CORONADO'S EXPEDITION.

4. From Compostela to the Rio Grande.—Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led an exploring party into Kansas in 1541. Indian traders from the country north of Mexico had brought to the capital city large amounts of gold and silver; Cabeca de Vaca on his return from the

Coronado Crossing the Territory in 1541.

Narvaez expedition had told of large and wealthy villages in the territory which he had traversed; Mexico and Peru had yielded great treasure to Spanish adventurers. Hoping to be rewarded in like manner, Mendoza, viceroy of Mexico, raised an army for the exploration of the "seven

cities of Cibola and the unknown regions to the north," and placed Coronado in command.

The army consisted of 300 mounted Spaniards, and 1,000 friendly Indians and servants, provided with large supplies of arms, horses, cattle and sheep.

In February, 1540, the expedition started from Compostela. They traversed the Pacific coast through Culiacan to the Rio Sonora. Then striking into the interior near the source of that river they penetrated the mountains and came in sight of one of the seven famed cities of Cibola, Tiguex, a flat-roofed Pueblo village. The Spaniards assaulted and captured the village, securing much needed provisions of corn, beans, fowl and salt.[3]

The winter camp was made at Tiguex on the Rio Grande, in New Mexico, near the present site of Bernalillo. The winter was unusually severe; the Rio Grande was frozen over so that it could be crossed on the ice by mounted men. The natives were unfriendly, food became scarce, the army discouraged, and no gold

3. From an old book of 1670.

"Next to Mexico is Quivira, which is feated on the moft weftern part of America, over againft Tartary, from whence probably the inhabitants firft came into this New World, that fide of the country being moft populous, and the people living much after the manner of the Tartars, following the Seafons of the Year for the Paſturage of their Cattel; that fide of America being full of Herbage, and enjoying a temperate Air. The People defire glafs more than Gold. Their chief Riches are their Kine, which are Meat, Drink, Cloth, Houſes and Utensils to them: for their Hides yield them Houſes; their Bones, Bodkins; their Hair, thread; their Sinews, Ropes; their Horns, Maws, and Bladders, Vessels; their Dung, Fire; their Calves, Skins, Budgets to draw and keep water in; their Blood, Drink; their Flesh, Meat, etc.

"In Quivira there are but two Provinces that are known, Cibola and Nova Albion, ſo Named by Sir Francis Drake, when he compaſſed the World. It abounds with Fruits, pleaſant to both eye and palate. The people are given to Hoſpitality, but withall, to Wich-craft, and worſhipping of Devils."—Kansas Historical Collection.

or silver had yet been found. Still Coronado was undaunted.[4]

5. **From the Rio Grande to Quivira.**—The Indians, weary of the troublesome visitors, employed strategy to get rid of them. A Mississippi Indian captive of the Pueblos, for the price of freedom told Coronado that to the northeast lay the cities of Quivira and that there gold could be found in abundance. This Indian, because he resembled the people of the Balkan, was called "the Turk." Eagerly the Spaniards accepted his story, and taking him as guide, left the Rio Grande and traveled toward the northeast to the Rio Pecos. Crossing on a hurriedly constructed bridge, they traveled, according to the record of Coronado and Jaramillo, who was a distinguished member of the expedition, thirty-seven days to the east and southeast. Here "the Turk" was accused of deceit by Isopete, an Indian belonging to a neighboring tribe of the Quiviras. Isopete declared that Quivira lay to the north. When it was found that their guide had been leading them into desert places where they would perish for food, "the Turk" was put in chains and later strangled.

Under Isopete's[5] guidance thirty-six of the most reso-

4. Several interesting relics supposed to have been left by Coronado's men, are in the Kansas Historical Collection. From a mound near Lindsborg Professor J. A. Udden of Bethany College unearthed a fragment of Spanish chain mail, believed to be a part of the armor of one of Coronado's men. W. E. Richey of Harveyville has given to the State a Spanish sword which was found in Finney County near the head waters of the Pawnee. It bears on its blade:

Ne Me Saques Sin Razon;
Ne Me Enbaines Sin Honor.

Translated this reads, "Draw me not without reason; sheath me not without honor." Near the hilt is the name Juan Gallego in script letters. Gallego was one of Coronado's most distinguished officers.

5. Isopete is pronounced I-sō-pe'-te.

lute turned northward and came in thirty days to the Arkansas river, where the Santa Fe trail crosses it not far from the present site of Dodge City. This was on St. Peter's and St. Paul's day; so they named the river St. Peter and St. Paul. Following the river in a northeastern direction for eighty miles, they met a Quivira hunting party on the site of Great Bend, and going across country[6] they came to Quivira[7] itself, a group of Indian villages located along the valleys of the Smoky Hill and Kansas rivers. Coronado and his men went from village to village, which extended probably as far as McDowell's Creek. At the farthest northeastern point which they reached they erected a cross with this inscription, "Francisco Vasquez de Coronado, commander of an expedition, arrived at this place."[8]

Chain Mail.

The long search was ended. Quivira was found, but no gold, silver or precious stones were there, and Coronado, ignorant of the greatness of his discovery, returned disheartened to Mexico, where the viceroy received him in silent disapproval.[9]

6. Near Lindsborg the iron part of a Spanish bridle and a bar of lead with a Spanish brand on it were found in the Quivira locality.

7. The Quiviran Indians were Pawnees.

8. The Cibola cities were found to be but pueblos in Arizona and New Mexico.

Monuments have been erected in Geary, Dickinson, Riley and Wabaunsee Counties, to commemorate the Spanish explorations of 1541-42.

9. While Coronado was making these long marches Desoto, another Spanish knight, was making the conquest of Florida. After his death and burial in the Mississippi River, Moscoso took command of the once splendid army, now worn and suffering with the toil of conquest, and endeav-

The Padilla Monument.

6. Father Padilla.—After Coronado's return to Mexico Father Padilla, one of the faithful priests of the expedition, went back to Quivira as a missionary to the Indians. He was killed by the Quivirans because he had left them, and was on the way to spread the Christian religion to other tribes. Padilla ordered the few who were with him to escape, and kneeling, met the savage attack. Friendly Indians piled stones above his grave, making a crude monument, which still stands crowning the summit of a hill near Council Grove. Thus was Christianity brought to Kansas, and Father Padilla was our first martyr.[10]

7. Onate's Expedition.—Governor Onäté of New Mexico with eighty men, marched in search of Quivira in 1601. He joined a war party of an Indian tribe called the Escansaques (Es-cän'säk), who were enemies of the

ored to lead them overland to the Spanish settlements in New Mexico. They came so far west that they saw snow-capped mountains. Their entire route became a trail of fire and blood for Desoto had taught the Indian to fear and hate the Spaniard. At last in despair they returned to the Mississippi River. It is thought by some students of history that Moscoso entered Kansas. It is the opinion of the United States Bureau of Ethnology that neither Moscoso nor Cabeca de Vaca ever trod Kansas soil.

10. Under the Spanish, the country of which Kansas is a part was known as Florida.

Quiviras, and a joint attack was made on the Quiviran villages. The Spaniards and their allies were successful. To crown the victory, the Escansaques set fire to the homes of the Quiviras. The governor, endeavoring to stop the outrages, aroused the enmity of the Indians, and they turned upon the Spaniards. A battle ensued in which a thousand Indians were killed. The Spanish loss was insignificant, but soon afterward Onäté discontinued his explorations and returned to New Mexico.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name two Spanish explorers of Kansas and give date of exploration.—Look up in a United States History an account of the Narvaez Expedition.—What was the most important result of Cabeca de Vaca's wanderings?—Give four causes of Coronado's Expedition.—Trace Coronado's line of march.—Locate Quivira.—What proofs have we of Coronado's being in Kansas?—Who was the first Christian martyr in Kansas?—What country did Onaté explore and why did he discontinue his exploration?—What was the motive of Spanish exploration?

CHAPTER III.

FRENCH EXPLORATIONS.

8. Louisiana Territory.—In 1682 La Salle, "the greatest and most sagacious of explorers," sailed down the Mississippi to its mouth. On April 9th the banner of France was planted at the southern gateway, and La Salle in the name of Louis XIV, King of France, took possession of the Mississippi and all lands which it and its tributaries might drain. In honor of the king this vast territory was named Louisiana. It extended from the Allegany to the Rocky Mountains, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. Kansas, except a small portion of the southwest corner, was included in this territory.

9. Exploration of M. du Tisne.—The French planted colonies at the mouth of the Mississippi in 1699 as a result of La Salle's exploration. In 1719 M. de Bienville, Governor of Louisiana, sent out M. du Tisne, who explored the country to the southwest, coming near the eastern boundary of what is now Kansas, and possibly crossing the southeastern corner. The Spaniards of New Mexico hearing of Tisne's visit, and wishing to save the territory to Spain, sent out an armed caravan under Villazur,[1] which came into the Kansas country in 1720.

1. Villazur, with the usual Spanish desire for display, had with him many pieces of silverware such as silver cups. The Indians kept these for trinkets and showed them with great pride to the French. Villazur's party rested at the pueblo village of Quartelejo. The massacre occurred at the junction of the Platte rivers in Lincoln county, Nebraska.

The Spanish army while in a night camp was attacked by the Indians and totally destroyed. Villazur was killed.

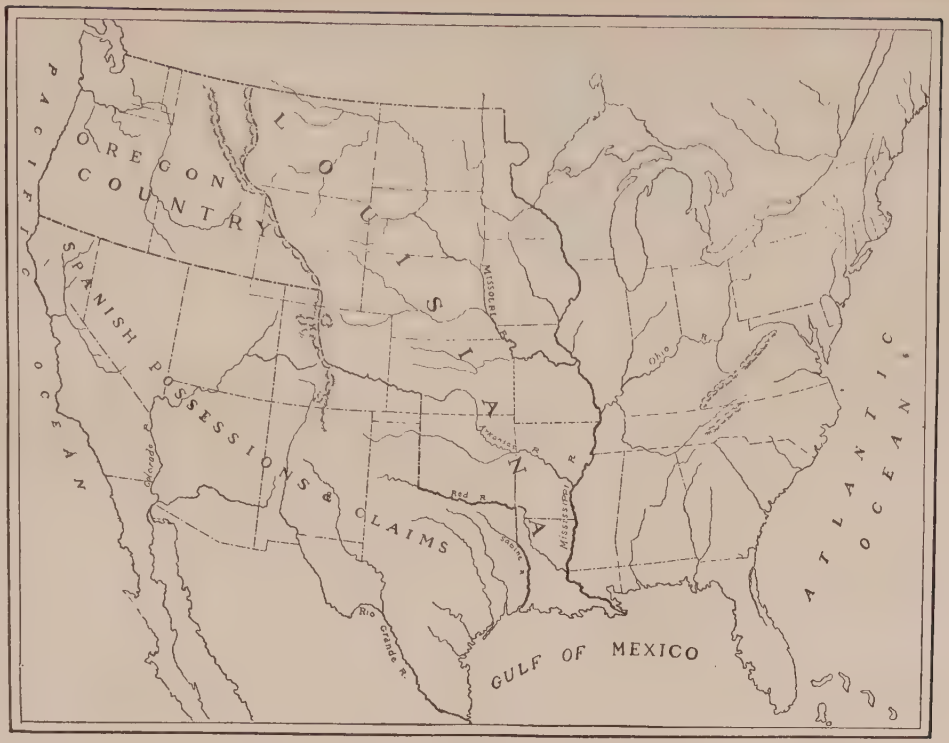
10. Exploration of M. de Bourgmont. In order to hold the territory, the French in 1723 built a fort upon an island in the Missouri river near the mouth of the Osage and named it Fort Orleans. M. de Bourgmont was put in command. He made extensive trips along the Kansas river and its tributaries. The first trip was made into the Kansas country in 1724, to establish commerce with the Indians and to make a treaty with the Padoucas at the source of the Kansas river. In June, Bourgmont's advance detachment under M. de St. Ange left Fort Orleans and went by water up the Missouri river to the Kanza village. Bourgmont himself started overland. He was accompanied by several Frenchmen with a retinue of servants and a hundred Missouris commanded by eight war chiefs, and the great chief of the nation. On the way, he induced three hundred Kanza warriors with their squaws and children, sixty-four Osages with war chiefs, and large delegations of the Otoes and Iowas to join his forces.

They traveled from the Kanza village across the country in columns. The French commander and Indian chiefs in savage array led the advance, followed by Indians on horse and foot; horses loaded with French supplies, Indian dogs dragging lodge poles, and Indian women bearing burdens made up the rear. There

M. is the abbreviation for Monsieur.
Du Tisne is pronounced, dū-tis-nā'.
M. Du Tisne started from Kaskaskia, Ill.
Bienville is pronounced, bē-ōng-vil.
Bourgmont is pronounced, Boorg-mong.
St. Ange joined Bourgmont at the Kanza Indian village. It was located above the mouth of Independence creek in what is now Doniphan County.

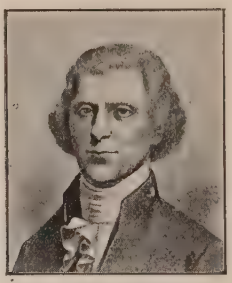
were many hardships to endure en route, and once Bourgmont, stricken with fever, was obliged to return to Fort Orleans, but at last, in October, the villages of the Padoucas were reached. The Indians were arranged by tribes in a great circle, with M. de Bourgmont, St. Ange and the chief of the Padoucas in prominence. M. de Bourgmont addressed them; the chiefs responded in turns and then they smoked the pipe of peace. The party returned to Fort Orleans in November. Cannon were fired, flags raised, and the Te Deum was sung in honor of the treaty.

In 1725 the Indians totally destroyed Fort Orleans and massacred the entire garrison. The atrocity discouraged the French, and from 1725 until 1803 Kansas was an almost forgotten country.



Map of Louisiana Purchase.

11. Louisiana Purchase.—In 1763, at the close of the French and Indian War, France ceded Canada and all her possessions east of the Mississippi River except New Orleans to England and all west of the Mississippi River with New Orleans, to Spain. The term Louisiana was at this time applied to the territory between the Mississippi and the Rocky Mountains. Spain's hold on Louisiana became so weak, as the years passed, that for safety she retroceded it to France in 1801 by secret treaty. Napoleon was then First Consul of France. He had hoped to build a magnificent empire in Louisiana. His plan was to send over a strong army of 25,000 men, accompanied with a fleet to guard the coast, but the ever-watchful England thwarted his design. Napoleon knew that he must take possession of the territory and hold it or England would become its master, and this of all things he did not desire; he was pressed on every side by wars and political combinations; he saw clearly that to divide his forces in order to undertake a great American enterprise would endanger his power; and lastly he needed money to carry on his campaigns.



Thomas Jefferson.

There had been trouble for some years between the colonists and Spanish authorities at New Orleans in regard to the commercial rights of the Lower Mississippi. To obviate further difficulties Jefferson, president of the United States, sent a request to Livingston, American minister to France, to open negotiations for the purchase of New Orleans. When Napoleon heard the message,

he said with passionate, vehemence, "Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in reason. It is not only New Orleans that I will cede, it is the whole of the colony without reservation." The treaty was ratified in October, 1803,[4] and the Louisiana territory became the property of the United States.[5]

12. The United States Occupies the Territory.—The treaty which made Kansas United States territory was concluded April 30, 1803, but St. Louis, and the province of Upper Louisiana, remained in the hands of the Spanish until March 9, 1804, nearly a year afterward. On that day Major Amos Stoddard[6] of the United States army appeared at St. Louis, and acting as agent of the French Republic, received from Don Carlos de Hault Delassus, the Spanish Lieutenant-Governor, the formal cession of the province from Spain to France. The Spanish Regiment of Louisiana moved out; a detachment of the First United States Artillery marched in; the American flag was raised; and the next day, Major Stoddard began the rule of the United States under the title of commandant. The value of the great acquisition to the United States cannot be overestimated. One million square miles of splendid territory, an empire in itself, was added to the national domain; the navigation of the Mississippi River

4. The treaty was negotiated by Livingston and Monroe, Barbe Marbois and Tallyrand. The province of Louisiana, consisting of over 1,000,000 square miles, was purchased for $15,000,000. The interest on the amount and the satisfaction of claims made the total sum $27,267,621.

5. While Spain held Louisiana she demanded excessive duties for the American commerce that passed in or out of the river.

Because the treaty by which Louisiana was ceded to France was kept secret the Spanish held possession in America.

6. Major Amos Stoddard, who was the descendant of the great divine, Jonathan Edwards, and grand-uncle of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, was the first American commander of the Kansas country. He was a good man and a brave soldier.

was forever insured and the political power and integrity of our government against foreign intrusion was preserved.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Describe the Louisiana Territory.—On what grounds did the French lay claim to it?—For whom was the Territory named?—Name two French explorers of Kansas; give date of exploration and territory explored.—Why did Bourgmont gather so many tribes and travel in such state?—Why did he consider the treaty significant?—Give the history of the Louisiana Purchase.—What did Napoleon desire to do in Louisiana?—Give four reasons for the sale of the Territory.—Why did the United States government desire to acquire it?—What was the total cost?—When was the treaty concluded?—Why did the Spanish have possession when Stoddard came to St. Louis?—Did the secret treaty have anything to do with the condition?—What has been the influence of the Louisiana Purchase on subsequent history?

CHAPTER IV.

AMERICAN EXPLORATION.

Lewis and Clark Expedition, 1804.

13. Planned by Jefferson.—With the acquisition of Upper Louisiana by the United States, came the spirit of enterprise and exploration. In the latter direction the new government set the example. President Jefferson was full of interest and curiosity about the new empire of which so little was really known, and wrote with his own hand the directions governing the expedition which was to set out under Captain William Clark, brother of General George Rogers Clark, the conqueror of Illinois, and Captain Merriwether Lewis, who had been the President's private secretary. He selected both these guides and leaders from personal acquaintance; both were Virginians, and from his own neighborhood.

Capt. William Clark.

14. Expedition in Kansas.—The expedition reached the rendezvous near St. Louis early in the spring, and before the Spaniards were willing to acknowledge the Missouri as an American river. After the formal transfer the expedition, on the 10th of May, 1804, started up the turbid Missouri, and on June 27th reached the mouth

of the Kansas River, landed and made a camp within the present limits of Kansas City, Kansas. Proceeding up the stream, the voyagers noted in the different journals objects on either shore which may still be recognized by the description. On the 4th of July, 1804, the party landed at or near the present site of Atchison at noon, and made brief observance of their country's natal day. They named a small stream near their landing place Fourth of July Creek, and going on up the river four miles, called another Kansas stream Independence Creek, a name which it bears to this day. Thus was the Fourth of July first celebrated in Kansas.

Capt. Merriwther Lewis

15. West to the Pacific.—A few days later, the boats had passed beyond the limits of Kansas, and the voyagers were on their way to the "land of the Dakotas," to the unknown springs of the Missouri, to the untrodden passes of the Rocky Mountains, to the far Columbia, and on to the sounding surges of the Pacific. The explorers returned after two years, with the loss of but a single man in all the perils of the waste and wild.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

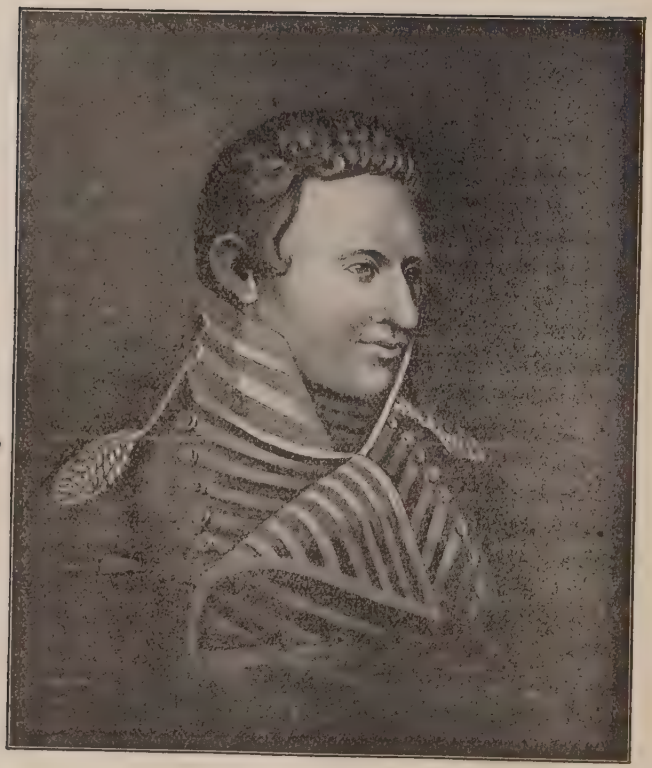
16. Purpose and Route.—In July, 1806, two years and two months after the Lewis and Clark expedition had gone up the Missouri, another expedition left Belle Fontaine, a small town near St. Louis, under the command

of Lieutenant Zebulon Montgomery Pike,[1] a young and active officer of the United States army. His instructions from the government were "to take back to their tribe on the upper waters of the Osage River some Osage Indians who had been redeemed from captivity among the Pottawatomies; then to push on to the Pawnee Republic on the upper waters of the Republican River, then to go south to the Arkansas, and to the Red River, interviewing on the way the Comanches."

17. Route Through Missouri.—Pike followed the Missouri to the mouth of the Osage. Turning at that picturesque stream, he traversed its banks until he came to the Osage villages near the present line of Kansas. There he met Chief White Hair. Procuring horses at the villages, Pike mounted his party of some twenty officers and soldiers, and a number of Osage Indians, and started to execute the remainder of his mission.

18. Entrance Into Kansas.—Lieutenant Pike entered Kansas in what is now Linn County. He kept on to the southwest, and climbing a high rise, came upon a sight which has delighted millions of eyes since, "the prairie rising and falling in beautiful swells as far as the sight can extend." The party came later to a ridge, which Pike describes as the dividing line between the waters of the Osage and Arkansas. Still marching westward, they reached the Neosho River, and crossing it, followed

1. When Pike was a young fellow he was with his father, who had command of a company at New Orleans. It became necessary to send some important dispatches to Cincinnati. Colonel Pike called his men before him and asked for volunteers for the dangerous journey. Young Zebulon unhesitatingly stepped forward and said, "I'll go, Father." With one companion, he made his way on horseback among hostile Indians up the Mississippi River, crossed the ice on the Ohio and delivered the dispatches in safety.



Lieut. Zebulon Montgomery Pike.

the divide between the Neosho and the Verdigris. On the 17th of September, going northward, they arrived at the Smoky Hill River, and after two days reached the Saline River.

19. The Trail of Spanish Troops.—It was about this time that Pike came across the trail of Spanish troops. The Spanish authorities in New Spain, hearing from St. Louis of his departure, had sent Lieutenant Malgares with a large party to intercept him. Malgares had gone up the Red River, thence north to the Arkansas, and so on to the Saline, but the parties had missed each other. Lieutenant Pike was destined to meet Lieutenant Malgares later.

20. The Stars and Stripes Unfurled.—Pike's party reached Pawnee Republic on the 25th of September, 1806. Its principal village was located in what is now White Rock township, Republic County, near the present town of Republic City.

The spot was made memorable. Pike had but sixteen white soldiers. His Osage allies he probably did not count for much, since he describes them as "a faithless set of poltroons, incapable of a great and generous action." With his little force, however, he overawed the sullen and hostile villagers. He met in council 400 Pawnee warriors on September 29, 1806. The Spanish flag was flying from a pole in front of the council lodge. Pike ordered it lowered and the American flag raised in its stead. It was done, and the "Stars and Stripes" for the first time was given to the Kansas breeze. Regardless of the temper of the Indians, he remained in the neigh-

borhood until the 9th of October, when he marched off in the direction of the Great Bend of the Arkansas River.

21. The Party Divided.—When he arrived at the Arkansas, Pike divided his party. Two canoes were constructed. One canoe was made of four buffalo hides and two elk skins and another was fashioned of green cottonwood. In these Lieutenant Wilkinson, six soldiers and two Osage Indians embarked for Fort Adams, on the Mississippi. They were soon obliged to abandon their canoes and make their way on foot. Their progress was slow; they suffered intensely from the cold. Finally they built other boats, and though greatly hindered by floating ice and sand bars, they managed to reach Arkansas Post in safety, January 9, 1807.

Pike with the other division of the party stood at the parting of the ways on the low bleak shore of the Arkansas River. It was the last of October, and snow was falling every day. Why he did not march south to the Red River according to his first instructions has never been made clear; instead, he moved up the Arkansas, climbing the long slope to the Rocky Mountains. The country was full of wild horses; Indians were met frequently, and again the Spanish trail was crossed.

22. Pike's Peak.—On November 15, 1806, Pike saw something else. "At two o'clock in the afternoon," he writes, "I thought I could distinguish a mountain, which appeared like a small blue cloud; I viewed it with a spy glass, and was still more confirmed in my conjecture, yet communicated it only to Dr. Robinson, one of the company, who was in front of me. In half an hour it appeared in full view before us. When our small party

arrived on the hill, they, with one accord, gave three cheers for the Mexican Mountains."

What Pike saw at first as a "small blue cloud" was the Great White Mountain of the Spaniards, the majestic eminence afterward named, in his honor, Pike's Peak. He measured the altitude of the mountain, making it 18,581[2] feet above the sea, and endeavored to reach the summit, but without success. Afterwards he records, "In

Pike's Peak.

our wanderings in the mountains it was never out of our sight." These wanderings entailed fearful suffering, for the soldiers were thinly clad, the weather was severe, and the wild waste was inhospitable.

2. The actual height of Pike's Peak is 14,147 feet.

23. Taken Prisoner.—Pike reached the west fork of the Rio Grande and built a stockade. Here he was captured, as an intruder on Spanish territory, by a party of Spanish soldiers. His instruments and papers were taken from him, and he and his men were marched as prisoners to Santa Fe. From Santa Fe they were taken to Chihuahua, Mexico, then a fine city of 60,000 inhabitants. Lieutenant Malgares,[3] who had searched for Pike in Kansas, commanded the escort. Everywhere, by soldiers and people, the young American officer was treated more as an honored guest than a prisoner. Finally, having been the recipient of several valuable presents,[4] he was taken to within three days' march of the American frontier and liberated. He arrived at Natchitoches, Louisiana, July 15, 1807, nearly a year after he left St. Louis.

24. Pike's Subsequent Career.—After Pike's return to his own country, he continued in the army, where his rise was rapid. In the War of 1812 with Great Britain, he served as brigadier-general[5] on the northern frontier.

3. Malgares is pronounced Mäl-ga-rā'.

4. Among the presents which the Spaniards gave Pike were a quaint old Spanish edition of Don Quixote and a dress pattern of beautiful white satin. The dress pattern was given to his wife, who with his sister had waited in great anxiety at St. Louis for the home coming of the wanderer.

This sister was a great favorite of General Pike. She was the mother of Mrs. Sarah Sturdevant of Larned. Mrs. Sturdevant has the precious scrap on which were written the last words General Pike addressed to his wife.

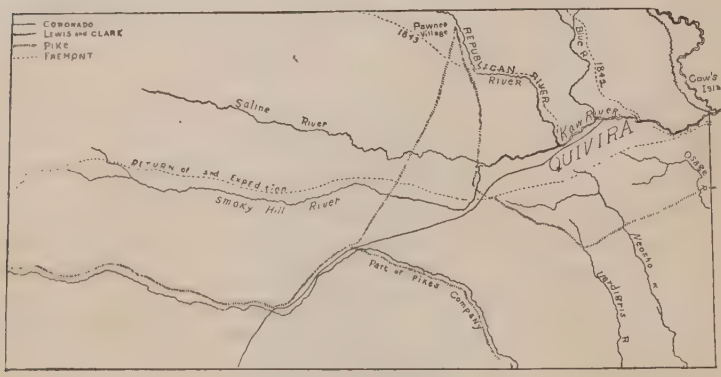
5. Lieutenant Pike was called upon to take command of the expedition to the north at the request of General Dearborn, whose health was such that he was unable to make the trip. In order that Pike should take the command, it was necessary that he be made a brigadier general. This promotion he refused to accept unless his father, Major Zebulon Pike, who had served long and creditably in the army, should also be promoted. The government acceded to his demand, and his father was made Colonel.—(Kansas Historical Collections.)

On April 27, 1813, he planned and carried out an attack on York, now Toronto, Canada, and was fatally wounded at the moment of victory. At his request the flag of the captured garrison was placed beneath his head. As his dying glance met the folds of "Old Glory," he said, "Keep the flag floating," and expired.

Erected by the State of Kansas,
1901,
To mark the site of the Pawnee Republic, where
LIEUT. ZEBULON M. PIKE
caused the Spanish flag to be lowered
and the flag of the United States to be raised,
September 29, 1806.

25. Prominent in Kansas History.—The name of Zebulon Montgomery Pike forms a part of the history of Kansas, and should be mentioned with honor, because he was the first intelligent American explorer of the interior of Kansas; the first to raise the flag of the United States within its present borders, and the first to record

observations of the Great Plains country of which Kansas is a part. The story of natural Kansas was spread about the world by his journal published in 1810.[6]



Early Expeditions.

26. Long's Expedition, 1819.—The expedition of Pike was followed by that of Major Stephen H. Long, who ascended the Missouri (in the Western Engineer) for the purpose of scientific research. This was the first steamboat on these waters. Two years were spent in the country by members of his party. They studied the topography, geology and zoology of the country and the

6. In 1899 Elizabeth A. Johnson of Republic county deeded to the State Historical Society eleven acres of land, containing the site of the old Pawnee village, where the American flag was first unfurled in Kansas. The deed provided that the society should fence and suitably mark the spot for historic preservation. The legislature of 1901 appropriated $3,000 for this purpose. The deed was modified so as to require only that the visible remains of the village be enclosed. Accordingly but six acres of the eleven deeded the state were enclosed with an iron fence costing $1,150, and a Barre Vermont granite shaft twenty-six feet high was put up at a cost of $1,750. On September 29, 1901, the monument dedicated to the memory of Zebulon Montgomery Pike was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

life and customs of the Indians. Thomas Say, who accompanied the expedition, was a distinguished scientist, and wrote some very valuable descriptions of natural Kansas.

27. Fremont's Expeditions.—John C. Fremont made several trips across Kansas in his exploration of upper Louisiana and the Oregon country. In May, 1842, he came up the Missouri and Kansas Rivers to Chouteau's trading post located on the Kansas River about six miles west of its mouth. Here he fitted out his expedition, and with the famous Kit Carson[7] as his guide, he proceeded up the river, and camped near the present site of Lawrence. He crossed the river where Topeka now stands, and proceeded northwest along the Blue and Platte rivers to the Wind River Mountains. He returned by way of the Platte River to the Missouri. Fremont made four later expeditions.

Kit Carson.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name four American expeditions in Kansas and give date of each.—By whom was the Lewis and Clark Expedition planned and what was its purpose?—Show on the map where Lewis and Clark journeyed through Kansas.—Where was our first Fourth of July celebrated?—Give the purpose of the Pike Expedition.—Trace the Pike Expedition.—Name three incidents showing Lieutenant Pike's bravery and patriotism.—Who were the first scientists in Kansas?—Give Fremont's route on his first trip through this section.

7. Kit Carson, whose real name was Christopher Carson, was a famous American hunter, trapper, Indian fighter, and scout. His adventures read like a romance. He came to be regarded throughout the country as the typical frontiersman, resourceful in danger, an adept with the rifle, and skilled even beyond the Indians in woodcraft and knowledge of wild animals. See "Four American Pioneers," published by the American Book Company.

The Wind River Mountains are in Colorado.

CHAPTER V.

SOME FAMOUS TRAILS.

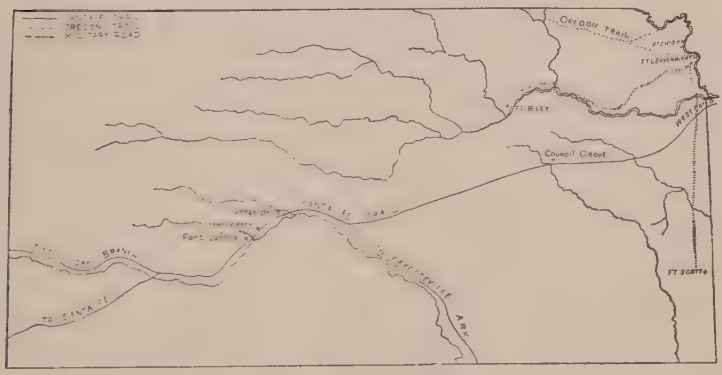
28. The First Trail.—The faintest trail, and perhaps the earliest, was that made by the Indian dog dragging lodge poles from place to place. Then came the first "white man's road," the trace of the packers' loaded mules, burros and horses, then the wide roads made by the traders' trains and the army wagons. All these left their mark in Kansas in the years when it was not an undiscovered country, but lying open and void, waiting for the rising of the Star of Empire.

SANTA FE TRAIL.

29. The City of Santa Fe.—Pike in his narrative had described the ancient city of Santa Fe, New Mexico, the oldest city in the present United States. It was a city of perhaps 2,000 people, with its public square, its Palace of the Government, its Alameda, its quaint church of San Miguel, and its adobe houses. Spain ruled, and Spanish practices and costumes prevailed. An indescribable grace of foreign flavor pervaded the drowsy old town; there the black-eyed Spanish beauty reigned, and the soft syllables of the Spanish language were heard. Santa Fe, however, was tributary to a vast country, and a great amount of business was transacted there. It was

said that $750,000 worth of goods were brought to the town each year.

30. The Non-Intercourse Rule Broken.—On account of Pike's description, great interest was aroused, and many individual attempts were made to open up commercial relations between the Missouri border and Santa Fe. These attempts generally resulted in disaster. The Spanish government desired no intercourse, and repressed all such by demanding excessive tribute.



Map of Some Famous Trails.

The Mexican Revolution, which began in 1810 and triumphed in 1821, making Mexico a republic, broke down the non-intercourse rule, and in 1824 the first wagon train passed over the road from Missouri to Santa Fe.

31. Early History of the Trail.—There had been a trail to the Southwest before. Indian traditions reveal the story of a well marked highway, and it is thought that back in the days of the mound builders at least

parts of this route were used. The fact is well established that it was a common road for Indian tribes for hundreds of years, and as we have already seen, Coronado followed it on his way to Quivira.

Baptiste La Lande, in 1804, was the first white man to make the trip with goods. Captain Becknell in 1821 transported successfully the first pack train, and in 1822 came the wagon trains. On August 10, 1825, a commission of the United States and representatives of the powerful Osage nations met under a great oak tree near the place where the Santa Fe Trail crosses the Neosho, and made a treaty which led to the stronger establishment and freer use of the "Trail." The place has since been called "Council Grove," and the oak, which still stands, "Council Oak." During the same year Major Sibley commenced the survey, and for three years was employed in laying out the highway and making treaties with the various tribes.

32. The Eastern Terminus.—The eastern terminus was at first Franklin, Missouri, on the Missouri River. Later the seat of trade was removed to Independence, Missouri. In time the business was divided with Westport, a newer town, built on or near the Kansas line. From the Missouri River landing of Westport has since grown Kansas City.

33. Description of the Trail.—Leaving the Missouri line, the trail led a little south of west to Council Grove, and then across the country to strike the Arkansas at the center of the arc of the Great Bend, where one road continued to follow the river into what is now Colorado, while at Cimarron Crossing, near Fort Dodge, a shorter

road bore off to the southwest to the Cimarron River and to New Mexico. The Santa Fe trail was the first broad mark made by civilization across the face of the prairies. It was a great road 775 miles long, 500 miles of which were in Kansas, a hard, smooth thoroughfare, from 60 to 100 feet wide. It had not a bridge in its whole extent, and was the best natural road of its length ever known in the world. In token that it had come to stay, the broad-faced yellow sunflower, since chosen by Kansas people as an emblem of their state, sprang up on either side where the wheels had broken the soil along the wild highway.

34. Points on the Trail.—A famous spot on the trail is the crossing of the Neosho River at Council Grove. The ford of this stream in the heart of the city and the main street are the same old highway and river crossing where thousands of feet have passed in bygone years. Here was the last chance to buy supplies, and here the whites and Indians met often in council.

The Great Bend of the Arkansas River[1] was dark and bloody ground; thence west every mile has witnessed conflicts between the Indians and the caravans of traders, or between different tribes of Indians.

Pawnee Rock[2] was a landmark, known from one end of the trail to the other. It was considered one of the most dangerous points on the long and perilous road. This was a favorite battle ground of the tribes. Here

1. The Santa Fe railroad bridge crosses the Pawnee Fork at the precise spot where the old trail did.

2. Pawnee Rock has been given to the state by the Women's Kansas Day Club and Benjamin P. Unruh of the town of Pawnee Rock.

the Indians would hide and stealthily attack caravan or overland coach as it attempted to cross the stream.

On an island at Larned, according to Major Inman, occurred a savage battle between the Pawnees and Cheyennes, in which the latter were severely defeated.

Pawnee Rock.

So on through scenes of trial and conflict, the old trail led to where once stood old Fort Aubrey. It may be said that the five hundred miles of the Santa Fe Trail in Kansas, during the years that it was traversed by all classes of travelers, from solitary horsemen to the marching armies, witnessed the display of all the great human qualities, patience, fortitude, and the most heroic courage, as contrasted with the darkest treachery and the most cowardly ferocity.

35. Its Effect on Kansas Development.—After the laying out of the highway, Kansas was no longer a solitude. A stream of human life was, as it were, set flowing through the country. Trains going and coming over the long road were seldom out of sight of each other, or of the gleam of the nightly fires. Millions of dollars' worth of property was transported by the pack animals and

Caravan Attacked by Indians.

wagon trains. An army of men was employed to drive and care for a host of animals. This army included, besides Americans, many Mexicans as teamsters and packers, an art in which they stood unrivaled. Thus the dark features and soot-black hair of the "greaser" were made familiar from the Missouri to the mountains. The Spanish words incorporated in the English as spoken in Kansas at this day, date back to the days of the Santa Fe Trail.

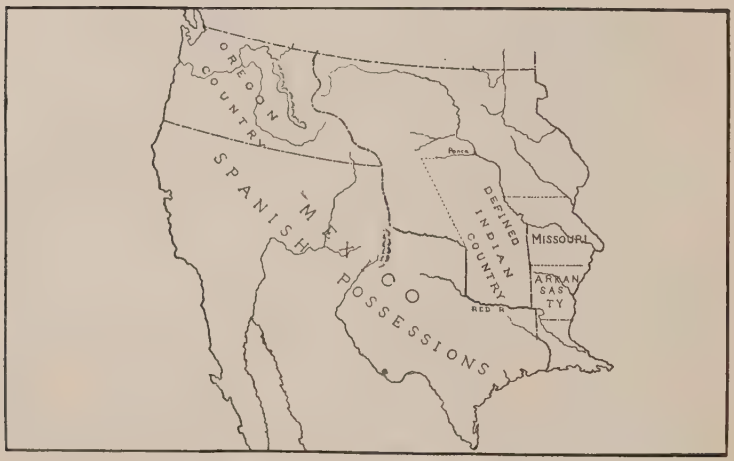
36. **The Oregon Trail.**—The Santa Fe Trail, while, perhaps, the most important, was not the only great highway existing in Kansas before it was recognized as the white man's country. The Oregon Trail was a great thoroughfare. The northern branch ran through Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha and Marshall counties and through the northeast corner of Washington County, then it turned into Nebraska and followed the North Platte westward. By it a great emigration moved on to California; the Mormons used it extensively. Colonel Inman designated this trail as the "Great Salt Lake Trail," and others as the California Road. The equally important southern branch of the Oregon Trail entered Kansas from Westport, and ran south of the Kansas River through Johnson, Douglas and Shawnee Counties. It crossed the Kansas River at the Papan Ferry, Topeka. From the river it ran north through Pottawatomie and Marshall Counties to the crossing of the Big Blue at Marysville, where it joined the branch from St. Joseph.

37. **The Fayetteville Road.**—In the days of the California emigration a road long visible after it ceased to

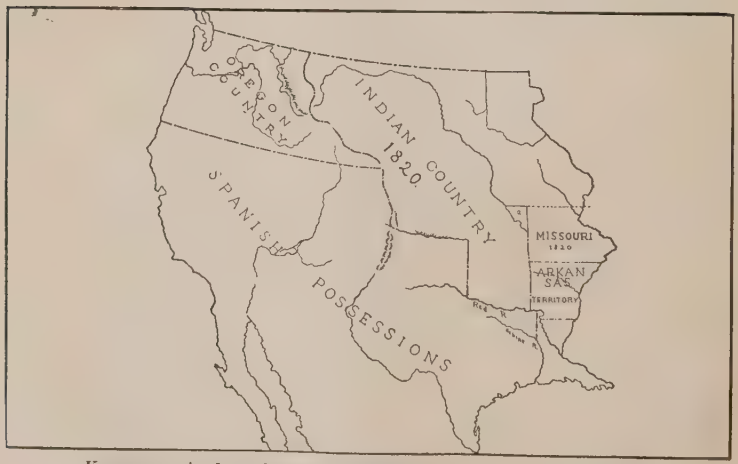
be used was that coming from Fayetteville, Arkansas, northwestward, and joining the Santa Fe Trail at Turkey Creek, in McPherson County.

38. Fort Riley Military Road.—A military road ran from Fort Riley to Leavenworth and down to Fort Scott. It has been said that the valleys of the Kansas River and of the Arkansas River were the first to be used as thoroughfares by civilized men in Kansas. But the great geographical truth was early discovered that Kansas is in the center of the great highway from the valleys of the Mississippi and Missouri to the mountains and the Pacific Ocean.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name four famous trails or roads that were noted in Kansas history.—Draw a map locating them.—Describe the termini of the Santa Fe trail.—How do you account for the great trade which passed between these towns?—Why did the Mexican Revolution break down the non-intercourse rule?—Who was the first white man to make a trip over the Santa Fe Trail?—How far did he travel?—Name some noted places on the Santa Fe trail.—What was its value to Kansas development?



Map of Kansas included in defined Indian Country.



Kansas received an Eastern Boundary 1820— a Platte Purchase.

THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Prairie expresses itself in bronze. In no other material does it care to be sculptured. 'Tis a sullen metal but heroic.

—W. A. QUAYLE.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTRY SET APART FOR THE INDIANS.

39. The Eastern Boundary.—In 1820, by the organization of Missouri as a State of the Union, Kansas, which was before without form as part of Louisiana, received an eastern boundary. The west line of Missouri, as first established, followed a meridian line north and south, drawn through the mouth of the Kansas River at Kansas City, to the Iowa line. This line was really a line between white settlement and Indian occupation. The portion of Indian ground between the Missouri line and the Missouri River was ceded by the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes in 1836, and became a part of the State of Missouri under the name of the Platte Purchase. The Missouri River then became the boundary, but Kansas remained Indian ground.

40. Limitation of Settlement Theory.—It seems to have been considered that the Missouri River was the limit of possible white settlement. Pike had written of Kansas in his journal in 1806, "From these immense prairies may arise one great advantage to the United

States, viz.: the restriction of our population to certain limits, and thereby a continuation of the Union. Our citizens being so prone to rambling and extending themselves on the frontiers, will, through necessity, be constrained to limit their extent on the West to the borders of the Missouri and Mississippi, while they leave the prairies, incapable of cultivation, to the wandering aborigines of the country."

In the days between 1830 and 1854 the principal figures in Kansas were Indians, the regular army officer, the Indian trader, and the missionary.

41. **Indian Country.**—What is now Kansas was included in the "Indian Country" by act of Congress, May 26, 1830. The following metes and bounds formed its boundaries: "Beginning on the Red River east of the Mexican boundary, and as far west as the country is habitable, thence down the Red River eastward to Arkansas territory, thence northward along the line of Arkansas Territory to the State of Missouri; thence north along its westwardly line to the Missouri River, thence up the Missouri River to the Puncah[1] (or Ponca) River, thence

Indian Peace Medals, 1837.

1. The Ponca River empties into the Missouri near the northern boundary of Nebraska.

westward as far as the country is habitable, thence southward to place of beginning." This gave a country 600 miles north and south and 200 miles east and west. The country was not considered habitable more than 200 miles west of the Missouri line, on account of absence of timber.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—How did Kansas receive an eastern boundary?—What was the Platte purchase?—How did Pike value the plains of Kansas?—Describe the Indian country of 1830.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN TRIBES AND CUSTOMS.

42. The Indians.—The oldest authorities represent this country, now called Kansas, as occupied principally by four great tribes of Indians, the Kanzas,[2] the Osages, the Pawnees and the Comanches or Padoucas. These tribes seem to have claimed this country among them and to have extended widely beyond its present limits. They belonged principally to the barbarous tribes. Different tribes, however, showed different degrees of advancement.

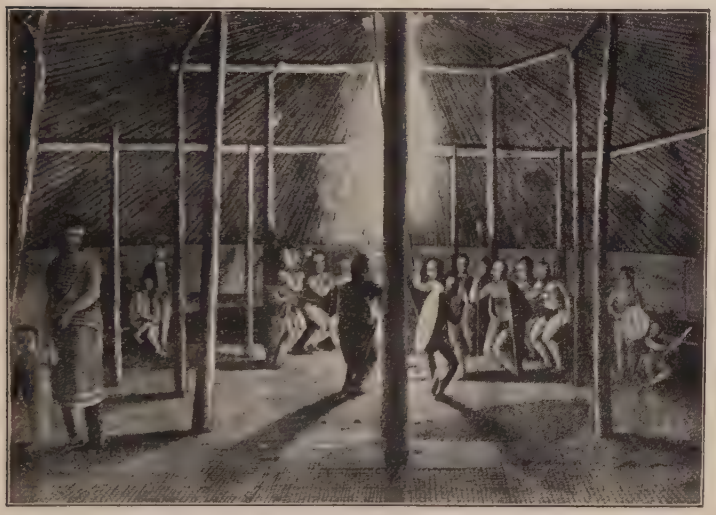
Typical Indian.

43. Traits of the Four Tribes.—The Kanza, Osage and Pawnee Indians lived in villages. Their lodges were stationary, circular, and covered with poles and earth. In the center of the roof a hole allowed the escape of smoke

1. In Scott County pueblo ruins have been discovered which are believed to be the remnant of the old Apache village Cuartelejo, mentioned in the Spanish reports. During the period of Spanish control the Indians were persecuted with such cruelty for witchcraft that a band of Apaches ran away and settled at Cuartelejo. They were afterward taken back by the Spaniards. Eight rooms have been unearthed. They were plastered, contained pottery, corn, and implements of the domestic life, war and the hunt.

2. The Kanza Indians claimed northeastern Kansas, the Pawnees northern Kansas, the Padoucas northwestern, and the Osages southern Kansas. The Pawnees were Quiviras. The Kansas or Kaws were the Escansaques, the name developing from Escän'sa to Canza or Kanza. It is said to mean "people who came from the place of the south wind."

from the fire-place below. Around the room, mats of reed, artistic in workmanship, were sometimes suspended. Beds, elevated from the ground and covered with buffalo skins for bedding, were arranged beside



War Dance in the Interior of a Kanza Lodge.

the walls. These Indians were large and muscular, with the usual Indian characteristics of color and facial

A note from Isaac McCoy's Journal: "Different persons have at various times written the name (Kanza) of this tribe differently, as suited the fancy of each. We have chosen to adhere to the pronunciation of the natives themselves, which is Kau-zau. We have been the more inclined to do this from the supposition that its near resemblance to the name of the southern tribe supposed to be exterminated, from which Arkansas River derived its name, the proper pronunciation of which is Ah-kau-zau, might lead to a development of facts relative to the origin of these people, which would be of benefit to the future historian."

markings. They dressed in skins of animals and decorated themselves with paint, beads, and feathers.

The men spent their time fishing and hunting, or fighting, when on the war path. The women cared for the lodges and cultivated the ground, raising corn, pumpkins, and melons. They dressed and served the meat which the men brought from the hunt, and carried the wood and water. The hereditary chief was the principal man of the clan; there were several subordinate chiefs, all of whom held their positions by virtue of their bravery in battle. The clans were united into tribes, whose chiefs met in council for tribal affairs. The Comanches were a branch of the Shoshoni, a group of cognate tribes, holding the central Rockies. They were the only prairie tribe of the group, were nomadic after their migration into Kansas, and resembled the savage tribes in their leading characteristics.

44. Other Tribes.—Other tribes in Kansas classed with the savage Indians. They had no permanent abiding place, but moved from one hunting ground to another, their belongings dragged on lodge poles harnessed to Indians dogs.[3] The rude tent-like skin wigwam was the only protection of the child of the prairie from sun and storm.

45. Religion of the Indians.—The religion of the Indians was a nature worship of sun, wind, lightning, etcetera. The medicine man was the prophet and priest of the tribe. Among the Shawnee Indians there was a

3. The Indians began to use the horse as early as 1724.

tradition of the creation agreeing essentially with the account in Genesis.

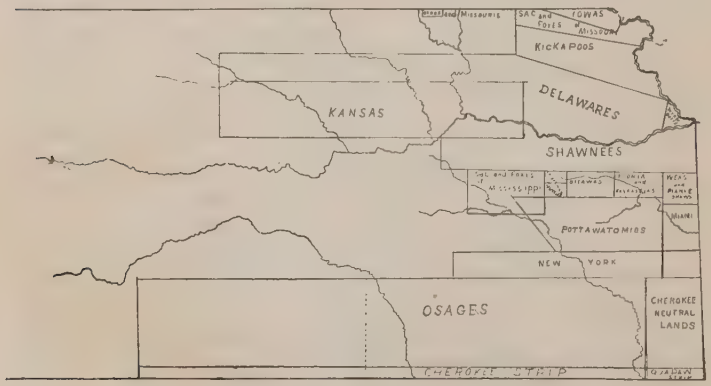
46. The Removal Policy.—As early as 1824 the United States government had entered upon a policy of removing the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, to a country which should be their own, and in the Act of 1830 the Indians were assured in almost affectionate language that the lands they were given in exchange for those

Barbarous Indians. Letter Writing.

they were already occupying should be theirs forever, and that the United States would give them patents if they so desired.

Accordingly, the Kansas and Osage Indians were restricted to smaller hunting grounds, in order to make

room for the Eastern Indians. The Shawnees, the Delawares, the Sacs and Foxes, the Iowas and the Kickapoos were brought from Missouri; the Ottawas and the Wyandottes from Ohio; the Pottawatomies from Michigan, and the Miamis from the Wabash Valley. Some tribes of the Kanzas were driven westward to the Blue River. The Cherokees were granted lands in Kansas, but never occupied them in force. Several small tribes, the Weas, the Piankeshaws, the Muncies, the Peorias, the Kaskaskias, and the Chippewas were also granted lands. The Indians were forced to move.



Map of Indian Reservations.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name the four great tribes of Indians which occupied Kansas territory in 1830.—Give their leading characteristics.—What was the religion of the Indians?—What was the removal policy and how was it carried out?

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CHAPTER VIII.

MISSIONS, TRADING POSTS AND FORTS.

Missions.

47. Grand Village.—Near Independence Creek, in Atchison County, there once stood a large Kanza Indian village known to the French as Grand Village des Cansez. Jesuits of the La Salle-Marquette type established a station at Grand Village as early as 1727.

48. Osage Missions.—The Presbyterians established the first Protestant mission in Kansas for the Osage Indians at Neosho and at Boudinot, on the Neosho River, in 1824. Rev. Benton Pixley was the founder, and with others labored most earnestly and devotedly there for the benefit of the Indians and the development of their children.

Father John Schoenmakers.

The first Catholic baptism of Kansas Indians was administered by Father Charles La Croix, who came to the Osages in Missouri in 1820, where the Presbyterians had already established their Harmony Mission.[1] He was given by them a room for a chapel, and baptized several Osage children. In 1847 the Rev. John Schoenmaker came to the Osages, with several other mission-

1. Harmony Mission was in what is now Missouri just over the line from Fort Scott.

aries and Sisters of Loretto, and began what proved for him a lifetime labor for the spiritual and temporal benefit of the Osages.[2] However little the Indian may have cared, the labor in his behalf was incessant.

49. The Shawnee Missions.[3]—In 1830 the Rev. Thomas Johnson came as missionary to the Shawnees. A few years later the Shawnee Manual Labor School was established. Here the Indian girls were taught to sew, cook, spin, and weave, and the Indian boys practiced farming, carpentering, shoemaking, and brick laying, while the English language and the studies of the American schools received their share of attention.

Rev. Thomas Johnson.

The Shawnees attracted the good offices of the Friends as long ago as the date of their treaty with William Penn. Among the religious teachers of these people, Henry Harvey was honorably distinguished in both Ohio and Kansas. The Friends established a large mission among the Shawnees in what is now Johnson County.

Isaac McCoy.

50. Ottawa Mission.—On the missionary roll of honor no name is to be written above that of Isaac McCoy. He was the effective advocate of the Act of 1830 for the removal of the Indians

2. The site of the Catholic Mission became the town of Osage Mission and for a time the county seat of Neosho county. The name of the place was afterward changed to St. Paul.

3. Shawnee Mission became noted in territorial chronicles as the meeting place of the first Territorial Legislature.

to the West, and preceded the Indians to Kansas, exploring and surveying their reservations. He was known and beloved by all the tribes. Rev. McCoy firmly believed in the possibility of the elevation of the Indian, and worked to that end until the close of his life. His work at Ottawa Baptist Mission was in association with Jotham Meeker.

Mrs. Christina McCoy.

There is in the annals of Kansas no story of greater devotion than that of Rev. Meeker and his wife. Mr. Meeker, called by the Indians, "He that speaks good words," came to the Shawnees, in the Indian country, 1833, and later went to the Ottawas. He was a practical printer, and brought to Kansas the first printing press and type. He printed the first book in Kansas, and published an Indian newspaper and many books in the Ottawa language. Mr. Meeker, largely assisted by one of his converts, Mr. J. T. "Tawa" Jones, established a church, a school, and a fine farm. After years of patient labor, Jotham Meeker died in 1854, and was followed in two years by his wife. Both rest where they fell in the cause of religion and civilization.[4]

Rev. Jotham Meeker.

4. The State Historical Library has thirty-eight volumes of manuscript containing the correspondence, journals, diaries, etc., of the Rev. Isaac McCoy. They cover the period from 1809 to 1849.

The graves of the Rev. Jotham Meeker and his wife are in an old forsaken cemetery near Ottawa, Franklin county. Some day the citizens of the State may honor themselves by hunting out and suitably marking this last resting place of these brave pioneers.

The diary of Rev. Meeker in the State Historical Library contains an account of the great flood of 1844. Had this diary been read and believed by the people of the river valleys, fewer lives would have been lost

51. The Iowa Mission.—Rev. Samuel Irwin began a Presbyterian mission among the Iowas in 1837. He erected several buildings and wrote a grammar of the Iowa language. A daughter of Missionary Irwin is be-

Baptist Mission, established in 1831. Here Meeker's printing press was first set up in 1833.

lieved to have been the first white girl born in Kansas.

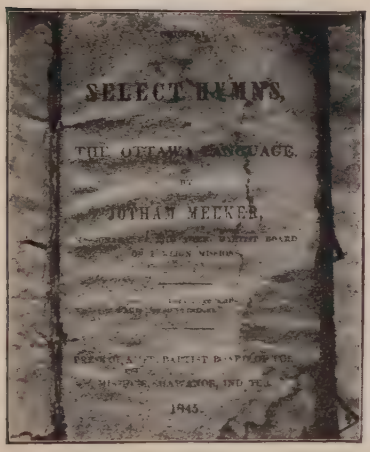
52. St. Mary's Mission.—In 1847 the Catholic missionaries established their principal headquarters at St. Mary's,[5] on the Kansas River, and thence missionary priests visited the different tribes while they remained.

and much property might have been saved from destruction in the great flood of 1903.

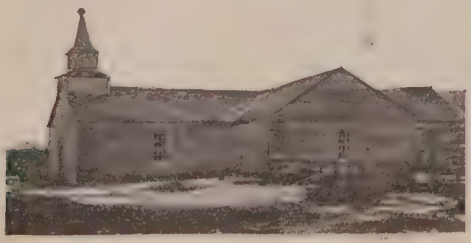
The Indians have a tradition that the Kansas River extended from bluff to bluff in a great flood before the white man came. An old Indian observing the city of Topeka in construction, grunted, "White man heap big fool."

5. The building here pictured was erected at St. Mary's by the Catholic church people. It was not, however, the first Catholic church

53. The Work of the Missionaries.—Several other missions of less significance than the ones described were established. The missionaries were heroic pioneers of Kansas. They invented phonetic alphabets; they created written languages, wrote dictionaries and song books, and gave the Indian the Bible and the Christian religion. They went into the rude lodges and wigwams and cared for the sick and the dying. They suffered from poverty and often from savage cruelty; they sacrificed home and friends, and many died alone on the prairie that the Indians might know the better way and the higher life.


SELECT HYMNS,
IN THE OTTAWA LANGUAGE.
BY
JOTHAM MEEKER,
1845.

A Meeker Title Page.



First Cathedral of Kansas.

that was built on Pottawatomie creek, probably in what is now Anderson county. It became a widely known place, and many people passed and repassed the spot or were given shelter under the hospitable roof.

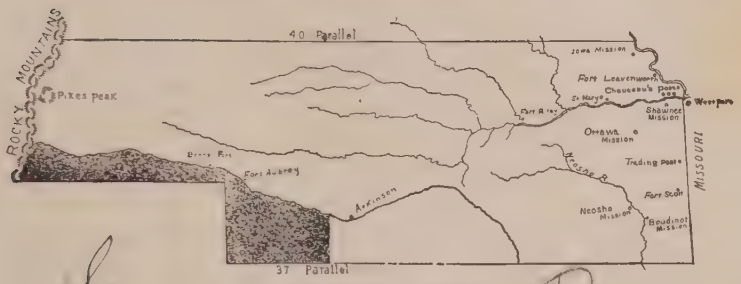
"Little to him whose feet unshod
The thorny path of the desert trod,
Careless of pain, so it led to God."

Col. Henry Leavenworth.

54. Trading Posts. — Numerous trading posts were established during the Indian Period. Trappers, hunters, traders, and Indians gathered there and bartered their goods, the white man often exchanging whiskey, tobacco, and trinkets for the most valuable furs and skins. At one post alone the trade amounted to $300,000 annually. The most noted of these places were Westport a great outfitting station, the Chouteau trading posts on the Kansas River and in the present Linn County, and Bent's Fort, to the far West.

Baptist Indian Mission, Shawnee County. Erected in 1848.

55. Forts Established.—In consequence of the presence of the Indians, Fort Leavenworth was established, in 1827, by a detachment of the Third United States Infantry, and was named in honor of Colonel Henry Leavenworth, of that regiment. Fort Scott was located in 1842. Fort Riley, the third important post in Kansas, was not established till 1853. It was named for General Bennett Riley, who guarded the Santa Fe Trail and fought in Mexico.



Map of Kansas Territory.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name the great missions of Kansas.—Who were the most noted missionaries?—What were the methods of their service for the uplift of the Indian?—What do you think of their devotion to duty and their self-sacrifice?—Quote Whittier's lines in commemoration.—Locate four trading posts and tell of their activities.—What forts were established because of the presence of the Indians?

TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

"God give us men. A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith, and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinion and a will.
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
* * * * * * * * *
Tall men—suncrowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking."

—J. G. Holland.

REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

CHAPTER IX.

THE ORGANIC ACT—THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

56. The Missouri Compromise.—Slavery troubles in the United States began with the adoption of the Constitution, but the territory of the Louisiana Purchase was not seriously affected until the passage by Congress of the Missouri Compromise[1] in 1820. This measure provided that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state, and that in all remaining territory west of the Mississippi River and north of 36° 30′ (the southern boundary of Missouri) slavery should be forever prohibited.

57. Result of the Missouri Compromise.—The Missouri Compromise was a great surprise to the people who opposed slavery, for they had hoped, after the admission of Louisiana as a slave state, that the remainder of Louisiana territory would be free. To even things up, Maine was admitted as a free state, making twelve free and twelve slave states in the Union. Congress had adopted the plan of admitting first a free and then a slave state so as to preserve a balance of power in that body. This geographical subterfuge was not, to say the least, an ideal way to settle a question of great moral consideration. "For the present," said John Quincy

1. In 1836 the Missouri Compromise was violated by an act of Congress in the Platte Purchase, which extended the boundary of Missouri in the northwestern part, to the Missouri River, admitting thereby slaves into a free country.

Adams, "the contest is laid asleep." The phrase 'laid asleep' was wisely chosen, for the terrible question gained new strength through repose; when it awoke, many years later, it showed itself, as Jefferson predicted it would, more irrepressible and more formidable than ever.

58. Growth of the Slave Power.—As the years went on, many anti-slavery societies were formed, in the South, at first, as well as in the North. Henry Clay declared that "slavery was the deepest stain upon the character of our country." John Quincy Adams thundered philippics against it; Wendell Phillips' oratory moved the masses; Emerson, Lowell, and Whittier wrote in heroic lines the call to duty; abolitionists of the North spoke and wrote in execration; Garrison was mobbed and Lovejoy murdered; still the slave forces grew in strength. Texas was admitted in order to augment its power; the Compromise of 1850 was its victory, and, as if nothing could hinder its progress, the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was proposed.[2]

59. Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—This bill was introduced by Stephen A. Douglas,[3] of Illinois, for the avowed purpose of taking the slavery question out of Congress and putting it in the hands of the people. The Nebraska country was the country west of Missouri, Iowa, and

2. The Compromise of 1850 provided that California should be admitted to the Union as a free state, that the territories of Utah and New Mexico should be formed without any provision concerning slavery, that slavery should be prohibited in the District of Columbia, that Texas should be paid $10,000,000 to give up her claim on New Mexico and that a fugitive slave law should be enacted providing for the return of runaway slaves to their masters.

California in her constitution had provided for freedom before applying for admission. By the Compromise, Utah and New Mexico were made possible for slavery and the fugitive slave law made the North a hunting ground for runaway slaves.

3. The Douglas idea was called "squatter sovereignty." The squatters were to be supreme authority on the great question.

Minnesota territories. It was north of the Missouri Compromise line of 36° 30′, and slavery had been forever excluded from its boundaries by that compromise. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill provided that the people of the territory should decide whether it should be free or slave. The bill annulled the Missouri Compromise; it seemed to those opposed to slavery that it threw down all bars, and the threat of a Southern planter that he would yet call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill would soon be carried out.[4]

60. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill in Congress.—No bill ever introduced in Congress provoked such excited debate. Wade raised his voice against "giving slavery a chance to enter a territory as large as all the free states, pure as water and beautiful as the garden of God." Sumner protested vehemently against "removing the landmarks of freedom." "We are on the eve of a great national transaction," said Seward, in the last hours of the discussion, "a transaction that will close a cycle in the history of our country."

The debate lasted nearly five months. The bill passed the Senate at four o'clock on the morning of March 4, by a vote of thirty-seven to fourteen, and the House at midnight of May 22, by a vote of 113 to 100. It was signed by President Franklin Pierce, May 30, 1854.

61. The Reception of the Bill.—The triumph of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill was received throughout the North

4. Charles Sumner, Salmon P. Chase, and William H. Seward were leaders against the Kansas-Nebraska Act. There were, from 1852, occasional feeble attempts to induce action for a territorial organization at Washington, and, in 1853, Abelard Guthrie was nominated as delegate in Congress by a convention at Wyandotte, while Rev. Thomas Johnson was put in nomination at the Kickapoo village. The latter was elected and went to Washington, but was not received.

with demonstrations of grief and anger. A great number of American citizens, with the experiences of the Missouri Compromise of 1820, the Fugitive Slave Law, and the Compromise of 1850, and with the Dred Scott Case then pending in the courts, did not believe that the bill meant an honest submission of the question of slavery to the bona fide settlers of Kansas, or meant anything except a determined purpose to force slavery upon Kansas, and upon every territory in the United States. Douglas was condemned all through the North. He said, "I could travel from Boston to Chicago by the light of my own effigies."

62. Results of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—The consequences of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill were momentous. It opened the territories of Kansas and Nebraska as a battleground between the forces of freedom and slavery; it gave the finishing blow to the Whig Party; it made the Democratic Party for many years sectional rather than national; and it united the forces which formed the Republican Party. We shall see its results in Kansas.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name the historical events which reveal the growth of the slave power in the Nation from the adoption of the Constitution to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.—What was the Missouri Compromise and in what two ways did it affect the territory that later came to be known as Kansas?—See map, page 65 and page 67.—Give the year of its enactment.—What was the Kansas-Nebraska Bill?—State its purpose.—What was the effect of its introduction in Congress?—How was it received by the country at large?—Find anti-slavery poems in the writings of Whittier, Lowell, Longfellow and others that were inspired by the "Crime Against Kansas."—How are Wendell Philips, Charles Sumner and Abraham Lincoln connected with Kansas history at this time?—Give four results of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

CHAPTER X.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

63. The Name Kansas.—The Kansas-Nebraska Act defined the boundaries of the new territory and gave to it the name Kansas. The spelling and definition of the word have been the cause of much discussion. Professor Dunbar, formerly of Kansas, a most accomplished Indian linguist, states that the name of the Kansas River is derived from the Kansas Indian word Kanza, meaning "swift."

64. Kansas Boundary.—The following are the limits of the territory as given in the act: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of Missouri, where the 37th parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on boundary to latitude 38; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the 40th parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said state to the place of beginning.

The south line was not made to conform with the line of the Missouri Compromise, 36° 30′, but was fixed at the 37th parallel, the boundary between the reservations of

the Cherokees and the Osages. The area is 126,283 square miles.

65. The Population.—At the organization of the territory, the white population of Kansas consisting of six or seven hundred citizens, was concentrated about the forts, trading posts, missions, and reservations from the Missouri River to Council Grove. The largest number were located in and around Uniontown in what is now Shawnee County. The population was small, scattered, and uninterested in public affairs.

66. Across the Border.—Missouri, on account of her own institution of slavery, was interested in Kansas. Western Missouri contained 50,000 slaves, and abolition in Kansas meant danger to property and social forms there. In fact, it was stated in a representative pro-slavery convention in Lexington, in July, 1855, "that the endorsement of restriction in the settlement of Kansas was virtually the abolition of slavery in Missouri." David R. Atchison, United States Senator from Missouri, was the leader of the pro-slavery element, and B. F. Stringfellow was a close subordinate. He urged that Kansas be flooded with slaves, and that when they were found profitable they would be retained.

67. Missourians in Kansas.—President Pierce had barely signed the Kansas-Nebraska Bill before large numbers of Missourians rushed across the line and seized the best lands. Settlers were required to live on their claims a stated length of time and build houses preparatory to making homes, but the Missourians, not even waiting for the Indians to get out of the way, staked out claims, sometimes merely notching trees or crossing a few logs

to represent a cabin, and then went back to Missouri. "They were men who proposed to reside in Missouri, but vote and fight in Kansas. Jubilant and defiant, they threatened with death any abolitionist who would dare to settle in the territory."

68. **New England Emigrant Aid Society.**—On the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill the Anti-slavery people were thoroughly discouraged. Theodore Parker said, "In the steady triumph of despotism, ten years more like the ten years past and it will be all over with the liberties of America." And Garrison wrote, "Will Kansas be a free state? We answer, No! Not while the existing Union stands. Its fate is settled." But there was one man who dwelt in the "valley of vision"; he believed that what was planned for evil could be turned to good; that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill might yet serve freedom's cause. Eli Thayer,[1] of Boston, member of the Massachusetts legislature, advocated with great enthusiasm the idea of free state emigration to Kansas. His efforts interested some prominent men of Massachusetts, and as a result the New England Emigrant Aid Society[2] was formed, with J. C. Brown as president. Mr. Thayer traveled 60,000 miles and gave a great many lectures in the interest of organized emigration, and Amos A. Lawrence, a wealthy financier, contributed large amounts from his private fortune to further the enterprise. Dr. Charles Robinson, who had been a factor in California's admission as a free state, was made local agent.

1. Mt. Oread of Lawrence University was named after the Mt. Oread school in Worcester, of which Mr. Thayer was founder.
2. The Emigrant Aid Society offered fifty dollars for the best poem on the subject of Emigration. The prize was won by Lucy Larcom, then a teacher in Wheaton Seminary, at Norton, Massachusetts, on the poem, "The Call to Kansas."

69. The Purpose of the Society.—The aim of the organization was to induce first-class emigrants to go to Kansas, to protect them from the hardships of pioneer settlement, to select territory under experienced leaders, to invest capital, and provide hotels, saw mills, grist mills, newspapers,[3] schools, and other improvements. Anyone, whether in sympathy with the organization or not, was at liberty to take advantage of its benefits. Expenses were not paid.

The colonists sent by the company in 1854 numbered seven hundred and fifty-one. About $140,000 was spent by the association for its work in Kansas.

70. Other Organizations.—Other anti-slavery organizations were "The Emigrant Aid Society of New York and Connecticut," and the Union Emigration Society of Washington. The border counties of Missouri, also active, rang with the note of the preparation of pro-slavery and "Defensive Associations," "Squatter Associations," "Blue Lodges," and other secret and open societies were formed. The issue was joined. In the ears of those who marched to Kansas from the conquering North, sounded a watchword which has always rung in men's ears like the note of a trumpet, or breathed as the voice of a siren; it was—"Freedom."[4]

3. A powerful literary agency enlisted for the winning of Kansas was the New York Tribune, edited by Horace Greeley.

4. There were many claim disputes, the most serious being at Lawrence; for as Lawrence was the only Free State town then well established, the opponents were anxious to get it out of the way. The town site of Lawrence was purchased for $500 of a Mr. Stearns. Soon, however, another claimant, John Baldwin, appeared, and demanded that a tent belonging to a Lawrence settler be removed. His demand was refused. Baldwin secured the assistance of attorneys and laid out a plot for a town, but this did not avail, for the Lawrence settlers quietly held

71. Towns Founded.—President Pierce signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, May 30. On the 13th of June the Leavenworth Town Company was organized at Weston, Missouri. In the same month the first newspaper in Kansas the "Leavenworth Herald," was printed under a tree

Lawrence, Kan., 1855.

on the town site. The Atchison town company was formed in Missouri, July 27. Leavenworth, Atchison, and Lecompton were founded by pro-slavery people from Missouri.

The free state emigrants founded Lawrence and To-

their own. Finally the Missourians, resorting to forceful measures, assembled about eighteen men in arms, and sent this notice to Dr. Robinson: "If you do not remove that tent in thirty minutes we will." Dr. Robinson sent back the laconic reply, "If you molest our property, you do it at your peril." About thirty of the Lawrence men came together with

peka,[5] and later Osawatomie, Manhattan, and Wabaunsee. On the first day of August, 1854, the pioneer party from New England, under Mr. C. H. Branscomb, reached Lawrence. Two weeks afterward they were followed by a larger party under the leadership of Dr. Charles Robinson and Samuel C. Pomeroy. The town was named Lawrence in honor of the treasurer of the society. At first Lawrence was merely a collection of tents. These were superseded by queer grass-thatched huts and rude mud-plastered log cabins.[6] In these crude homes dwelt some rare New England men and women, imbued with the spirit of their forefathers who had come to America that they might worship God in their own way, according to the dictates of their own conscience.

Dr. Robinson as captain to guard the tent. He proposed to arbitrate, but the opposing party refused, and declared that if the Lawrence people did not surrender in one-half hour, a force of 3,000 if not 30,000 Missourians would be raised and "would sweep them off the face of the earth." The half hour passed and a quarter, still there was no attack. When Dr. Robinson was asked, "What shall we do if the Missourians attempt to remove the tent; shall we fire to hit or fire over their heads?" "Well," said Dr. Robinson, "I should be ashamed to fire at a man and not hit him." A spy overheard the remark and reported to the Missourians. They withdrew very soon.

5. Topeka was founded December 5, 1854.

6. A note from Mrs. Robinson's Diary: "We attended church. How strange everything appeared. The hall where the meetings are held is a two-story wooden building. It is simply boarded with cottonwood and that, to a person in the country is explanation sufficient of its whole appearance; for the sun here soon curls the boards, and every one shrinks from every other, leaving large cracks between. For a desk to support the gilded morocco-covered Bible, sent by the Plymouth church, a rough box turned endwise and standing near one end of the hall was used. The singers were seated upon one side of the preacher, while upon the other side also fronting the desk were other seats—rough boards used until the settees are finished. All this seems rough and uncouth, and at the first moment we felt that two thousand miles lay between us and the pleasant sanctuary of our fathers. But when we look on the pleasant faces around us, and the services commenced with the singing of hymns learned long ago, and we heard in the persuasive, winning tones of the preacher the same heavenly truths which will render one's life here as holy as elsewhere, we felt that New England was in our midst. We realized more fully the truth which has been pervading our thoughts for many days that "a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

The Song of the Kansas Emigrant.

Printed in the "Herald of Freedom," at Lawrence, Oct. 21, 1854.

We cross the prairies as of old
The Pilgrims crossed the sea,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

CHORUS:

The homestead of the free, my boys,
The homestead of the free,
To make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

We go to rear a wall of men
On Freedom's southern line
And plant beside the cotton tree
The rugged northern pine.

We're flowing from our native hills,
As our free rivers flow;
The blessings of our mother-land
Is on us as we go.

We go to plant her common schools
On distant prairie swells,
And give the Sabbaths of the wild
The music of her bells.

Upbearing like the ark of old,
The Bible in her van
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man.

No pause, nor rest, save where the streams
That feed the Kansas run,
Save where our pilgrim gonfalon
Shall flout the setting sun.

7. The Herald of Freedom, edited by G. W. Brown, was the first Free State paper published. The first number was issued in January, 1855.

In 1855 there were at least thirty-five slaves in Doniphan county. Cary B. Whitehead traded his farm in that county for a number of slaves, which he afterward took to Missouri. The first issue of the White Cloud "Chief," Hon. Sol. Miller's paper, was printed on a press operated by a slave whom Mr. Miller hired from his owner for that purpose.—C. E. Cory, 7th Vol., Historical Report.

We'll tread the prairies as of old
Our fathers sailed the sea;
And make the West as they the East
The homestead of the free.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

(Sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne.")

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What is the derivation of the name Kansas?—What is the boundary of Kansas according to the Organic Act?—What is the title of this act?—Describe the population of Kansas at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.—Describe conditions in Missouri and the people across the "border."—What was their immediate action when the Kansas-Nebraska Bill became a law?—Who conceived the idea of the New England Emigrant Aid Society?—What was the purpose and organization of the society?—Name other slavery and anti-slavery organizations.—Name three free state and three pro-slavery towns that were founded in 1854-'55.—Memorize the "Song of the Kansas Emigrant."

THE STRUGGLE IN KANSAS.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNOR REEDER'S ADMINISTRATION.

July 7, 1854—Sept. 7, 1855.

72. First Territorial Governor.—Andrew H. Reeder,[1] first Governor of the Territory of Kansas, was appointed by President Pierce. He arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 7th of October, 1854. He was a Pennsylvania lawyer of high standing, but had never held public office. He had always been a member of the Democratic party, and thoroughly endorsed the doctrine of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. Governor Reeder received a hearty welcome at Leavenworth, and his reception was quite as kindly at Lawrence, which he soon afterwards visited. He made a tour of observation through the territory to inform himself concerning its topography and population.

Gov. A. H. Reeder.

73. Territorial and National Officials.—The other appointed officers of the territory arrived at intervals. The Secretary of the Territory was Daniel Woodson, of Virginia. His office was most important, since, under the organic act, he assumed in the Governor's absence all his

1. Governor Reeder is said to have designed the territorial seal. It is two inches in diameter with a shield in the center with the motto above it, "*Populi voce nata.*" It means "Born by the voice of the people," or "Squatter Sovereignty." Around the shield are the words: "Seal of the Territory of Kansas, Erected May 30, 1854."

powers and functions. The Chief Justice of the Territory was Samuel D. Lecompte, of Maryland, a strong pro-slavery advocate.

Officers of significance in Kansas affairs at Washington were: Franklin Pierce, President of the United States and signer of the Kansas-Nebraska Act; D. R. Atchison, acting vice-president of the United States, and United States Senator from Missouri; Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, and afterwards president of the Confederacy; and Stephen A. Douglas, chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate.

74. First Election. Congressional Delegate.—Governor Reeder issued his proclamation for an election for a delegate to Congress on the 29th of November. This was the first election held in the territory. The candidates were Gen. John W. Whitfield, Pro-slavery; R. P. Flenniken, Administration Democrat, and John A. Wakefield, Free State. On the day of the election, as was afterwards reported by an investigating committee, a large number of persons came over from Missouri and voted, but General Whitfield received a legal plurality. As this would have happened, and he would have received a certificate of election without it, the invasion was a causeless and senseless outrage, which had no further effect than to inflame the North, where the determination that Kansas should not be a slave state was daily growing more resolute.

The name which assumed the most prominence in the leadership of the Pro-slavery movement was that of David R. Atchison.

75. First Census.—In February, 1855, Governor Reeder

caused the first census of the territory to be taken. It showed a population of 8,601 persons and 2,905 voters.

76. Second Election—Territorial Legislature.—Governor Reeder divided the territory into districts, appointed judges of election and ordered an election for a Territorial Legislature to be held March 30, 1855.

Both sides realized the importance of this election and strove for victory. The excitement in Missouri exceeded all previous experiences. The Blue Lodges[2] became very active. Meetings were held and money was collected to meet the expenses of those who would go to Kansas to control the polls.[3] An invading force of 5,000 entered the territory. They came on horse-back, in wagons and carriages, an "unkempt, sun-dried, picturesque mob," armed with shot-guns, revolvers, and bowie knives, and generously supplied with whiskey.[4] Squads were detached and sent to the different voting places. The judges of election appointed by the Governor were driven from the polling places or forced to resign their offices.[5] The census of the preceding month of February gave Kansas Territory 2,905 voters. At this March election

2. The Blue Lodges were secret proslavery societies.

3. Mr. William Phillips, a lawyer residing in Leavenworth, had sworn a protest against the validity of the election in his district. He was taken into Missouri, where they shaved one side of his head, tarred and feathered him, and put him up at auction, where a negro sold him for one dollar. A meeting which sanctioned this action was presided over by a member of the Proslavery Kansas Legislature, and the resolution was offered by a judge and member of the House of Representatives.

4. "I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you that is the least tainted with free-soilism or abolitionism and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quarter. * * * I advise you one and all to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons and vote at the point of the bowie knife and the revolver."—General Stringfellow in an address to Missourians.

5. On the wall of a saloon in Kansas City, Missouri, was posted this notice: "$1,000 reward for Ely Thayer, the founder of the New England Emigrant Aid Society."
The Missourians brought their tickets with them.

6,318 votes were cast, of which 1,410 were legal and 4,908 were fraudulent. When their votes were cast the Missourians went back to Missouri.

77. Effect of Invasion.—The day after this election the actual facts were known all over the territory; within the week, in every corner of the United States. The result was fuel to the roaring fire; every means which had been used before in the warfare against slavery was redoubled. The betrayed people who had gone to the territory under the implied promise of the Kansas-Nebraska Act,[6] that the people of the territories should be allowed to regulate their institutions in their own way, became throughout the Free States the objects of boundless sympathy. The incidents of the invasion of March 30 were told in song and story, by artist's pencil, and by press and pulpit, and the Free State emigrants, with increasing vigor and numbers, pressed into the Territory of Kansas.

78. Governor Reeder's Action.—In six out of eighteen districts, Governor Reeder set aside the elections for informality, and ordered an election to be held May 22 to fill vacancies. He removed his office from Fort Leavenworth to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, two miles west of Westport, Missouri, and ordered the first Legislature of the territory to convene at Pawnee, a town which had been laid out near Fort Riley. After his decision in regard to the elections, and his proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, Governor Reeder went

6. The Free State men had come to the Territory unarmed, but after the Missouri invasions, arms were sent for in self-defense against the ruffians. Sharp's rifles were sent them in boxes marked "Books."

East to meet charges which the Pro-slavery leaders had made in asking his removal.[7]

First Territorial Capitol, Pawnee, 1855.

79. Election of May 22.—At the election to fill vacancies in the legislature, caused by the Governor's refusal to sanction the unlawful voting in certain districts, the Pro-slavery voters neither in the territory nor in Missouri took part. The Free State voters alone participated.

80. First Legislature—Pawnee.—The members of the Legislature met at Pawnee on July 2, 1855. The Pawnee town company had erected a stone building for the use of the law-makers.

The Legislature came, went into camp, remained four

7. The walls of the legislative building still stand in sight of the Union Pacific railroad track a few miles east of Fort Riley.

days,[8] unseated the Free State members, seated the members declared elected on the 30th of March, and passed a bill "to remove the capital temporarily to Shawnee Manual Labor School." This act was vetoed by the Governor, it passed over his veto, and the Legislature adjourned.

81. Governor Reeder Removed.—On the re-assembling of the Legislature at the Shawnee Manual Labor School, Governor Reeder informed the body that it was in session where it had no right to be, in contravention of the Act of Congress, and that he could give no sanction to any act that it might pass.

The Legislature, in both branches, memorialized the President of the United States to remove Governor Reeder. On the 31st of July his removal was officially announced, and on the 16th of August the Governor reported his removal to the Legislature. So ended the term of the first territorial Governor of Kansas. He had served eleven months.

82. Woodson Acting Governor.—The departure of Governor Reeder made Secretary Woodson acting Governor. His signature is affixed to all laws passed by what the Free State party called the "Bogus Legislature."

83. Acts of Shawnee Legislature.—The first Legislature reassembled at Shawnee and adopted as a system of laws the Missouri statutes, adding thereto a series of "black laws" exceeding in ferocity anything ever

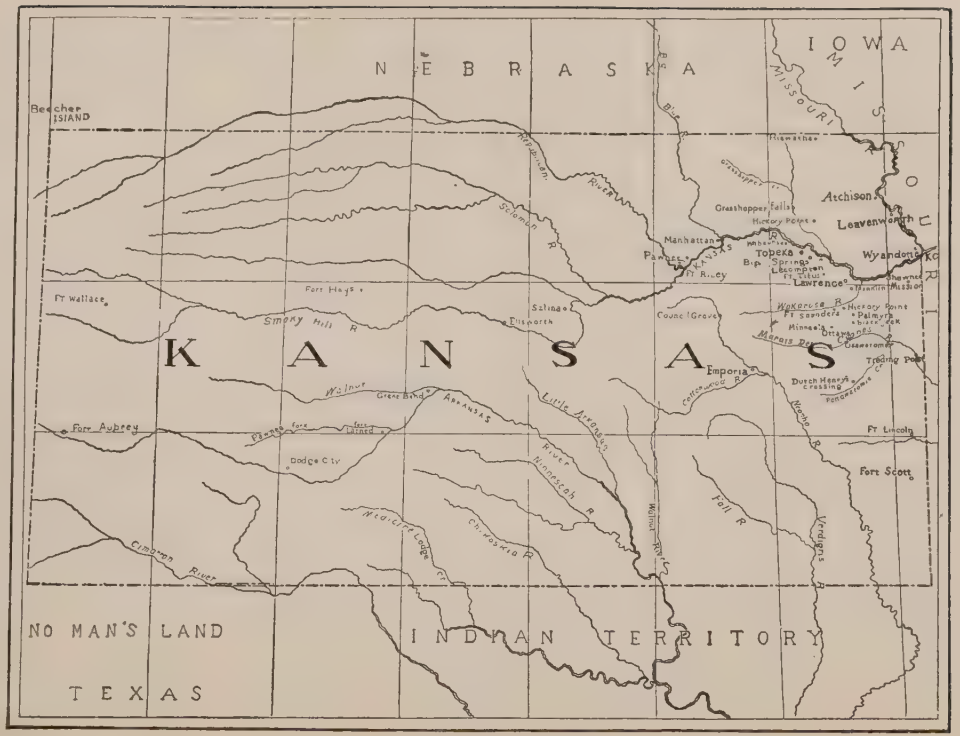
8. Rev. Thomas Johnson states that "nearly all the members of the legislature had to camp out in the open sun, and do their own cooking without a shade tree to protect them, for there were no boarding houses in the neighborhood excepting two unfinished shanties. The gentry came prepared for roughing it, as they brought an unprecedented assortment of legislatorial fixtures, pots, kettles, sauce pans, provisions and tents."

known in the United States. A large number of counties were organized; Lecompton was fixed upon as the territorial seat of government, and a provision was made that every officer in the territory, executive and judicial, was to be appointed by the Legislature or by some officer of the Legislature.[9]

84. Mob Violence at Atchison.—During the spring and summer of 1855 there was much disturbance. Many of the collisions were doubtless incited by private and personal enmity, but the outrages which created the most profound impression throughout the country were those committed for opinion's sake. Rev. Pardee Butler was seized at Atchison, in August, and sent down the river on a raft made of two logs, with many circumstances of injury and insult. Returning the following spring, he was stripped, tarred, and covered with cotton. He was a peaceable settler of the county, he had only expressed his opinion upon a question which, under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was left to the determination of the lawful voters of the territory. His story was told all through the North and roused a determination of resistance. While Pardee Butler was going down the river on his raft, John Brown was moving along the road to Kansas with his rifle.

9. As an example of some of the laws formed: It was enacted that the death penalty should be inflicted in the case of one who should entice, decoy, or carry away any slave with intent to procure his freedom. To question the right of slave-holding meant felony and imprisonment with hard labor. A citizen could be disfranchised who refused to take oath to support the Fugitive Slave Law. The "freedom of the press" was violated. If one should assert that persons had not the right to hold slaves in the Territory or caused to be introduced or printed any denial of the right to hold slaves, such a one would be deemed guilty of felony and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years. Free State men were denied the right to hold office.

It was provided that "hard labor" should be with heavy ball and chain locked to the ankles and on public roads or buildings, and that the convicts could be hired out to private parties.



Early Map of Kansas.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Give the dates of Governor Reeder's Administration.—What had been his experience, and what was his attitude with regard to Kansas affairs when he came to the Territory?—Who were the territorial and national officials that had supreme control in Kansas?—What was their attitude?—What was the purpose and result of the first election held in Kansas territory?—What was the first census report?—Describe the election of the first Territorial Legislature.—What was the effect of the "Invasion"?—Note Governor Reeder's action and the resulting May election.—Locate Pawnee and Shawnee.—Enumerate the significant acts of the first Legislature.—Give reasons for the removal of Governor Reeder.—What were the "black laws"?—Why was the first Legislature called the "bogus Legislature"?—Do you approve of Governor Reeder's action during his administration?

THE REIGN OF VIOLENCE.

CHAPTER XII.

GOVERNOR SHANNON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Sept. 7, 1855—Sept. 9, 1856.

85. Second Territorial Governor.—In September, 1855, Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, Second Territorial Governor of Kansas, appeared at Westport, Missouri. Unlike Governor Reeder, Governor Shannon had been much in public life. He had been Governor of Ohio, United States Minister to Mexico, and member of the House of Representatives, where he had voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

THE TOPEKA MOVEMENT.

86. Origin.—After the first two elections and the invasions from Missouri, it was a question among the Free State people what was to be done that Kansans might have their rights as American citizens recognized. Dr. Charles Robinson was a sagacious and conservative leader, and to him the people turned. He decided that the wisest move would be to ignore the "bogus territorial legislature," adopt a state constitution and apply for admission into the Union. Accordingly meetings were held to spread the idea among the people and unite them for service. The most significant meeting

Governor Wilson Shannon.

was that at Big Springs in October, 1855. James H. Lane, a politician from Indiana, was there. Ex-governor Reeder gave a stirring address. Since his removal from office he had thrown heart and soul into the Free State movement and was a great help both inside and outside the territory. The effort was the beginning of the Free State Party and the movement which resulted in the Topeka Constitutional Convention.

87. **Topeka Constitutional Convention.**—Delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention were elected October 9, 1855. The Convention met on the 23d of October and completed the Topeka Constitution, the first constitution of Kansas, on the 11th of November. The constitution was submitted to a vote of the people on the 15th of December. At Leavenworth the poll books were destroyed by a Pro-slavery mob, and also the office of a Free State newspaper. Outside of Leavenworth 1,731 votes were cast for the constitution, and 46 against it. The Pro-slavery people refused to vote at both of these elections. The Topeka Constitution provided, "There shall be no slavery in this State, or involuntary servitude except for crime."

James H. Lane.

88. **Election of Congressional Delegate.**—On October 1, an election for delegate in Congress was held. The Free State voters took no part in the election, and John W. Whitfield received 2,721 votes. On October 9 the Free State voters cast 2,849 votes for Andrew H. Reeder. Congress refused to seat either contestant.

THE WAKARUSA WAR.

89. Cause.—The unity of the Free State people in the Topeka movement was a constant irritation to the Missouri party even though they knew that they had in their favor the President of the United States, the Governor, and the Territorial Legislature.

The Free State leaders were very careful to violate no law of the United States, and holding themselves in quiet reserve awaited the result of the Topeka movement.

November 21, 1855, a crisis came in the murder of Charles M. Dow, a Free State settler, by F. M. Coleman, a Pro-slavery advocate, at Hickory Point about ten miles south of Lawrence. Dow was a young Democrat of high standing in the community who had made his home with Jacob Branson, a farmer. When it was found that he was murdered for his principles rather than for anything that he had done, indignation knew no bounds. Dow was buried by his Free State friends, who declared that they would ferret out the murderer and his accomplices. That night, Coleman fled to Shawnee. No effort whatever was made by the authorities to bring him to justice. Though the Free State leaders tried to prevent it, someone burned Coleman's cabin, and he "swore his life" against Dow's friend, Jacob Branson. On the night of November 26, a band of Free State people had gathered together at the scene of the murder. While they were there Sheriff Jones (who, though a resident of Missouri, was by appointment of the Territorial Legislature Sheriff of Douglas County) went to Branson's home with a posse and took him into custody. The Free State men came

to ask for Branson, and were informed that he had been taken away by a band of armed men. In the search, they came upon Sheriff Jones with his men at Brandon's Bridge, and demanded and secured Branson's release.

90. The Events of the War.—Sheriff Jones, in high dudgeon, rode to Franklin, a Pro-slavery outpost, dispatched a messenger to Missouri, and notified Governor Shannon that a rebellion had broken out in the Territory and that 3,000 men were required to suppress it. The Governor believed the report, ordered Generals Richardson and Strickler of the territorial militia to march to Lecompton and report to the sheriff with all the force they could collect. In the meantime, the Missouri border was stirred with appeals, and a large force raised to organize another invasion.

A formidable Pro-slavery party consisting of 1,500 men gathered at Franklin, marched up to Lawrence, and went into camp on the banks of the Wakarusa. They were a rough crowd of adventurers. Free State companies gathered from the vicinity and joined the garrison at Lawrence, where defenses were prepared under the direction of Robinson with Lane second in command.[1] Lawrence had 600 defenders. General Easton, editor of the Pro-slavery "Kansas Herald," reconnoitered the town, ad-

1. Mrs. Robinson tells of the ladies' part in the defense: "Mrs. Wood, whose husband has ever been most active in the free-state cause, and for whom the enemy feel no little bitterness, has offered her little shake cabin next the hotel for the general use. Daily and nightly the ladies meet there in the one room, with its loose open floor through which the wind creeps, to make cartridges, their nimble fingers keeping time with each heart beat for freedom, so enthusiastic are they in aiding the defense."

Mrs. Samuel N. Wood and Mrs. George W. Brown of Lawrence went out six miles from the town and brought in two kegs of powder hidden in the voluminous folds of their fashionable dresses. The invaders halted them, but finding that they were ladies released them and allowed them to go on their way.

vised Governor Shannon that it was well fortified, and recommended a call for the United States troops at Leavenworth. The governor acted accordingly, but Colonel Sumner, who was in command, refused to respond without orders from Washington. Finally two men from Lawrence contrived to get through the enemies' lines and communicate with Governor Shannon. They found him entirely deceived as to conditions. Thinking the Free State people a band of outlaws he was bent on depriving them of their arms which they had a constitutional right to carry. Governor Shannon visited the camp of the Missourians and then Lawrence, and finding that the Lawrence people were in the right, and alarmed at the lawless host he had collected, succeeded in dispersing the Missourians, to the chagrin of Sheriff Jones. The Governor affixed his signature to a treaty of peace signed by Dr. Robinson and James Lane. A few evenings later, these gentlemen, excepting the Governor, met many of the leaders of both sides at an evening party given by the ladies of Lawrence.[2] Even Sheriff Jones was an invited guest.

2. The party was given that the governor and his friends might find that the Lawrence people were not a set of outlaws but cultivated, loyal, American citizens.

When the voting commenced, the legality of a vote of a Mr. Page was raised. Before it was decided, Colonel Samuel Young stepped up to the window and said he would settle the matter. The vote of Mr. Page was withdrawn, and Colonel Young offered to vote. He refused to take the oath prescribed by the Governor, but swore that he was a resident of the territory, upon which his oath was received. He told one of the judges, when asked if he intended to make Kansas his future home that it was none of his business, that if he were a resident then he should be asked no more. After his vote was received Colonel Young got up on the window-sill and announced to the crowd that he had been permitted to vote and they could all come up and vote. "The polls were so crowded that for a time when the men had voted they were obliged to get out by being hoisted up on the roof of the building and passing out over the house."—The Kansas Conflict.

"At Bloomington there was an exceptionally successful bedlam. The judges exhibited obstinacy which yielded only to an active revolver and bowie knife treatment. * * * It was intimated that their resignations would be accepted—a hint which they neglected to act upon.

91. Thomas W. Barber a Martyr.—But the "Wakarusa War" was not destined to end without bloodshed Thomas W. Barber, a young man, who had been among the defenders of Lawrence, was on his way home with two friends, when they were confronted by two horsemen, who detached themselves from another party, and Barber was killed. Murders had not been uncommon, but this excited unusual horror. The funeral of Barber was attended by every demonstration of respect, Charles Robinson and James H. Lane speaking beside the coffin.

Whittier afterwards wrote the "Burial of Barber:"

> Not in vain a heart shall break,
> Not a tear for freedom's sake
> Fall unheeded; God is true.

The Kansas county of Barber commemorates his name.

92. The Winter of '55 and '56.—The winter of '55 and '56 was a very severe one. The pioneers in their little cabins were unprepared for it, and many suffered intensely not only from cold, but also from hunger.

THE TOPEKA MOVEMENT CONTINUED.

93. Election of State Officers.—The Free State party continuing its tentative government, on January 15, 1856, elected state officers and chose Dr. Charles Robinson governor.

94. Session of Topeka Legislature.—On the 4th of March, 1856, the first session of the Topeka legislature

Finally, to expedite affairs a borderer drew his watch and announced a five minute period of grace—then resignations or death. The five minutes expired and nothing had been done. An extension of one minute was allowed, during which the judges decamped."—Spring.

Samuel Jones, afterward known as "Sheriff Jones," led the crowd at Bloomington.

was held. Dr. Robinson presented a message, and James H. Lane and Andrew H. Reeder were chosen United States Senators. A memorial was prepared asking admission into the Union. The legislature adjourned to meet July 4.

95. Topeka Constitution in Congress.—The Topeka Constitution was presented in the Senate of the United States by Lewis Cass and in the House by Honorable Daniel Mace of Indiana. On the 3d of July, 1856, the House of Representatives passed a bill for the admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution by a vote of ninety-nine to ninety-seven. The opposition of the Senate to any free Constitution was invincible, and there the Topeka Constitution failed to receive the required number of votes.

96. The Territorial Judiciary.—The Judiciary of the Territory was entirely in the hands of the enemies of the Free State party. An act by the Territorial Legislature provided "that no person conscientiously opposed to the holding of slaves, or not admitting the right to hold slaves in this Territory should be a juror in a case involving the right to such property." Chief Justice Lecompte and Judge Cato were the most prominent judges. They were both in sympathy with the Missouri party.

97. Arrest of the Free State Leaders.—In May the grand jury of Douglas County under the instruction of Judge Lecompte, began its session at Lecompton.

The "treason-suppression" program was advanced. Ex-governor Reeder, Dr. Charles Robinson,[3] and many others

3. Dr. Robinson had started east with Mrs. Robinson to confer with friends of his cause and to put the report of the investigating committee

were indicted for high treason. Ex-governor Reeder[4] was in the Territory in attendance on the Congressional Investigation Committee. He refused arrest and made his way to Kansas City, Missouri, whence he escaped in disguise down the Missouri on the deck of a steamboat.[5] Dr. Robinson was arrested while traveling with Mrs. Robinson, at Lexington, Missouri. He was brought back to Lecompton and held a prisoner for four months.

THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

98. Conditions and Causes.—Word came frequently to the settlers at Lawrence that an attack on the town was being planned in Missouri.[7] Telegrams were sent to the President and to Congress asking for protection, but no protection was afforded. Well might the town of Lawrence be concerned for its safety. Its leaders who

in safe hands. At Lexington he was seized and detained until legal papers could be obtained from Kansas. Colonel Preston started with his prisoner to Lecompton. Governor Shannon, fearing a rescue at Lawrence, halted the party at Franklin, and sent them to Leavenworth, where Governor Robinson barely escaped a mob. Later he was taken to Lecompton and confined with other Free State prisoners a part of the time in a log hut and at other times in a tent. The place of confinement was called the "Bastile of the Prairies." Mrs. Robinson, after her return from the east, joined him here.

4. Reeder escaped disguised as a wood-chopper. He wore a blue jean suit, a battered felt hat, smoked an old clay pipe, and carried an ax over his shoulder. He walked through the crowds at the hotel undetected, and was rowed down the river to an out-of-the-way landing, where a friendly captain took him on board. "Get aboard, you old scallawag. I won't wait two minutes for you," shouted the captain, simulating gruffness as Reeder clambered on board.

5. Governor Reeder had many valuable papers, which, although disguised, he dared not carry out of Kansas on his person, nor was there any of his men who dared to do it for him. Helen M. Hutchinson, a brave woman, concealed the papers and took them safely out of the state, although she was intercepted by ruffians on the road.

Fort Riley was built in 1855. In 1899, upon the solicitation of General Sheridan, the Government began the reconstruction of the Fort. It is now a beautiful place, a school for artillery and cavalry.

7. Missouri received constant accessions from the proslavery country, bands coming from as far away as South Carolina. Buford, of Alabama, issued a call for 300 men, offering by way of inducement, transportation, support for a year, and the satisfaction of a chance at an abolitionist.

had served so long and faithfully had been imprisoned or driven out of the state. It stood alone and helpless.

Sheriff Jones, who had never recovered from his defeat in the Wakarusa War, made himself so obnoxious in his arrest of Free State men that he was shot and wounded, but not fatally, by a youth of Lawrence. The act, though repudiated by the citizens who offered to assist in finding the guilty party, was held against the town. The affair created great excitement in Missouri, where Jones was considered a hero, and it was declared that Lawrence, "that foul blot on the soil of Kansas," must be removed. As a result the grand jury of Douglas County found bills of indictment against the Free State newspapers—the "Herald of Freedom" and the "Kansas Free State"—and against the principal hotel of Lawrence.

99. Events.—To carry out the ruling of the Grand Jury, Marshal Donaldson issued a call to towns on the border to rally at Lecompton. Another wild lawless crowd assembled under the leadership of Sheriff Jones and General Atchison. On the 21st of May, 1856, they entered Lawrence with 800 cavalry and infantry and two cannon, burned and battered down the Free State Hotel, destroyed the offices of the newspapers, and threw the presses into the river. On the ruins of the office of the "Herald of Freedom," they planted a blood-red flag bearing a lone star and the words "South Carolina and Southern Rights."[8] Stores were broken into and robbed, and Dr. Robinson's house was burned.[9]

8. The South Carolina flag is now in the possession of the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka.

9. T. H. Gladstone, correspondent of the London Times, and a relative of England's great statesman, was at Kansas City when the mob returned from the Sack of Lawrence. He describes the scene thus: "I shall

100. A Reign of Terror.—At last the demons of war were loose. Dr. Robinson and his co-laborers had shunned violence and had always counseled no bloodshed, and a careful observance of the federal laws, but after the arrest of the Free State leaders and the sack of Lawrence the territory was "plunged into chaos"; a reign of terror began.

John Brown now became prominent in Kansas affairs. He felt that he had a divinely appointed mission to free the slaves. Spring says of him that whatever else may be laid to his charge—whatever rashness, unwisdom, or bloodiness—no faintest trace of self-seeking stains his Kansas life. "In behalf of the cause which fascinated and ruled him he was prepared to sacrifice his enemies,

never forget the appearance of the lawless mob that poured into the place, inflamd with drink, glutted with indulgence of the vilest passions, displaying with loud boasts the plunder they had taken from the inhabitants, and thirsty for the opportunity of repeating the Sack of Lawrence in some other offending place. Men for the most part of large frame, with red flannel shirts and immense boots worn outside their trousers, their faces unwashed and unshaven, still reeking with the dust and smoke of Lawrence, wearing the most savage looks and giving utterance to the most horrible imprecations and blasphemies; armed moreover to the teeth with rifles and revolvers, cutlasses and bowie knives—such were the men I saw around me. Some displayed a gross intermixture in their dress, having crossed the native red rough shirt with satin vest or narrow dress coat pillaged from the wardrobe of some Lawrence Yankee or having girded themselves with cords and tassels which the day before had ornamented the curtains of the Free State Hotel. Looking around at these groups of drunken, bellowing, bloodthirsty demons, who crowded around the bar of the hotel shouting for drink, or vented their furious noise on the levee without, I felt that all my former experience of border men and Missourians bore faint comparison with the spectacle presented by this wretched crew, who appeared only the more terrifying from the darkness of the surrounding night. A number of these men became my companions for the night as I went up by one of the Missouri steamboats from Kansas City to Leavenworth City. I found on the upper deck the few more gentlemanly persons to whom I had referred. One or two appeared to be United States officers, men of education and refinement. Another, a gentleman more advanced in years, held himself somewhat apart, and appeared engaged in anxious thought. He had an eye full of bright intelligence and wore the aspect of one who was superior to those around him. To my astonishment I perceived that the older gentleman was a prisoner. In reply to inquiry by many the answer was given, 'It's Governor Robinson being brought round from Lawrence by way of Kansas City.'"

and if the offering proved inadequate, to sacrifice himself."

101. Pottawatomie Massacre.—It was reported to John Brown, that Pro-slavery men of Pottawatomie Creek were attempting to force people who were obnoxious to them from the country and he with a company of seven or eight men went up to Dutch Henry's crossing and attacked the homes of the Pro-slavery settlers, May 24, 1856. James P. Doyle, his two sons, William Sherman, commonly called "Dutch Henry," and Allen Wilkinson, a member of the Shawnee legislature, were called out of their cabins and killed.[10]

102. Black Jack.—The whole country now became the prey of marauding parties of both sides. Homes were desecrated, crops destroyed, and towns pillaged. Captain Pate, who had taken part in the siege of Lawrence, on hearing of the Pottawatomie Massacre, started to capture Brown, but Brown captured him and twenty-eight of his men at Black Jack and kept them prisoners.

103. Palmyra.—The Missouri border rushed into the territory. Whitfield, delegate to Congress, was made leader. They planned to unite with Pate and drive every abolitionist from the country. The Free State leaders also became active and concentrated their forces at Palmyra. The two armies stood face to face June 5. Governor Shannon then became alarmed, and ordered the United States troops to the rescue. Colonel Sumner responded, sent the belligerent parties home, and released

10. "The men killed had been our neighbors and I was sufficiently acquainted with their characters to know that they were of the stock from which came the James brothers and the Youngers, who never shrank from perpetrating crime if it was done in the interest of the proslavery cause."—AUGUST BONDI.

the prisoners. On the way back to Missouri, Whitfield's party plundered Osawatomie.

104. Disbanding of the Topeka Legislature.—In spite of the fact that the Topeka Constitution was admitted into Congress and that a bill was passed for its adoption in the House of Representatives, the administrations of President Pierce and those in control in Kansas Territory took the position that adherence to the Topeka government or non-obedience to the Shawnee-Mission Legislature constituted some form of treason and insurrection.

On the reassembling of the Legislature at Topeka, July 4, 1856, Colonel E. V. Sumner, of the National Forces, accompanied by United States Marshal Donaldson, appeared with five companies of United States dragoons and two pieces of artillery. Entering the Senate and House Colonel Sumner ordered the Legislature to disperse. He was obeyed. Governor Shannon was out of the Territory. Colonel Sumner[11] acted under the orders of Acting-Governor Woodson and Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis.

Colonel E. V. Sumner.

Colonel Sumner said, "Gentlemen, I am called upon this day to perform the most painful duty of my whole life. God knows that I have no party feeling in this matter and will hold none as long as I occupy my present position in Kansas." Because of his considerate conduct he was given three cheers by the Legislature.[12]

11. Colonel Sumner was soon afterward relieved of his command by the administration at Washington. Persifer I. Smith, an ardent advocate of proslavery, succeeded him.

12. "The Daughters of the Revolution have placed a tablet on the

105. Siege of Lawrence.—In August the siege of Lawrence became serious. Pro-slavery men occupied forts at Franklin, Saunders, and Titus. These forts controlled the approaches to the town and cut off supplies. Food became scarce. Captain Abbot said, "The boys lived for days on oats. It was like eating prairie hay." On August 13 Free State men under James Lane attacked Franklin, smoked out the block house, and compelled the garrison to surrender. Two days afterwards Fort Saunders was secured, and on August 16, Captain Sam Walker with the loss of only one man captured the fortified house of Colonel Titus and twenty prisoners. Colonel Titus was the most noted of border ruffians. On Sunday, August 17, Governor Shannon came to Lawrence, and made a treaty of peace, under the terms of which prisoners were released.

106. Resignation of Governor Shannon.—On August 18, 1856, Governor Shannon wrote to President Pierce, "I am unwilling to perform the duties of governor of this territory any longer." On August 21, he received notice of his removal. Secretary Woodson again controlled, and the reign of ruffianism became supreme.

107. Destruction of Osawatomie.—On the 30th of August, 250 men from Missouri, under General John W. Reid, attacked Osawatomie. The place was defended by forty-one men, under John Brown. In this action, Frederick Brown, a son of John Brown, was killed by Rev. Martin White. Six Free State men also lost their lives. All the houses in Osawatomie save four were burned.

sidewalk on Kansas Avenue, Topeka, marking the lots on which the Topeka constitutional convention assembled, and where Col. E. V. Sumner dispersed the Topeka Legislature.

108. Mob at Leavenworth.—In Leavenworth, a Pro-slavery mob murdered William Phillips, a Free State lawyer, who had been tarred and feathered the year before, and a vigilance committee compelled Free State citizens to leave the city.

109. Exchange of Prisoners.—On the 5th of September, 1856, a force of 300 Free State men from Lawrence under James Lane with two pieces of artillery appeared at Lecompton on the heights about the town. They were met by Colonel Phillip St. George Cooke, with a detachment of United States troops, who demanded the errand of the approaching army. It was explained that the release of the Free State prisoners—not the "treason prisoners," who were held by United States authorities, but all others—was demanded, and the general protection of the Free State population from robbery and murder. As a result of this interview an exchange of prisoners was effected.

110. Release of Dr. Robinson.—By the efforts of Amos A. Lawrence, who had some influence with President Pierce, Dr. Robinson was liberated on bail of $5,000 just four months from the day he was taken prisoner. Of the remaining prisoners, some were tried and acquitted, some escaped, and in the case of others the suit was dismissed.

Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson

111. Response to the Narrative of the Struggle.—The calamities of Free State men stirred Northern sentiment deeply. Pulpit, press, and convention rang with the story of suffering. Legislatures of several states

passed resolutions of sympathy for the Kansas pioneer struggling for the cause of liberty. Mrs. Robinson's book, "Kansas—Its Interior and Exterior Life," appeared in the autumn of 1856. Its strong, brave, clear, realistic narrative of border events stirred to the depths the hearts of its readers. It ran through nine editions. Beneficent societies sprang up everywhere.[13] Three hundred thousand dollars in money and provisions were sent to Kansas, and hundreds of settlers poured into the territory. They were shut off from Missouri; therefore avoiding that state, they came down through Iowa and Nebraska.[14]

13. One of the companies of emigrants was called "Lane's Army." It was a body of 400 settlers, many of them from Chicago. Members stopped along the line and founded Holton and Plymouth.

Late in September, James Redpath came with 130 men. Shannon ordered Colonel Johnson to examine the force on its advent to ascertain the purpose of its coming. Colonel Johnson pronounced them "Real immigrants." Another division consisted of 218 men and five women. "I do not see many spinning-wheels sticking out of the wagons," said Colonel Cooke as he passed among them. "Indeed, there were no visible furniture, agricultural implements, or mechanical tools, but all the requisite articles for camping and campaigning purposes." This band was marched before the governor, but was liberated after he had given them some advice as to the conduct of settlers in Kansas.

14. "The Rifle Christians" from Connecticut under the leadership of C. B. Lines were a far-famed band. They came armed with Bibles and rifles. Said their leader, "Like our fathers we go with the Bible, to indicate the peaceful nature of our mission and the harmless character of our company, and a weapon to teach those who may be disposed to molest us (if any such there be) that while we determine to do that which is right, we will not submit tamely to that which is wrong." This company founded Wabaunsee. It was also known as the "Beecher Bible Company."

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Give the dates of Governor Shannon's Administration.—Why was the Topeka movement organized?—Trace carefully the Topeka movement through this administration, giving each event.—When and where did the Free State Party have its beginning?—What was the attitude of this party with regard to United States laws?—Give the date, causes and results of the Wakarusa War?—What do you think of the action of Sheriff Jones, Governor Shannon and Dr. Robinson in this war?—Give the attitude and action of the Territorial Judiciary.—Describe the Sack of Lawrence, giving causes and results.—Trace John Brown through

this administration.—Locate the places about Lawrence that figured in the Siege.—Do you think there is a turning point in this administration favorable to the Free State Party?—If you do, what is the turning point?—Describe the disbanding of the Topeka Legislature. —What was the response to the narrative of the Struggle?

CHAPTER XIII.

GOVERNOR GEARY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Sept. 9, 1856—April 16, 1857.

112. Third Territorial Governor.—On the 9th of September, 1856, Governor Geary,[1] third governor of Kansas Territory, arrived at Fort Leavenworth. He was a man of exceptional executive ability, strong and forceful in character, true to a trust, and a soldier of reputation for bravery. He, like Dr. Robinson, had had experience in the western world, having been first mayor of San Francisco, and having taken prominent part in establishing the government of California.

Governor John W. Geary.

The disorders of Shannon's administration had aroused indignation the country over, and the Democratic Party feared defeat at the coming election if something were not done to adjust the difficulties in Kansas. Governor Geary was decided upon as a man strong enough to master the situation. He was confident of success; the

1. Governor Geary first gave peace, in degree at least, to the Territory. He later served two terms as governor of Pennsylvania, and was one of its most noted chief executives. During the Civil war he asked permission to raise a regiment. Within forty-eight hours 6,000 men applied to him for enlistment in his regiment.

Maria Child sent a box of clothing to the women of Kansas. She wrote, "Never have I been so proud of women as I have been while reading of your patient endurance and your undaunted heroism."

desperate conditions fascinated him, and his hand with no uncertain grasp took the lever of Kansas affairs.

He did not hesitate to report the true conditions in Kansas to the authorities at Washington. He wrote to President Pierce that he had to contend against "armed ruffians and brigands"; and that the town of Leavenworth was in the hands of bodies of men, who, calling themselves militia, perpetrated the most atrocious outrages under the shadow of authority from the Territorial government.

113. The Hickory Point Fight.—Governor Geary arrived at Lecompton on the 10th of September, 1856. The next day, Captain Harvey, a Free State partisan, surprised a Pro-slavery force at Slough Creek, in Jefferson County, and captured the blood-red South Carolina flag, which had been raised at the sacking of Lawrence in May. Captain Harvey, two days afterwards, attacked Hickory Point, in Jefferson County. Later the 101 men under Harvey were taken prisoners by Colonel Cooke, U. S. A., who marched them to Lecompton, where they were held by Judge Cato for trial on the charge of murder in the first degree. Twenty of these were afterwards sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, though they were never incarcerated.

South Carolina Flag.

114. Governor Geary's Action.—Governor Geary's first act was to issue a proclamation disbanding the Terri-

torial militia, and ordering all other armed men to quit the Territory. The Governor proceeded to Lawrence, September 13, and found the town in arms in prospect of another invasion with about 300 poorly equipped and discouraged defenders. Even the women and children were preparing to aid in the hopeless defense.

He left United States troops there, and went to the junction of the Wakarusa and the Kansas Rivers, where he found a force of 2,700 men from Missouri armed and organized, drawn up horse and foot, and having with them a six-pound battery. They were under the command of Atchison, Reid, Whitfield, and Sheriff Jones[2] and were on their way to the destruction of Lawrence. Governor Geary ordered the force to disband and it disappeared. This is sometimes called "The Invasion of the 2,700."

115. Free Immigration.—The Missouri River had been for some time closed against Free State travel, and large parties of Free State immigrants had been entering the Territory via Iowa and Nebraska. In October, a party was arrested by Colonel Cooke and a Deputy United States Marshal. Governor Geary met the immigrants and ordered their release. Afterward, immigration was free.

116. Thanksgiving Day.—Governor Geary appointed Thursday, November 20, as a day of thanksgiving for the advent of peace.[3]

117. Kansas State University Initiated.—"As early

2. Sheriff Jones resigned because Governor Geary refused to order from Fort Leavenworth one hundred balls and chains to put on the Free State prisoners at Lecompton.

3. November 1, the Herald of Freedom was reissued at Lawrence. G. W. Brown, the editor, raised the Stars and Stripes over the building. The office was crowded with people waiting for the paper. They had had none since May 21.

as 1856, Mr. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, one of the founders of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, in whose honor the city of Lawrence received its name, requested Charles Robinson to spend some money for him in laying the foundation of a school building on the north part of Mount Oread. Mr. Lawrence explained his hopes and plans in a letter to Rev. Ephraim Nute, of Lawrence, dated December 16, 1856. He says: 'You shall have a college which shall be a school of learning and at the same time a monument to perpetuate the memory of those martyrs of liberty who fell during the recent struggles. Beneath it their dust shall rest; in it shall burn the light of liberty which shall never be extinguished until it illumines the whole continent. It shall be called the "Free State College," and all the friends of freedom shall be invited to lend it a helping hand.' His dream was our great university."

A meeting was held on Christmas Day, 1856, to elect a board of trustees for the University. Governor Geary and Dr. Robinson were made members.

118. The Topeka Legislature.—The Topeka Legislature re-assembled in January, 1857, when some of the officers and members were arrested by a Deputy United States Marshal, and taken to Tecumseh.

119. Second Territorial Legislature,—Lecompton.—The second Territorial Legislature met at Lecompton, January 12. Many of the bills passed were most unjust.

4. Since Geary's administration the President and his advisers had felt that Kansas could not be made a slave state, but that it might yet be saved to Democracy, and this they hoped Governor Walker would secure.

Governor Geary vetoed them, but they were passed over his veto. The legislature was entirely Pro-slavery.[4]

120. Governor Geary Retires.—Governor Geary's contentions with the legislature and judiciary to secure justice for the people were continuous. His life was constantly threatened. He applied to the federal commander for troops, and was coolly told that they were otherwise employed. At the urgent request of his friends he left the territory and went to Washington to secure aid from the administration. Being unsuccessful, he resigned. Many years afterward, in grateful remembrance of Governor Geary's course in Kansas, the name of Davis County was changed to Geary.

121. Governor Walker's Appointment.—James Buchanan became president of the United States, March 4, 1857. Robert J. Walker was appointed governor, March 26, 1857. He was preceded to the Territory by Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary, who became Acting Governor until the arrival of Governor Walker.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Note the dates of Geary's Administration.—Why was he appointed governor?—What was his immediate action on arriving in the Territory?—Describe the Invasion of the 2,700.—Relate the story of the initiation of the State University.—Where was the meeting of the Second Territorial Legislature held?—How did Governor Geary serve the Territory?—What was the greatest hindrance to his endeavors to bring about a reign of law and order?—What is your opinion of President Pierce's attitude so far in the history of the Territory?

CHAPTER XIV.

GOVERNOR WALKER'S ADMINISTRATION.

April 16, 1857—May 12, 1858.

122. Fourth Territorial Governor.—Governor Walker, the most able man sent to the Territory from Washington, arrived in Kansas in May, 1857. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth. He had served as United States Senator from Mississippi, and during Polk's administration was Secretary of the Treasury. He refused to serve as governor of Kansas Territory on the President's request, but being urged and promised the undivided support of the administration as well as a free hand in Kansas affairs, he consented. His idea was to establish the ballot in Kansas, to secure obedience to territorial laws, and to promote the adoption of a constitution by which Kansas could be admitted as a state.

Governor Robt. J. Walker.

The Secretary of the Territory, Frederick P. Stanton, was a very capable, scholarly lawyer, who had served in Congress ten years as representative from Tennessee. He preceded Governor Walker to Kansas and served as acting governor until May. Governor Walker on his tour of the Territory pledged the people that their rights at the ballot box should be held sacred and inviolable.

123. Election of Delegates for Lecompton Constitutional Convention.—A Pro-slavery constitutional convention had been for a long time in contemplation. The Pro-slavery Territorial Legislature on June 15, 1857, had passed a bill authorizing the election of delegates. Governor Geary had vetoed it on the grounds that it did not provide for the submission of the constitution to the people. Another objection was that the census for the apportionment of delegates had been very imperfect.

Secretary Stanton.

Secretary Stanton, however, on his arrival stood for the action of the Territorial Legislature, and submitted the election of delegates for the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. The Free State men for the above reasons refused to take part in the election. Only 2,071 votes were cast out of 9,251 registered.

124. Election of Territorial Legislature.—October 5, 1857, was a "red-letter" day for the Free State advocates. It was the regular election for members of the Territorial Legislature and territorial delegate to Congress. In order that the returns might express the will of the Kansas people, United States troops were stationed at many of the voting places. This action discouraged invasions from Missouri. However, at Oxford precinct in Johnson County and in McGhee County,[1] an Indian

1. McGhee County is now Cherokee County.

reservation, a large fraudulent vote was cast.[2] Oxford precinct containing eleven houses cast 1,628 Pro-slavery votes. Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton, true to their promises, issued a proclamation rejecting the returns from these two precincts. This settled the Free State character of the lawful returns, securing to that party nine of the thirteen councilmen and thirty-four of the thirty-nine representatives composing the legislature.

Marcus J. Parrott was elected Free State Territorial Delegate to Congress.

125. Lecompton Constitutional Convention.—The Lecompton Constitutional Convention which was Pro-slavery met September 11, and framed the second Constitution of Kansas.

The Pro-slavery Party, since a majority of the people were for a free state, concluded that their only course was the submission of the constitution to Congress without its being submitted to the people. It was provided, therefore, that the vote should be taken on the "Constitution without slavery," or the "Constitution with slavery," no vote being allowed against the Constitution. The Free State people stood for the submission of the whole constitution, not merely one clause, and refused to vote. The vote, taken on the 21st of December, 1857, according to John Calhoun, President of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, stood, "for the Constitution

2. Judge Cato issued a writ of mandamus ordering the governor to issue certificates of election to the proslavery delegates from the Oxford and McGhee precints; that failing, Sheriff Jones tried intimidation and violence, but all to no purpose. Stanton stood firm.

with slavery," 6,226; "for the Constitution without slavery," 569. An enormous fraudulent vote was cast.[3]

126. Second Submission of Lecompton Constitution.—During the sitting of the convention, Secretary Stanton at the urgent request of many citizens called a special session of the Legislature. A message to the Legislature from Stanton, Governor Walker being absent, urged the submission of the whole constitution. The legislature ordered a vote of the people on January 4, 1858, "for" or "against" the Constitution. The vote as declared by the Governor was 10,288 against the Constitution to 138 for it. Still the Lecompton Constitution was not shelved.

127. Resignation of Secretary Stanton.—After having called the special session of the legislature, Secretary and Acting Governor Stanton was relieved of his duties by the administration at Washington, and James W. Denver was appointed in his stead, December 21, 1857.

128. Third Territorial Legislature.—Lecompton.—The third Territorial (and first Free State) Legislature met in regular session at Lecompton the 4th of January, 1858, organized, and on the 6th adjourned to Lawrence. The first act of the legislature was the preparation of a memorial to Congress, disavowing all intention to serve under the Lecompton Constitution, and urging that body not to admit Kansas into the Union under it.

The Territorial Legislature remained in session at Lawrence for forty days. It passed bills to repeal the

3. An interesting bit of history is told in connection with the election returns from Oxford. The legislative investigating committee was interested in securing them. They were supposed to be in the hands of McLean, chief clerk of Calhoun, president of the convention. Investigation failed to find them, however. General Walker, then sheriff of

slave code, and to abolish slavery in the Territory, over the veto of Acting Governor Denver, and to remove the Capital of the Territory to Minneola, Franklin County. It also provided for the election of delegates to meet in a Constitutional Convention. This action resulted in the Leavenworth Constitution.

129. The Topeka Legislature.—The Topeka Legislature met in Topeka in January, 1858, adjourned to Lawrence, and asked the Territorial legislature then in session to substitute the Topeka organization for the Territorial organization. This they refused to do. The Topeka government had accomplished the work for which it had been designed. In its constitution, it had given expression of the belief of a large and powerful faction of Kansas people. It had united them in common faith and had been a revelation of their strength, determination, and ability. Now the supporters of the Topeka movement felt that they should unite with the newer Free State movement for another constitution. A few of the old members met on March 4, but there being no quorum adjourned to meet no more as the Topeka Legislature.

130. The Leavenworth Constitution.—The Convention assembled at Mineola on March 23, 1858, and adjourned to Leavenworth, re-assembling on the 25th. The Leavenworth Constitutional Convention adopted a Constitution which did not contain the word "white." At the election of May 18, the Leavenworth Constitution received

Douglas County, was informed that the returns were hidden under a wood-pile near McLean's office. Walker secured a Search and Seizure warrant, went down and found them under the wood-pile in a candle box.

an aggregate of 3,000 votes. It was presented, but never voted on by either House of Congress.

Minneola, where the Convention first assembled, was not legally made the capital of Kansas Territory. The bill removing the capital thither was declared illegal by Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States.

131. Governor Walker's Resignation.—The administration at Washington failed to keep faith with Governor Walker, and knowing he would be unable to redeem his promises to the people, he resigned in May. Acting Governor Denver was made Governor and Hugh S. Walsh, secretary, May 12, 1858.

THE FOUNDING OF SCHOOLS.

132. Baker University.—Baker University was char-

The "Old Castle," Baker University.

tered under the auspices of the Methodist Church, and located at Baldwin, in February, 1858. It was named after Bishop Osman Baker. President Lincoln contributed $100 for its benefit.

133. Highland University.—Highland University, a Presbyterian School, began its career at Highland in 1858.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Who was the Fourth Territorial Governor, and when did he serve?—What three measures did Governor Walker advocate on his coming into the Territory?—Who was his secretary, and what did he do as soon as he arrived to carry out the desire of his chief?—Give the story of the election of the Territorial Legislature on October 5, 1857.—What was the character of the Third Territorial Legislature?—Name the most important laws passed.—What were the results of the Topeka government?—What was the distinguishing characteristic of the Leavenworth Constitution?—Why was Minneola not made a capital of Kansas?—Why did Governor Walker resign?—When was Baker University founded?

CHAPTER XV.

GOVERNOR DENVER'S ADMINISTRATION.

May 12, 1858—Dec. 18, 1858.

134. Fifth Territorial Governor.—Governor Denver[1] was a Virginian. He had served under General Scott in Mexico, and as State Senator in California. He had been a member of the House of Representatives, and at the time of his appointment was commissioner of Indian affairs. From being Acting Governor during Walker's administration he became governor. Hugh S. Walsh was secretary and acting governor during Governor Denver's absence.

Governor James W. Denver.

135. The Jayhawker.—The greater part of border ruffianism heretofore occurred within a radius of a few miles of Lawrence. Down near Ft. Scott in the southeastern part of the state, however, border ruffianism now assumed alarming proportions. The section around Ft. Scott was settled largely by Pro-slavery people. Finally, a few Northerners drifted down into that section. Missouri ruffians under G. W. Clark made several raids on the Free State members of the communities there, burning houses, stealing property and

1. The city of Denver was named in honor of Governor Denver, by the Lecompton party which located the town site.

assassinating those whom they considered enemies of their cause. The Free State men banded together for protection at first, but finally retaliated. They were called "jayhawkers."[2] Their most noted leader was James Montgomery.[3]

136. The Marais des Cygnes Massacre.—The darkest tragedy in the annals of Border Warfare occurred north of Ft. Scott at a Trading Post on the Marais des Cygnes River, in Linn County, May 19, 1858. A party of twenty-five ruffians from across the border, headed by Captain Charles Hamilton, collected eleven Free State settlers, stood them up in a line in a ravine and fired upon them. Five fell dead and all the others save one were badly wounded; the five wounded and one unwounded man feigned death and escaped. The murdered men were William Stilwell, Patrick Ross, William Colpetzer, Michael Robinson and John F. Campbell. The wounded were William Hairgrove, Asa Hairgrove, B. L. Reed, Amos Hall and Asa Snyder; the unharmed man was Austin Hall. The place of the terrible deed is now

2. The origin of the word "jayhawker" is traced to an Irishman named Pat Devlin. One morning a neighbor is said to have met him returning from a foraging expedition, laden with spoils. "Where have you been, Pat?" "Jayhawking," said Pat. "Jayhawking," said the neighbor, "What's that?" "Well," replied Pat philosophically, "in the old country we have a bird called the jayhawk, which kind o' worries its prey. It seemed to me as I was riding home that that was what I'd been doing." It is said that the depredations of some of the jawhawkers were no less terrible than those of the Missourians.

3. Captain James Montgomery was a brave true-hearted conscientious man who always acted from principle. Contrasted with him was Dr. Chas. R. Jennison, who boasted that the Missouri mothers hushed their children to sleep by whispering the name of "Doc Jennison."

After a very notorious raid from Missouri led by Clark, Captain Montgomery, bent on retaliation, took a characteristic way to find out who the raiders were. He went over into Missouri into the midst of the enemy disguised as a school teacher. He secured a school, taught it two weeks, and having ascertained the personnel of the raiding party suddenly disappeared. The school master reappeared later to the discomfiture of his patrons in a very different guise.

marked by a public monument,[4] and its memory will be forever preserved by the lines of Whittier, with their final prophecy:

LE MARAIS DU CYGNE.

"A blush as of roses
Where rose never grew!
Great drops on the bunch grass,
But not of the dew!
A taint in the sweet air
For wild bees to shun!
A stain that shall never
Bleach out in the sun!

"Back, steed of the prairies!
Sweet song-bird, fly back!
Wheel hither, bald vulture!
Gray wolf, call thy pack!
The foul human vultures
Have feasted and fled;
The wolves of the border
Have crept from the dead.

"In the homes of their rearing,
Yet warm with their lives,
Ye wait the dead only,
Poor children and wives!
Put out the red forge fire,
The smith shall not come;
Unyoke the brown oxen,
The plowman lies dumb.

"Wind slow from the Swan's Marsh,
O dreary death-train,
With pressed lips as bloodless
As lips of the slain!
Kiss down the young eyelids,
Smooth down the gray hairs;
Let tears quench the curses
That burn thro' your prayers.

"From the hearths of their cabins,
The fields of their corn,
Unwarned and unweaponed,
The victims were torn—
By the whirlwind of murder
Swooped up and swept on
To the low, reedy fenlands,
The Marsh of the Swan.

"With a vain plea for mercy
No stout knee was crooked;
In the mouths of the rifles
Right manly they looked.
How paled the May sunshine,
Green Maraís du Cygne,
When the death-smoke blew over
Thy lonely ravine.

"Strong man of the prairies,
Mourn bitter and wild!
Wail, desolate woman!
Weep, fatherless child!
But the grain of God springs up
From ashes beneath,
And the crown of His harvest
Is life out of death.

"Not in vain on the dial
The shade moves along
To point the great contrasts
Of right and of wrong;
Free homes and free altars
And fields of ripe food;
The reeds of the Swan's Marsh,
Whose bloom is of blood.

4. Only one of the murderers was ever brought to justice and he not until five years after the tragedy.

"On the lintels of Kansas
That blood shall not dry,
Henceforth the Bad Angel
Shall harmless go by!
Henceforth to the sunset,
Unchecked on her way,
Shall liberty follow
The march of the day."

137. Peace Tour of Governor Denver.—Governor Denver made a peace tour of the country after the tragedy. The climax of his endeavors was at a mass meeting at Fort Scott. He said, "I shall treat actual settlers without regard to former difficulties. I do not propose to dig up the past. Both parties have done wrong, but I shall let all that go."

138. Visit of John Brown.—John Brown made a visit to the Southeast shortly after Governor Denver's peace mission. Brown's advent was anything but quieting. He entered Missouri, brought over fourteen persons lawfully bound in servitude, and though a reward of $3,000 was offered by the Governor of Missouri for his capture, he escaped with his flock to Canada.

139. Failure of Lecompton Constitution.—It was evident by the beginning of 1858, that slavery could never be established in Kansas with the consent of the people, yet, nevertheless, President Buchanan urged upon Congress the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution, declaring that Kansas was "already a slave State, as much as Georgia or South Carolina." In this policy he was vigorously opposed by Senator Douglas. After much discussion the Lecompton Constitution was sent back to the Kansas people. The vote was taken August 2, 1858, under the propositions of the "English bill,"[5] and again the Constitution was repudiated by 11,812 to 1,926 votes.

5. The English Bill was the bill under which the Constitution was considered.

140. Resignation of Governor Denver.—Governor Denver resigned October 10, 1858. He was the first governor not removed or compelled to resign. Hugh S. Walsh served as acting governor until the arrival of Governor Medary.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Who was the Fifth Territorial Governor?—What is the origin of the term "jayhawker"?—Describe the Marais des Cygnes Massacre.—What do you think of the peace tour of Governor Denver?—Tell of John Brown as a liberator.—Why was the Lecompton Constitution repudiated?

MAKING THE CONSTITUTION.

CHAPTER XVI.

GOVERNOR MEDARY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Dec. 18, 1858—Feb. 9, 1861.

141. Sixth Territorial Governor.—Samuel Medary[1] was an editor of prominence in Columbus, Ohio. He was a forceful writer, and made the "Ohio Statesman" a power in the land. He served his party so faithfully and well that his admirers gave him the title of "Old Wheel Horse of Democracy." He nominated James K. Polk for the presidency, and was offered the position of United States minister to Chili. Medary was Minnesota's last territorial governor, and the last one to hold that office in Kansas. He began his duties at Lecompton December 18, 1858. George M. Beebee was secretary and acting governor during the absence of his chief.

Governor Samuel Medary.

142. Fourth Territorial Legislature—Lawrence.—Governor Medary's position required him to pass in re-

1. Governor Medary's name was formerly written Madeira and is still pronounced so, ei having the sound ā.

view the acts of the Fourth Territorial Legislature. That body met at Lecompton January 3, 1859, and adjourned at once to Lawrence. It repealed the "Bogus Statutes" of 1855, which were afterwards burned in the streets; made provision for a Constitutional Convention and a State Government if the people should decide for it at a preliminary election, and passed an act of amnesty for offenders in certain counties who had been fighting over political differences.

WYANDOTTE CONSTITUTION.

143. The Convention.—The election of delegates to the Convention occurred on the 7th of June, 1859.

The Convention which was to frame the Constitution under which Kansas was destined to enter the Union of the States, assembled at Wyandotte, July 5, 1859. It was composed of fifty-two delegates.

In the election of these, the old appellations of "Free State" and "Pro-slavery" were abandoned, and the elected delegates were classified as thirty-five Republicans and seventeen Democrats. It was the first Constitutional Convention in Kansas which contained members of both political parties. A permanent organization was effected by the choice of James M. Winchell, as President; John A. Martin, as Secretary.

144. The Model.—The Constitution of the State of Ohio was adopted as a "model or basis of action."

145. For Freedom.—The Convention was for freedom. The Sixth Section of the Bill of Rights was made to read

"There shall be no slavery in this State, and no involuntary servitude, except for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

Samuel A. Kingman, Temporary Chairman.

A proviso to suspend this section, for one year after the admission of the State, was voted down, twenty-eight to eleven. This was the last suggestion made to allow slavery to exist in Kansas, for a day or an hour. Said a member of the Convention, "the Constitution will commend itself to the good and true everywhere, because through every line and syllable there glows the generous sunshine of liberty."

146. Boundary and Capital.—The Convention rejected a proposition to embrace, in the new State, a portion of Nebraska south of the Platte. It fixed the western boundary at the twenty-fifth meridian, cutting off the Territorial county of Arapahoe, which was afterwards embraced in the Territory and State of Colorado. Thus, the boundaries of Kansas were finally and permanently determined.

The temporary seat of Government was located at Topeka.

147. Adoption of the Constitution.—The vote on the constitution was taken on the 4th of October, 1859, and stood: for the Constitution, 10,421; against the Constitution, 5,530. The "homestead clause" was submitted separately, and received 8,788 votes, as against 4,772. Thus the free people of Kansas adopted the Wyandotte Constitution.

148. Men of the Convention.—The Wyandotte Constitutional Convention has maintained a high place in the regard of the people of Kansas, on account of the strong and steadfast character of its membership, and of the solid quality of its work. Historians of the Convention have recorded that few of the heretofore prominent leaders of political action in the Territory were present in the Convention, and that a large proportion of the members were young men.

Solon O. Thacher.

Its labors were followed, within two years, by the admission of Kansas as a State, and by the outbreak of a war in which the existence of the State, and of the Union had to be maintained. In the councils of the civil state, and in its armed defense, the members of the Wyandotte Convention bore a high and honorable part.[2]

149. The Permanent Work of the Convention.—Though the Wyandotte Convention contained few of

2. In the organization of the first Supreme Court, Samuel A. Kingman served as an Associate Justice, and afterward, as its Chief Justice. Two of the framers of the Wyandotte Constitution, John J. Ingalls and Edmund G. Ross, lived to serve Kansas in the Senate of the United States. John A. Martin, the youthful Secretary, was twice chosen Governor of the State. Two of the lawyers of the body, Solon O. Thacher and William C. McDowell, were chosen District Judges at the first election under the Constitution. These and many others served the State long and well in various places of responsibility, in the first and subsequent Legislatures, on the bench, and in other capacities. W. R. Griffith, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was a member of the Convention.

When "war's wild deadly blast was blown," the members of this Convention rallied to the standard. James G. Blunt entered the service at once and became a major-general. John P. Slough became a brigadier-general, while other officers and members of the Wyandotte Convention entered the army as line and field officers of the Kansas regiments.

those who had prior to its assemblage been recognized as conspicuous leaders in controlling public opinion in the Territory, it framed a Constitution that met the Kansas idea of the rights of man, of the protection of the home, and the establishment of justice. The spirit of the Constitution has been preserved. None of the amendments added to it have weakened or restricted its original purpose. It remains, after fifty years, the charter of liberty, and the basis of law in Kansas.[3]

Mrs. O. I. H. Nichols.

150. Abraham Lincoln in Kansas.—In December, 1859, Abraham Lincoln visited Kansas. He spoke at Elwood, Troy, Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth. Lincoln had made his entrance into the national political arena by virtue of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and consequently had been interested in the welfare of Kansas Territory since its organization. That the people of Kansas loved and respected Lincoln goes without saying. The largest political gathering that had ever assembled in Kansas heard him at Leavenworth. His speech was substantially the same as that delivered afterward at Cooper Institute, New York City, and is one of the ablest productions of American statesmen.

151. Election of Officers.—On the 6th of December, 1859, an election had been held under the Wyandotte

3. A Kansas woman, Mrs. Nichols, attended the sessions of the convention daily and sat knitting and listening while the members wrought out the Constitution. As occasion offered she counseled for those provisions that protect the sacred rights of man, the protection of the home, and the establishment of justice.

Constitution for State officers, a Representative in Congress, and members of the Legislature.

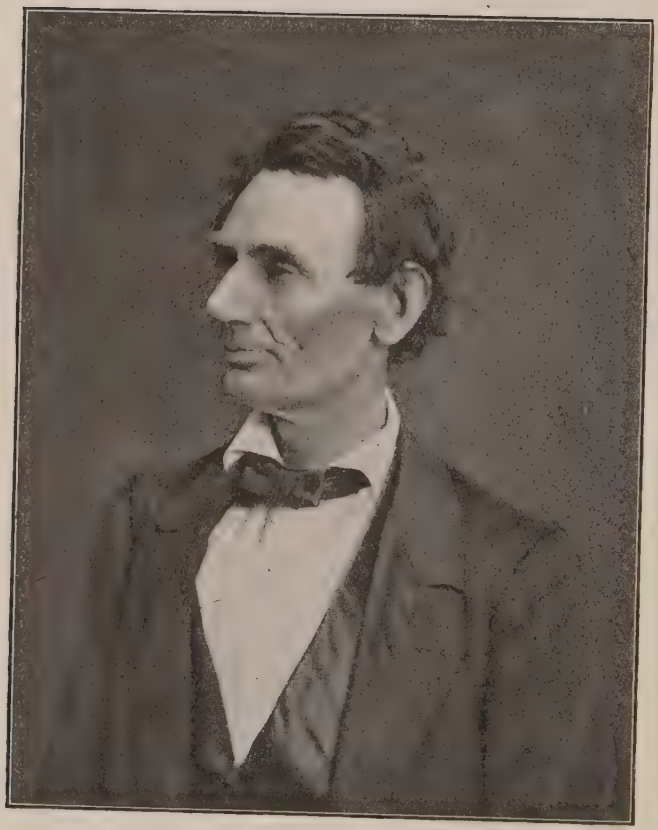
Dr. Robinson, who had endeared himself to the hearts of the people during the long but successful struggle, was chosen the first governor of the state for which he had labored so faithfully. Martin F. Conway was elected representative in Congress. In the national election of 1860 Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States.

152. The Free State Party.—The great victory after all was not bought by battle and carnage, but by the diplomacy of the Free State Party, of whom Dr. Robinson was chief. Its record "has no parallel in American history." It united individuals and factions into an efficient whole; it turned the mistakes of enemies into forces in its own favor. The invasions, the arrest of the Free State officers, the dispersion of the Topeka legislature, the sack of Lawrence, all were blunders of the Missouri party which the Free State leaders turned to their own account. On every corner the Missouri party was out-generaled while the Free State forces were advanced steadily to victory. The early acts of the drama of the Nation's trial were played in Kansas and were the foreshadowing and the prophecy of the Civil War.

153. Fifth Territorial Legislature—Lawrence.—The fifth and last Territorial Legislature of Kansas met at Lecompton on the 2d of January, 1860, and in spite of the protests of Governor Medary, adjourned to Lawrence. The Governor and Secretary remained at Lecompton, the Legislature adjourned sine die. The Governor called

the Legislature to meet in special session at Lecompton. The Legislature met and passed a bill adjourning to Lawrence; the Governor vetoed the bill; it was passed over his veto, and the Legislature assembled in Lawrence. The most important act of the legislature was the passage of a bill abolishing slavery. Governor Medary vetoed the bill. It was passed over his veto. This was the last. Governor Medary resigned in December, 1860, and was tendered a public dinner at Lawrence, in token of the appreciation felt for the dignity, firmness and impartiality with which he had performed his duties. George M. Beebe, Secretary of the Territory, became acting Governor and continued in this capacity until the inauguration of the State Government, February 9, 1861.

154. Action of Congress on the Constitution.—The people of Kansas had spoken, but the will of the people was not yet to be consummated. The admission of Kansas as a Free State was yet to be opposed in the Senate of the United States. On the 11th of April, 1860, the House passed the bill admitting Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution. The bill went to the Senate and was there rejected. On the 21st of January, 1861, Jefferson Davis and other Southern Senators announced their withdrawal from the Senate of the United States. On the same day William H. Seward called up in the Senate the bill for the admission of Kansas and it was passed, thirty-six to sixteen. It was then returned to the House and passed out of the regular order, 117 to forty-two, and on the 29th of January, the Act was signed by James Buchanan,



A. Lincoln.

President of the United States. That January day was thereafter "Kansas Day."[4]

155. Lincoln Heralds the New Star.—The morning of the 30th of January, 1861, found Kansas a Free State of the Union. The first time the flag of the United States was raised over Independence Hall, Philadelphia, with the added star of Kansas in the field, was on the 22d of February, 1861. In raising the flag, President-elect Lincoln said: "I am invited and called before you to participate in raising above Independence Hall the flag of our country with an additional star upon it. I wish to call your attention to the fact that, under the blessing of God, each additional star added to that flag has given additional prosperity and happiness to this country." The star of Kansas was raised above the birthplace of Independence, on the birthday of Washington, by the hands of Lincoln, the Emancipator.

When a deed is done for Freedom,
Through the broad earth's aching breast
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic,
Trembling on from east to west.

—*Lowell.*

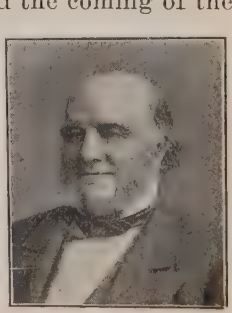
INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

156. The Pony Express.—In April, 1859, the first Pony Express started from St. Joseph, Missouri, across Kansas,

4. The Lawrence Free State cannon, Old Sacramento, had been buried at the close of the Border Warfare, but on Kansas' natal day it was dug up, placed on Mt. Oread, and made to participate in the celebration. It is now at the State University.

for San Francisco, to span the gap which then existed between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast. The plan was to carry the mail on horseback, and, as rapid time was required, relays were stationed every twenty-five miles, at which fresh horses and riders were kept. The mail carrier, mounted on a spirited Indian pony, would leave St. Joseph at break-neck speed for the first relay station, swing from his pony, vault into the saddle of another standing ready, and dash on toward the next station. At every third relay a fresh rider took the mail. Through rain and sunshine, night and day, over mountain and plain, the wild rider continued solitary and alone. The distance, 1,996 miles, was made in ten days. Then came the Wells & Fargo Express, next the Butterfield Overland Stage Company, and then the great railways.

157. Drought of 1860.—The year 1860 was a notable one for the nation and for Kansas. Aside from the political strife and anxiety, Kansas witnessed the coming of the direst natural calamity recorded in the country's history, ranking with the flood of '44. From June, 1859, until November, 1860, there was a widespread drouth, relieved by a few local showers. Vegetation perished save the prairie grass, which during the early spring and midsummer flourished along the ravines and creeks, and even when dried up by the hot winds, cured suddenly into hay and so afforded feed for cattle. It is estimated that in this time of want



Samuel C. Pomeroy.

30,000 emigrants left the country west of the Missouri, spreading the story of the disaster. In time, arrangements for systematic aid for Kansas were organized in the East. Kansas was divided into two aid districts, S. C. Pomeroy being placed in charge of Northern, and W. F. M. Arny[5] of Southern Kansas. The response from the great States of New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio was especially generous. More than 8,000,000 pounds of provisions and clothing, $85,000 in money, and 2,500 bushels of seed wheat were received by the constituted "aid" authorities, and great amounts of "aid goods" were received from churches, societies and individuals.[6]

W. F. M. Arny.

158. Shadow of Coming Events.—It was with the shadow of great privation still hanging over the State that the new State Government began its existence. There had been civil strife; the steps of famine had followed, and now were heard in the near distance the mutterings of war, which was to wrap the Nation in smoke and flame.[7]

5. In June, 1861, empty fine-woven sacks could be found in every community, all marked "W. F. M., Arny, Agent." Later on, men and boys could be seen wearing pants and coats made from these sacks, with "W. F.," or "Arny" or "Agent" in sight.

6. General S. C. Pomeroy was made receiving agent at Atchison. This place was selected on account of its being the only railroad station in Kansas. General Pomeroy devoted his whole time to this benevolent work, and no man could have been more vigilant, industrious, and faithful than he in the discharge of the onerous and trying duties assigned to him.—Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. IX.

7. A discussion sprang up in the newspapers as to the first schoolmaster "abroad" in Kansas after its organization as a Territory. J. B. McAfee claims to have opened the Leavenworth Collegiate Institute May

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Give the dates of the administration of Governor Medary.—Where was the State Constitution of Kansas formed?—What was the model after which it was patterned?—How did the members of the convention stand on the slavery question?—When did Kansas receive its final boundary?—Review the boundaries of the countries which have included Kansas from early times until 1861.—What can you say of the character of the men of the convention?—Tell of Abraham Lincoln in Kansas.—Give a summary of the work of the Free State Party.—Where did the Fifth Territorial Legislature meet?—Where is Kansas Day in the calendar, and why do we celebrate it?—Tell how Lincoln heralded the new star representing Kansas on the national flag.—Do you consider the lines of Lowell prophetic of the freedom of the slave in the nation?—Tell of the industrial affairs at the close of the period.—Name the territorial capitals.—How many constitutions were formed?—How many territorial legislatures assembled?—Give a summary of the Topeka government.

14. 1855. Edward P. Fitch is named as having opened the pioneer school of Kansas at Lawrence, January 16, 1855. Mr. G. W. W. Yates notes as the oldest country school that at the Union schoolhouse, three miles north of Lawrence, begun in February, 1855.

The Old Windmill at Lawrence.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF CERTAIN SUBJECTS OF THE TERRITORIAL PERIOD.

THE TRAGEDY OF JOHN BROWN.

His Migration and Settlement.—It was the 23d of August, 1855, that John Brown,[1] born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800, a man then fifty-five years of age, started from Chicago, Ill., with a heavily loaded one-horse wagon for Kansas. He walked beside his wagon, shot game for food, passed through Illinois, Iowa and Missouri, and reached a point on or near Pottawatomie creek, eight miles from Osawatomie, Kansas Territory, on the 6th of October, 1855. He settled in the neighborhood of his sons, John Brown, Jr., Salmon, Frederick, Jason, and Owen Brown, who had come to the territory with their families early in the year. From the day of his arrival, his name became attached, for weal or woe, for glory or for shame, with that of Kansas. He was very generally known first as "Osawatomie Brown."

His first public appearance in the troubles of the Territory appears to have been at Lawrence during the "Wakarusa War," in December, 1855. That disturbance was ended by a "treaty," as it was called, but "Osawatomie Brown" wanted no treaty and counseled resistance. On the 24th of May, 1856, five Pro-slavery settlers on Pottawatomie creek were killed. This was the "Pottawatomie Massacre," over John Brown's complicity in which there has been much controversy. John Brown, when asked by his son, Jason Brown, who was horrified by the deed, "Father, did you have anything to do with that bloody affair on the Pottawatomie?" said, "I approved it."

John Brown.

1. Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant: "My father worked for and lived in the family of Mr. Brown, the father of John Brown. I have often heard my father speak of John Brown, particularly since the events at Harper's Ferry. Brown was a boy when they lived in the same house, but he knew him afterwards, and regarded him as a man of great purity of character, of high moral and physical courage, but a fanatic and extremist in whatever he advocated."

John Brown in the Field.—From this time forward, John Brown may be said to have taken and kept the field. He seldom joined himself with what may be called the masses of the Free State party. He did not aspire to the civil or military leadership of that party, but, with a small and chosen company, he kept the wood and prairie; attacking and attacked. A few days after the "Pottawatomie Massacre," Captain H. Clay Pate, a Deputy United States Marshal, with a posse, captured John Brown, Jr., and Jason Brown. They were turned over to the United States troops and marched to Lecompton, prisoners. On the road they were treated with such severity that John Brown, Jr., was driven insane. On the 2d of June, Captain John Brown, at Black Jack, captured Captain Pate and twenty-eight of his party, and held them prisoners till they were taken from him by United States troops, but treating them, as Captain Pate himself stated, with humanity. On the 30th of August occurred the second attack on Osawatomie. John Brown, with forty-two men, unavailingly fought the assailants, the town was burned, and his son Frederick was shot down in the road.

John Brown in Massachusetts.—In February of the next year, 1857, John Brown appeared before a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature and told of the suffering in Kansas as he had seen it, the burnings, the robberies, the murders, the houseless people, the fire, smoke and desolation.

The Liberator.—After this Eastern visit he appeared again in Kansas, made a raid into Missouri, brought out fourteen slaves, and went away to the North with them. The Governor of Missouri offered $3,000 reward for him, and the President of the United States $250. An attempt made to capture Brown on his northward way at Holton was a failure.

In the early days of January, there appeared in a Kansas paper, the "Lawrence Republican," a communication signed by Brown, and usually called "John Brown's Parallels." It was his farewell to Kansas. He recited his action in carrying off the slaves from Missouri, and contrasted it with the "Marais de Cygnes Massacre," which had happened in the May previous. When this article appeared, Brown had gone from Kansas. In March, 1859, he went north with twelve fugitive slaves.

He returned to the states soon after his triumphal entry into Canada as a liberator; went with not more than twenty men to the United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, took possession, and extended freedom to the slaves in the vicinity. He had hoped to incite the slaves to rise and demand their freedom. When asked by what authority he had taken public property, he

said, "By the authority of Almighty God." When the troops of state and nation entered the fort after a brief contest, all the insurgents but two or three were dead or wounded. Brown was thrust twice with a sabre but not killed.

The Defense.—On the 1st of November, 1859, John Brown stood up in court at Charlestown, Virginia, to answer if he might, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, and he drew some further "parallels."

"I have another objection, and that is, that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner in which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved (for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in this case), had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of any of their friends, either father, or mother, brother, sister, wife, or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right, and every man in this court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward rather than punishment.

"This court acknowledges, as I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or, at least, the New Testament. That teaches me that all things 'Whatsoever I would that men should do unto me, I should do even so to them.' It teaches me further, 'to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.' I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say, I am yet too young to understand that God is any respector of persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted I have done, in behalf of His despised poor, was not wrong, but right. Now, if it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with the blood of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel, and unjust enactments, I submit, so let it be done." On the 2nd of December, 1859, John Brown was executed at Charlestown, Va.

In Memory.—In Kansas, the name of John Brown is held in remembrance in many ways, both by the old who knew his face, and the young who have but heard his name. In 1877 a marble monument was reared to his name at Osawatomie, near the old field of fearful odds. In the collection of the State Historical Society are preserved the garments he wore, and some of the last lines he is known to have written. A Kansas poet, Eugene F. Ware, has written of him:

From boulevards,
O'erlooking both Nyanzas,
The statued bronze shall glitter in the sun,
With rugged lettering:
"John Brown of Kansas;
He dared begin;
He lost,
But losing, won."

Golden medal presented in 1874 to Mrs. Mary A. Brown, widow of John Brown, by the French Government.

On October 21st, 1874, a letter was written by Victor Hugo to the widow and children of John Brown. It was signed by nine other Frenchmen, who represented the Republicans of France. With this letter was a beautiful gold medal bearing the likeness of John Brown on one side and an inscription in French on the other. The letter and medal are now in the State Historical Society Museum. A free translation on the reverse side of the John Brown medal reads as follows: "To the memory of John Brown, legally assassinated at Charleston, the 2d of December, 1859, and to that of his sons and his companions, lifeless victims to the cause of the liberty of the colored people."

TERRITORIAL CAPITOLS.

Kansas Capitols.—A history of the various edifices which have been used from time to time for Kansas capitols, Territorial and State, would serve as a thread on which to string a political history of Kansas, and, moreover, a sketch of the material progress of the country.

Fort Leavenworth.—The first capital of Kansas, the first executive office, at least, was at Fort Leavenworth. Here, in obedience to his instructions from Washington, came Andrew H. Reeder, first Governor of Kansas Territory. He was assigned quarters in a brick building on the west side of the parade. The executive office was in a stone building belonging to the quar-

termaster's department. It was furnished with republican simplicity. Here the Governor, who had taken the oath of office in Washington, administered the obligation to his associates in the Territorial Government as they, one after another, arrived. Here he issued commissions and proclamations, and on one occasion held court as a justice of the peace.

Shawnee Mission.—After fifty days' experience at Fort Leavenworth, Governor Reeder, on the 24th of November, 1854, removed the seat of government to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, commonly called the Shawnee Mission, located one mile from the Missouri line, two and one-half miles from Westport, Mo., and seven miles from Kansas City.

Somewhat reluctantly, Reverend Mr. Johnson and his wife received as guests the Governor and the larger number of the Territorial officers, and saw the mission appropriated in part as the capitol of Kansas. The winter of 1854-55 passed quietly at the Mission. The Governor and his associates doubtless watching with interest the operations of the Mission, which was then at the height of its prosperity, with between 200 and 300 Indian boys and girls in attendance, who studied their books, and, besides, labored on the fine farm of 1,900 acres, and worked in the shops and the mill. The Territorial officers boarded with the Mission family, as later on did many of the members and officers of the Legislature.

Pawnee.—April 16, 1855, Governor Reeder called for the convention of the Territorial Legislature July 2, at Pawnee, near Fort Riley. There was little at Pawnee, except a stone house, the ruins of which are still visible. Yet that stone house was the first "capitol building" of Kansas. The Legislature refused to remain at Pawnee, and re-located at Shawnee Mission. Pawnee came to immediate grief. The site was declared to be within the military reservation of Fort Riley, and the settlers were removed by the soldiers.

Shawnee Mission.—The Legislature, again ensconced at the Shawnee Mission, proceeded to perform the acts which acquired for it the title, with the Free State people, of the "Bogus Legislature."

Governor Reeder remained with it officially but a short time, only four days, at the end of which he informed the body that he had been removed. He remained a short time longer as a spectator.

To Shawnee Mission came the second Territorial Governor, Wilson Shannon, and the executive office was maintained there until the spring of 1856.

Lecompton Chosen.—A joint session of the Legislature in August, 1855, located the permanent capital at Lecompton.

The second Territorial Legislature which assembled at Lecompton, January 12, 1857, met in a frame house, which had been built for its occupancy by Mr. William Nace. The national administration, however, was determined on Lecompton as a capital, and Congress made a liberal appropriation for a capitol building, which rose only to the height of the foundation, but was sufficient to consume the appropriation. The foundation was afterwards occupied by the building of Lane University. The frame house on Elm street was the meeting place of the Lecompton Constitutional Convention, which gave the structure the name of Constitutional Hall. The second Legislature held its entire session at Lecompton, but the third Legislature, which entertained different political convictions, adjourned to Lawrence, which was thereafter virtually the capital, the successive Legislatures meeting at Lecompton, and adjourning at once to Lawrence.

In Lawrence.—Lawrence furnished two "capitols" in which the Legislature met. One is described by the local historian as the "new brick building, just south of the Eldridge House," of which the two houses occupied the second and third floors, the other was "the old concrete building on Massachusetts street, north of Winthrop." In Lawrence met, in 1861, the last of the Territorial Legislatures.

CONSTITUTIONS.

Constitutions.—Four constitutions were formed in Kansas. The Topeka Constitution passed the House, but failed to pass the Senate. The Lecompton Constitution passed both Houses of Congress, but failed to be confirmed by the people of Kansas. The Leavenworth Constitution was never voted on by either House of Congress. The Wyandotte Constitution was the constitution under which Kansas was admitted. All but the Lecompton Constitution prohibited slavery.

Territorial Legislatures.—There were five Territorial Legislatures. The first met at Pawnee and adjourned to Shawnee Mission. The second met at Lecompton. These were both Pro-slavery. The third, fourth, and fifth met at Lecompton, and adjourned to Lawrence. The last three were Free State.

The Topeka Government.—The first act of the movement for the Topeka Government was the election of delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention October 1, 1855. The con-

vention met October 23, and completed the constitution November 11. It was voted on by the people December 15, and a majority of votes cast were in its favor. The Pro-slavery party did not vote.

On January 15, 1856, State officers, under the constitution, were elected. Charles Robinson was made governor. On March 4, 1856, the first session of the Topeka Legislature was held.

On March 24, 1856, the Topeka Constitution was presented to Congress. It failed to pass the Senate.

On July 4, 1856, the Topeka Legislature was disbanded by order of Jefferson Davis and Acting Governor Woodson. In January, 1857, the Legislature reassembled, but its officers were arrested.

In January, 1858, the Legislature met and adjourned to Lawrence.

On March 4, 1858, the Legislature met at Topeka, but there being no quorum, adjourned.

THE PERIOD OF STATEHOOD.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A STATE.

What constitutes a state?
Not high-raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned;
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
Where low-browed baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No! men, high-minded men,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rocks and brambles rude,—
Men who their duties know,
And know their rights, and knowing, dare maintain,
Prevent the long-aimed blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain;
These constitute a state;
And sovereign law, that state's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

—*Sir William Jones.*

STATE CONSTRUCTION.

CHAPTER XVII.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

1861—1863.

"Of all the states, but three will live in story:
Old Massachusetts with her Plymouth Rock,
And Old Virginia with her noble stock,
And Sunny Kansas with her woes and glory."

Governor Charles Robinson.

159. The State.—On February 9,[1] 1861, Dr. Robinson took the oath of governor; the "ship of state" was launched and Kansas with all her thrilling history of the past, all her hopes for future years began the life of statehood in the great Republic.

THE FIRST LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE.

160. Place of Meeting.—The first State Legislature met at Topeka, the temporary capital designated by the Wyandotte Constitution, on the 26th of March, 1861.

The infant State possessed no buildings of its own. The House assembled in the Ritchie Block, which then stood on the southeast corner of Sixth and Kansas Avenues, and the Senate in the Gale Block, a short distance south. The inconveniences of a leaky roof forced an adjournment of the House to the Congregational Church, where it concluded its sessions. The Legislature organized with Lieutenant-Governor Root as President of the Senate, and Honorable W. W. Updegraff as Speaker of the House.

1. This date was printed as "January 29" in a part of this edition, but later investigation fixes it as above.

161. Election of United States Senators.—On the 4th of April the Legislature elected the first two United States Senators from the State of Kansas. There was but one ballot, and there were many changes of votes. James H. Lane and Samuel C. Pomeroy were chosen.

162. Legislative Acts.—The Legislature remained in session until June. Its most important act was authorizing the issue of $150,000 in bonds to meet the current expenses of the State. Its most interesting historical act was the adoption of the great seal of the State,[1] for which many designs were offered. The most striking

Seal of Kansas.

feature of the design chosen is the motto, Ad Astra per Aspera, with which every Kansas child is familiar, and which was the suggestion of Honorable John James Ingalls.

The main business of the first Legislature of Kansas

1. The design for a State seal submitted by John J. Ingalls consisted of a blue shield, a cloud at the base, out of which rose a single star, toward a constellation of 33 stars. It was symbolic of one state coming up out of its strife to join the other 33 states. Above, the Latin motto, "*Ad astra per aspera*," "to the stars through difficulties," was very suggestive. The simple unique design of Mr. Ingalls was modified

was with war. A company was formed of officers and members of the Legislature, which, during the recess, day after day, was drilled by a member who had attended a military school and knew something of military tactics. A bill was passed for the organization of the state militia.

163. Topeka the Capital.—The Legislature also provided for an election to be held on the 5th of November, 1861, to determine the location of the State capital. Topeka received 7,996 votes, Lawrence 5,291, all others 1,184. Topeka was declared the capital.

KANSAS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

164. Kansas Patriotism.—The first year of Kansas as a State, found her "soul in arms, and eager for the fray." It may be said that for the four years that succeeded the firing on Fort Sumter, the thought, the occupation, the experience of Kansas was war. Everything gave place to meeting the responsibilities, and enduring the anxieties, sufferings, and losses of war.

There was never in the course of the struggle a man drafted in the State of Kansas, nor was there ever a bounty offered either by the State, or any city or county in the State. Troops were raised continually as called for from the first to the last.[2]

165. Kansas Responds to Lincoln's Call.—On the 15th of April President Lincoln issued his first call for 75,000 men.

and marred by the addition of prairie landscape, buffalo pursued by Indian hunters, a settler's cabin, a river with a steamboat (the most un-Kansas like feature of all) and above a rising sun a cluster of 34 stars.

2. The United States census of 1860 gave Kansas 143,643 inhabitants, of whom 34,242 were in the vicinity of Pike's Peak. This population

On the 22nd of April the Legislature passed an act for the organization of the militia. Under the act, Governor Robinson organized 180 companies, divided into two divisions, four brigades and eleven regiments. On the 17th of April, five days after the firing on Sumter, Captain Samuel Walker, of Lawrence, tendered Governor Robinson a company of one hundred men. Within a week seven military companies had been formed in Douglas county alone.

By the end of the month companies had been formed in nearly every county. In the latter days of May the organization of the First Kansas Volunteers was begun in Leavenworth. On the 3d of June, a party of volunteers from the First Kansas crossed the Missouri River from Leavenworth to Iatan, on the Missouri side, and captured a Confederate flag. In the affair three men were wounded. This was the first Kansas blood shed in the Civil War.

166. **Kansas Volunteers Organized.**—The volunteer organizations sworn into the service of the United States were: The First, Second, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Infantry, and First and Second Colored Infantry. The Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Cavalry. The First, Second, and Third Batteries, and Independent Colored Battery.

167. **The Frontier Guard.**—The Frontier Guard was a body of men, who, for fifteen days, from April 18 to

was greatly diminished by the "drought of 1860." The entire quota assigned to Kansas during the Civil War was 16,654 men, and the number raised was 20,097; thus Kansas furnished a surplus of 3,433 men.

May 3, 1861, before many troops had reached the City of Washington, guarded the White House and President Lincoln. The Guard was commanded by General James H. Lane. Mark W. Delahay, D. R. Anthony, Marcus J. Parrott, A. C. Wilder, Samuel W. Greer, and many other Kansas men belonged to it.

Samuel W. Greer.

168. The War in Kansas.—Kansas was open to attack on the east and south, while on the west, the Indians served as a perpetual menace. The soldiers of Kansas were called alternately to repel invasion, and to penetrate the fastnesses of the enemy. The war was waged in a wide and almost wilderness country; a country of mountains, defiles, tangled woods and canebrakes, traversed by countless streams, rapid and roaring, or deep, winding and sluggish; but, for the most part, without bridges or ferries. In the thousands of miles of marching the Kansas soldiers often saw not a rod of smooth and settled highway; they moved by trails, over the hills and far away across the prairies, guided by the sun, the distant and random gun, the smoke of combat or the vengeful burning. They were far from the region of great and decisive battles, of strategic combinations and foreseen results.

The columns came and went, making forced marches for days and nights together; fighting a battle and winning a dear bought victory, to return whence they came. They fought, and marched, and camped in a region that was neither North nor South, and so experienced a

climate with the evil features of both. They met the blinding sleet and snow; were drenched with tropical rainstorms, and braved alike the blazing fury of the sun, and the bitter malice of the frost. Far from their bases of supplies, food and powder must be brought a long, toilsome and dangerous way, guarded at every step, fought for at every ford and pass. It was a hard and desperate warfare. For Kansas, the Civil War was but the continuation of the border troubles. Along the border the war assumed the character of a vendetta—a war of revenge, and over all the wide field a war of combats, of ambushes and ambuscades, of swift advances and hurried retreats; of spies and scouts; of stealth, darkness and murder. All along the way men riding solitary were shot down; little companies were killed by their camp fires; men fighting on both sides neither asked, gave, nor expected mercy.

169. Kansas Troops in Missouri.—The first regiment to leave the soil of Kansas was the First Kansas Infantry, under command of Colonel George Deitzler, which moved from Leavenworth to Kansas City, Missouri, in June, 1861. The Second, under Colonel Robert Mitchell from Lawrence followed, and later, both regiments became a brigade of the army of General Nathaniel Lyon, under command of Colonel Dietzler. On the 10th of August, 1861, this Kansas brigade stood in battle array on "Bloody Hill," and fought out the engagement of Wilson's Creek, where 1,200 Union soldiers

General George W. Deitzler.

were killed. The Second was the last regiment to leave the field.

170. Additional Regiments Raised.—Shortly after the battle of Wilson's Creek, it was reported that General Price had organized a column for a demonstration against Fort Scott. This increased the interest in the organization of the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kansas Regiments, of which, on the day of Wilson's Creek, scarcely a battalion for each had been recruited. The companies in Southern Kansas were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Scott, and most of the companies in Northern Kansas were equipped at Fort Leavenworth.

General Rob't B. Mitchell.

By the middle of August, what came to be known as Lane's Kansas Brigade, composed of the Third and Fourth Kansas Infantry, the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Kansas Cavalry, numbering in all 2,500 men, was organized. To the brigade was attached the First Kansas Battery.

171. Price Threatens Kansas.—On the 1st of September, General Price's Confederate advance, under General Rains, had reached Drywood, twelve miles south of Fort Scott, and a scouting party came in and drove off a herd of United States mules, grazing within two miles of the post. This piece of audacity led to the advance of a Union force, under Colonels Jennison and Johnson, and a sharp skirmish at Drywood. After this came various movements, including the withdrawal of the Union forces

from Fort Scott in the direction of the Little Osage, and the throwing up of the work known as Fort Lincoln. In the midst of the preparations for defense came the intelligence that General Price had abandoned his proposed invasion of Kansas, and had marched in the direction of Lexington, Missouri. General Price accomplished his march to the Missouri River, and forced the surrender of Colonel Mulligan and 2,500 men at Lexington.

172. The Burning of Osceola.—The Kansas Brigade, James Lane in command, operated on the left flank of Price's army. Colonel Judson of Lane's army, on the 23rd of September, attacked Osceola, Missouri, where a quantity of supplies had been accumulated for the enemy. These, with Osceola, were burned. Upon the advance of General Fremont with a large force General Price retreated back to Arkansas. The Kansas Brigade then moved to Kansas City.

173. Service of the Indians.—In the early days of 1862, more than 6,000 Indians in the Indian Territory adhered to the Government of the United States, drew together and fought the Indians who had joined the Confederacy, and several regiments of Texas Cavalry. In the dead of winter, in the midst of a driving snow-storm, the loyal Indians, with their aged chief, Hopoeithleyohola, fell back into Kansas. In their camps, on Fall River, they suffered greatly during the winter, but in the spring three mounted regiments were organized from these Indians. They were officered from Kan-

Colonel W. A. Phillips.

sas regiments, many of the officers being from the Tenth Kansas, and later served in an Indian brigade commanded by Colonel William A. Phillips.

174. Consolidation of Forces.—In March, 1862, the Third and Fourth Kansas Infantry, and a portion of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry, were consolidated at Paola as the Tenth Kansas Infantry. Colonel Montgomery, of the Third, was transferred to the Second South Carolina Regiment, and Colonel Weer, of the Fourth, assumed the command of the new organization. The numbers "Third" and "Fourth" do not again appear in Kansas military history. In May, 1862, the First, Seventh and Eighth Kansas Regiments left Leavenworth for Corinth, Mississippi.

175. The Colored Soldiers.—In November, the First Kansas colored regiment was organized at Fort Lincoln. Kansas now had soldiers white, red and black.

176. Kansas Troops in Arkansas.—On the 5th of December, 1862, General James G. Blunt joined his force to the already battling army of General Herron, and fought till the sun went down in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas. On this field were gathered the largest number of Kansas troops, up to that time ever drawn together.

A. Carter Wilder.

177. The Second State Election.—In November, 1862, the second State election in Kansas occurred. Thomas Carney, Republican, was chosen Governor, and A. Carter Wilder Representative in Congress. The Democratic Party made no

nomination for governor. The Republican Union Party had nominated W. R. Wagstaff.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Why is Kansas Day a day of special significance, not only in the State but also in the nation?—Where and when did the First Legislature meet?—Who were our first United States senators?—When and how was Topeka made the capital?—Describe the seal.—What is the meaning of "Ad astra per aspera"?—How did the people of Kansas reveal their patriotism at the opening of the Civil War?—What remarkable statement is made as to volunteer service?—What was the Frontier Guard?—Give the characteristics of the War in Kansas.—In what famous battle in Missouri did the Kansas troops engage?—How did General Price threaten Kansas?—Some people consider the burning of Osceola an atrocious deed, do you?—How did the Indian and colored soldiers serve in the War?

CHAPTER XVIII.

GOVERNOR CARNEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1863—1865.

178. **The Legislatures of 1863 and 1864.**—In the midst of war's alarms, Kansas began the founding of her great educational system. The Legislature of 1863 made itself memorable by its remarkable work for education. The University which Amos A. Lawrence in 1856 had promoted was made a State University. The State Normal School for the instruction of teachers was established at Emporia. This was among the first state institutions of its kind in the United States and shows an advance position in educational thinking. The State Agricultural College was founded in Riley County, the state receiving the land of Blumont College, near Manhattan. Its purpose is to teach such branches of learning as relate to agricultural and mechanical arts. Other scientific and classical studies are included in the curriculum; and military tactics is a requirement.

Governor Thomas Carney.

This legislature also incorporated the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, located the first State Insane Asylum at Osawatomie and provided for the building of a penitentiary at Lansing. The Legislature of 1864

located the State Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Olathe, and the Blind Asylum at Wyandotte, and organized the State University and the State Normal School.

179. Kansas Troops in Indian Territory.—In 1863, the Kansas fighting was transferred to the Indian Territory. Colonel William A. Phillips with his Indians fought Colonel Coffey at Fort Gibson, now Fort Blunt. Colonel James M. Williams, with the First Kansas, colored, 800 strong, and 300 Indians, defeated General Stand Watie at Cabin Creek.

QUANTRILL'S RAID.

180. Kansas' Position.—Kansas, during the war, was exposed to three species of invasion and calamity: first, to the hostile approach of the regular forces of the Confederacy; second, to the raids of Indians; and, third, to the attacks of guerrillas, irregular troops, the scourge and curse of war. These predatory rangers, whose occupation was robbery, and whose pastime was murder, kept the country in terror. The places chosen were those without defences or garrison, where it was possible to plunder and kill with comparative safety. The most appalling of these disasters was Quantrill's raid on Lawrence, on the morning of the 21st of August, 1863.

181. The Attack a Surprise.—It is remarkable that Lawrence, a town which had served as a rendezvous for troops through the war, should, on that morning, have had at hand no single armed military organization for its defense, and that an attacking force of between 300 and 400 men should have ridden through forty miles of settled country from the Missouri border, without a single

messenger reaching the doomed place with word of warning. At one point a Federal force was passed by the guerrillas, their character made out, and word was sent to Kansas City, but not to Lawrence. It was five o'clock in the still, summer morning when drowsy Lawrence was wakened by vengeful yells, the crash of revolvers, and the pattering hoofs of horses. There was no defence. There were no defenders. The soldiers in the town were but a small body of recruits who were in camp, but had not yet received arms. These were destroyed by what might be called a single volley. The militia company of the place had stored their arms in their armory, and could not reach them.

182. The Massacre.—There was first the hurried charge, the guerrillas firing on whoever they saw as they rode past, and afterward the deliberate and painstaking massacre, house by house, and man by man, which lasted for four hours. As is often the case in seasons of terror, the women displayed the highest courage, struggling with their bare hands to save their homes from the flames, their sons and husbands from the swarming murderers. The town was robbed and burned, the black smoke rising in a great cloud in the still air. The Eldridge House, the successor of the old Free State Hotel, burned in 1856, was specially devoted to the flames. The safeguard given the guests and inmates of this hotel by Quantrill himself, was the one ray of mercy that illumined the darkness of the time. These were protected while he remained in the town.

The guerrillas, loaded with plunder, left unmolested. They avoided places that looked defensible, and a few

Union soldiers on the north side of the river, firing across the stream, kept the neighborhood near the river bank cleared of enemies. There was no seeking for a combat. Those who were killed were non-combatants who died without an opportunity for defense. As the enemy drew off, General Lane and Lieutenant John K. Rankin gathered a handful of men, only sufficient in force to keep the enemy moving, and started in pursuit.

Eldridge House Ruins.

183. **Estimate of the Killed.**—To this day the count of the dead and wounded on that fatal day varies. Mr. Speer estimates that 183 men and boys were killed. Dr. Cordley says: "The number killed can never be exactly known. As nearly as can be ascertained there were 142. This included the missing two or three who never returned. A few of the wounded died later, and possibly

some were killed who were never heard of. One hundred and fifty would not be far out of the way for the whole number. It is estimated that the raid made eighty widows and 250 orphans.'"[1]

The inscription on the citizens' memorial monument, raised in 1895 in Oak Hill cemetery, reads: "Dedicated to the memory of the 150 citizens, who, defenceless, fell victims to the inhuman ferocity of border guerrillas, led by the infamous Quantrill in his raid upon Lawrence, August 21, 1863."

184. The Burial.—Nearly a week was filled with the gathering up and burial of the dead.

On the Sunday following the massacre, there was held in the old stone Congregational Church a service by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Cordley, and Rev. G. C. Morse of Emporia, whose brother-in-law, Judge Carpenter, was among the slain. There was no sermon, but instead there was read the 79th Psalm: "O God, the heathen are come into Thine inheritance. They have laid Jerusalem in heaps. The dead bodies of thy servants have they given to be meat unto the fowls of the heaven, and the flesh of thy saints unto the beasts of the earth. Their blood have they shed like water round about Jerusalem, and there was none to bury them."

185. Loss and Help.—The aggregate loss of property

1. The first schoolmaster, who taught the Free State and Pro-slavery parents' children alike, and never spoke of politics in his school, Edward Fitch, was wantonly murdered in his home and his house set on fire. The wife succeeded in dragging the body from the flames. They cursed her, and threw it back and it was consumed. One of them discovered her looking at her husband's photograph, with her three children around her. He grabbed it and cast it into the fire. Nobody could conceive a cause for this cruelty till the mother said: "My little child had gotten a toy American flag, and had climbed upon the shed and placed it there."

would be hard to reach. "As careful an estimate as could be made," say the early and late historians, "was about $1,500,000." To the stricken city and its people, Kansas, though war-scourged and poor, displayed the utmost generosity, and help came from far and near.

Gen. James G. Blunt.

186. Massacre of General Blunt's Staff.—On October 6, 1863, the massacre of General Blunt's staff near Baxter Springs occurred. He had been on business in Kansas and was returning with a small cavalry escort to Fort Smith, when he was attacked by Quantrill with 600 guerrillas. Eighty of his party, with several civilians, were killed. General Blunt, rallying some fifteen of his guard, held off the foe and escaped. The guerrillas attacked a small post near by, called Fort Blair, but were beaten off with loss.

PRICE'S RAID IN MISSOURI.

187. The Confederate Situation.—In 1864 the Confederate situation in Louisiana, the Indian Territory and Arkansas became temporarily improved. The Confederate armies were strengthened in arms, clothing, and even artillery, by captures made in the campaigns mentioned. General Sterling Price was reported to have 10,000 veteran troops in a good state of equipment, and his ranks were nearly doubled in numbers by a severe conscription in Arkansas.

188. The Union Situation.—During the summer of 1864, the Union forces in Arkansas were principally con-

centrated in Little Rock and Fort Smith. In September, when the rumors of a move northward on the part of General Price began to thicken, the forces available for the defense of western Missouri and Kansas were scattered. General Curtis had taken the field against the Indians, and was operating from Fort Kearney, General Blunt had assumed command of the district of Upper Arkansas, and was in pursuit of the Indians beyond Fort Larned.

Major-General Sykes, U. S. A., was in command at Lawrence of a small and scattered force of Kansas troops which was charged with the duty of keeping up communications and supplies with Forts Gibson and Smith, and the forces in southeastern Kansas.

Map of Price Campaign.

189. General Price Moves Northward.—General Price crossed the Arkansas at Dardanelle, between Little Rock and Fort Smith. His army was divided into three divisions commanded by Generals Fagan, Marmaduke, and Shelby. Among the generals of brigade and colonels were nearly all the surviving officers who had fought west of the Mississippi and north of Louisiana from 1861 to 1864. The number of the Confederates at the crossing of the Arkansas was estimated at 18,000 men.

190. Union Supplies Captured.—On the 12th of September the escort of a large supply train consisting of 610 cavalry and infantry, White and Indian, commanded by Major Henry Hopkins, was attacked at Cabin Creek, Cherokee Nation, by 2,500 of the enemy under General Gano, of General Price's command, and the train captured and burned. It was a very serious loss.

191. Defense of St. Louis.—In the meantime, General Rosecrans, commanding at St. Louis, seemed uncertain as to the strength and direction of the enemy's movement. But there was no longer room for doubt after the 24th of September, and General Thomas Ewing proceeded to Pilot Knob, where he was attacked, on the 27th of September, by Price's army. General Ewing made a steady defense, but finally blew up his magazine at Pilot Knob, and fell back. From this time Kansas names begin to figure in the history.

General Thos. Ewing.

The rear guard of the little column was placed under command of Major Williams, of the

Tenth Kansas. The pursuing column was checked from time to time, and at last General Ewing reached Rolla, where the infantry of his force remained in garrison, and the cavalry marched with General McNeil to Jefferson City. It is believed that General Ewing's resistance saved St. Louis.

192. Concentration of Forces.—On the 2d of October General Rosecrans reported to General Curtis that Price was moving westward, and the concentration of Kansas militia began at Olathe. A force of 6,000 men was collected at Jefferson City, of which 4,000 were cavalry, composing the Provisional Cavalry Division under General Alfred Pleasonton.

193. Call for Volunteers.—On the 8th of October, Governor Carney issued his proclamation calling out the "men of Kansas," and announcing Major-General Deitzler as commander-in-chief.

194. The Response.—The response of the "men of Kansas" was immediate. Says Adjutant-General Holliday in his report: "Never was appeal for help answered so promptly. In most instances, on the next day, or the second, after the receipt of the proclamation at regimental headquarters, the regiment itself in full force was on the march for the rendezvous."

The whole number of Kansas militia who appeared for active service exceeded 16,000 men. Many of the officers serving in the militia had seen service in the volunteers.

195. Battle of Lexington.—On the receipt of the news that Price had passed Jefferson City and occupied Lexington, General Blunt relieved General Sykes at Olathe. General Blunt moved to Lexington with two brigades of

cavalry. Early on his arrival he inspected the position with his aides, General James H. Lane and Lieutenant-Colonel Burris. On the approach of Price's advance the fight was opened by a portion of the Fifteenth Kansas under Lieutenant-Colonel Hoyt. As his troops fell back before the overwhelming mass of the enemy, the movement was covered by a column of Kansas regiments. When this column was flanked by the enemy, it would fall back and form another line, thus keeping up a fight for six miles, 2,000 against 28,000. In the darkness the command fell back toward Independence, bivouacking a few miles from the Little Blue. At sunrise, Colonel Moonlight was left to defend the bridge at the Little Blue while possible, and the rest of the division fell back to Independence.

196. **Battle of the Little Blue.**—In the morning the battle of the Little Blue[2] began. Colonel Moonlight with 600 men was on the grounds. He was joined by Colorado regiments and the Fourth, Twelfth, and Nineteenth Kansas Militia. They fought valiantly until the order came, "Fire the bridge and fall back." They obeyed, fighting the enemy 28,000 strong, which came swarming through the shallow water as they retreated. General Blunt came on the field and formed a new line, which contained no more than 2,500 men. Then there was fighting, eight hours of it in all, and our little army fell back to Independence. There were 600 men to begin, and 2,500 to close, with a loss of about 200.

197. **Battle of the Big Blue.**—The entire force under

2. The names Little Blue, Big Blue and Independence must not be misapplied to Kansas locations. This fighting was all done in Missouri.

General Curtis rested on the west bank of the Big Blue, on the road leading from Independence to Kansas City, during the night of October 21, 1864. The transportation was sent back to Kansas City, where as at Wyandotte, guns were fired during the night to warn the militia. Before all who camped that night along the winding stream, there lay a troubled day.

Colonel James Montgomery.

The Big Blue may be crossed only at fords, and the battle of the 21st consisted largely of the attack and defense of these fords. The point that became most famous during the day was Byron's ford. Here the enemy, after a heavy fight, succeeded in crossing, and the Union forces were crowded back toward Westport, but in turn the Confederates were themselves pressed back. At sundown the Union troops retired to Westport.

The tragedy of the day was the overwhelming of the Second Kansas State Militia under Colonel Veale, supporting a single gun at the Macabee farm. The desperate fight around the gun resulted in a loss to the battalion of thirty killed, fifty wounded and 102 captured. The command was from Shawnee county.

198. Movements Before Westport.—At four o'clock on Saturday evening, the 22d, the left and centre of the Union army fell back to Kansas City, and were placed in the intrenchments there. General Curtis faced the foe with his volunteers in Westport and his militia in

Kansas City. The Confederate line ran along the Blue from Byron's ford to beyond Russell's ford.

General Pleasonton, from Jefferson City, followed after Price's army, and attacking the enemy's rear division, occupied Independence. Three brigades—Sanborn's, Brown's, and Winslow's—took the road to Byron's Ford; McNeil with another brigade moved to Hickman's Mill, and 10,000 infantry under Major-General Smith moved from Lexington to Independence.

199. Battle of Westport.—At five o'clock on the fateful Sunday morning, the Kansas State Militia moved out of the intrenchments with the Ninth Wisconsin Battery and the Kansas Colored Battery. Soon the battle was resumed. There were charges and countercharges; in some instances hand-to-hand combats; fights stubborn behind stone walls, and fights rapid to carry them, the artillery everywhere firing from every point of vantage, the guns sometimes in danger and saved by a rush, and finally a general movement forward. Eighteen brass Parrott guns and thirteen howitzers opened at once on the opposing lines. The enemy began to waver and fall back. Cheer upon cheer rose from the Union lines. The militia poured into the field, and the open prairie was reached when a heavy column of cavalry emerged from the timber, and Pleasonton's charge was on.

Colonel Thos. Moonlight.

200. Retreat of General Price.—Price's army, fighting all the while, began its retreat southward, followed by

10,000 Union men, while Colonel Moonlight, with another division, marched along the border, interposing as far as possible between the enemy and the State.[3]

201. Price in Kansas.—The retreating army, however, crowded into Kansas, entering in Linn County. The pursuit became closer. There were combats at Trading Post Ford and at the Mounds. On the 25th of October the decisive battle of Mine Creek was fought on Kansas soil, where 800 prisoners and nine guns were captured, and many officers of high rank, including Generals Marmaduke and Cabell, fell into the hands of the Union men.

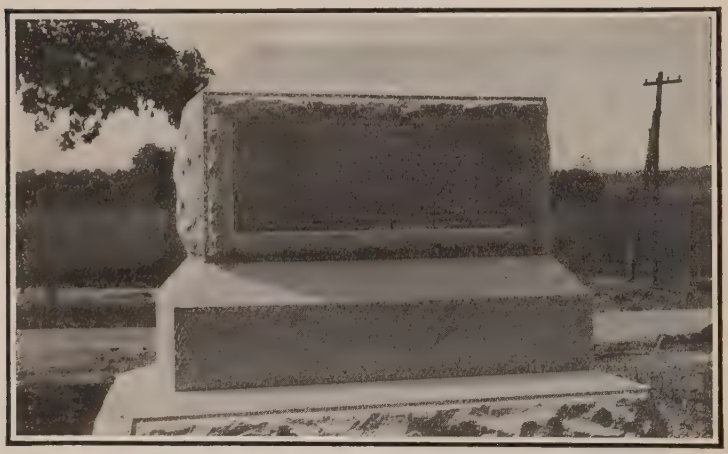
202. Defeat of Price at Newtonia.—From the fields of Mine Creek and the Little Osage, the enemy was pressed with such vigor as to force it to abandon the intention of attacking Fort Scott. Price was followed back into Missouri and finally defeated at Newtonia, where the prisoners of the Second Kansas Militia, taken at the Little Blue, were paroled and rejoined their friends.[4]

203. Farewell of General Curtis.—From the headquarters of the Army of the Border, Camp Arkansas, on the 8th of November, 1864, General Curtis issued his congratulatory order, saying: "In parting, the General tenders his thanks to the officers and soldiers for their generous support and prompt obedience to orders, and to his staff for their unceasing efforts to share the toil incident to the campaign. The pursuit of Price in 1864, and

3. Many of the Kansas Patriots who gave their lives for the saving of the nation were interred in the city cemetery at Topeka. A stately monument has been reared to mark their resting place by their comrade, G. G. Gage.

4. Teacher should take a United States map and point out the places where the Kansas troops served.

the battles of Lexington, Little Blue, Big Blue, Westport, Marais des Cygnes, and Newtonia, will be borne on the banners of the regiments who shared in them; and the States of Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Arkansas, may glory in the achievement of their sons in this short but eventful campaign."



Kansas at Chickamauga.—Viniard's Place.

204. Service of Kansas Volunteers.—With the closing of the "Price raid" campaign, ended, generally, the fighting days of the Kansas regiments. In the course of the four years' war, these commands saw service over a wide area. The First Kansas took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and served in Louisiana. The Seventh Cavalry took part in the operations about Corinth, Miss., in west-

ern Tennessee and northern Mississippi. The Eighth Infantry fought at Perryville, Ky., Chickamauga, and Mission Ridge, marched east to Atlanta, and back again to Nashville, participated in the great battle of December, 1864, and saw its last active service in Texas. The Tenth Infantry took part in the battle of Nashville, the siege of Mobile, and the assault on Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Montgomery, Ala. The Eleventh Cavalry carried its guidons to far Wyoming, 1,000 miles from Fort Leavenworth. The First Kansas Battery was ordered to Indiana to check the famous "Morgan raid." Subsequently it served with the armies of Tennessee and Mississippi. The detachment from the Second Kansas Cavalry, known as Hollister's and Hopkins' battery, served in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The other commands as well as these did their work in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Arkansas, and the Indian Territory.[5]

"Mother Bickerdyke."

205. Kansas Officers Commissioned.—The following general officers from Kansas were commissioned by President Lincoln during the war: Major-General James G. Blunt, Brigadier-Generals Robert B. Mitchell, Albert L.

5. On the map of the State are preserved, in the names of counties, the names of Kansas soldiers—Mitchell, Cloud, Trego, Norton, Clark, Harper, Rooks, Rush, Russell, Stafford, Cowley, Graham, Jewell, Osborne, Ellis, Gove, Pratt, Ness and Hodgeman. Governors Crawford and Harvey, whose names are borne by counties, were officers in Kansas regiments. Alfred Gray and Dudley Haskell saw service with Kansas troops.

Among the men and women who have brought honor to the State is Mary A. Bickerdyke, better known as "Mother" Bickerdyke, who died at

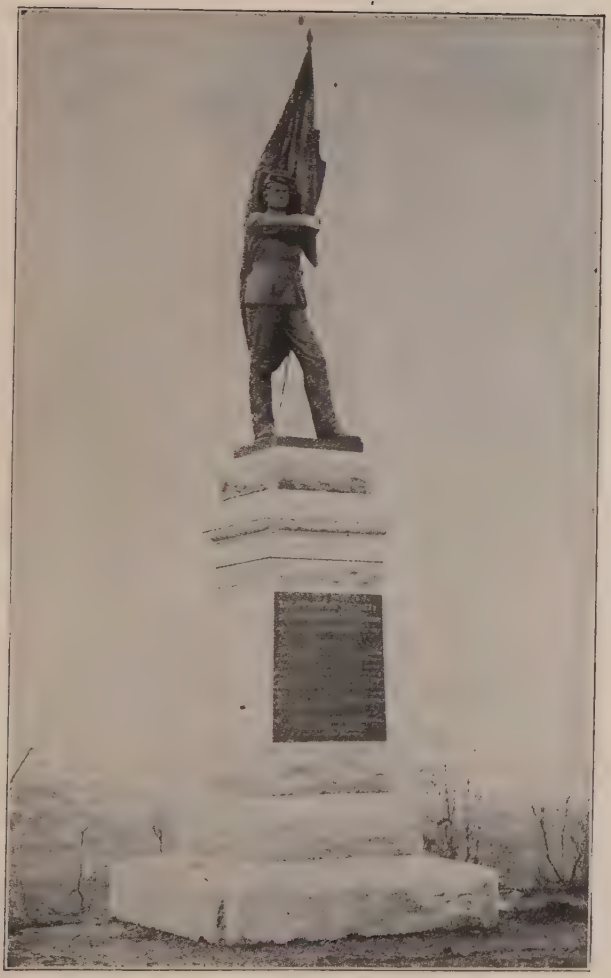
Lee, George W. Deitzler, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Powell Clayton.

Colonel Cloud was commissioned as Major-General of the State Militia by Governor Crawford.

206. Records of the State.—The record of the two wars in which Kansas was so early in her history engaged —the warfare forced on her people to make the State free and the war for the preservation of the Union—has been well kept. Through the exertions of the State Historical Society, which has known through nearly all its history but two secretaries, Judge Franklin G. Adams and George W. Martin, there has been gathered a great store of public reports, private letters, journals written by soldiers by the camp-fire's light or amid the echoes of battle, and the "bruised arms" used in many a savage fray. In these collections is illustrated all the story of Kansas from the earliest time. Here are the rude implements and weapons of the Indians; the stained and worn manuscript journals of the missionary, who strove for the Indian's welfare; the maps and charts of the early explorers; the account books of the fur traders; the evidences of the first hard life of the pioneers, the advanced guard, showing in out-

Franklin G. Adams.

Bunker Hill, Kansas, November 8, 1901. In the beginning of the great rebellion she was one of the first to comprehend that "war means sickness." For four years, first without orders, and later under commission, she cared for thousands of the brave boys in blue. After the war Mother Bickerdyke helped to settle Kansas with ex-soldiers of the Union Army and their families. The Mother Bickerdyke Home for soldiers' widows is a beautiful monument to this great souled woman.



Missionary Ridge.

ward and visible signs the road followed to a finished and intense civilization.[6]

207. The State's Colors.—In the care of the State itself the flags of the Kansas regiments and batteries are preserved. The battle flags of the Kansas regiments and batteries were formally presented to Governor Crawford, at a soldiers' celebration held at Topeka on the 4th of July, 1866, and have since remained in the care of the State.

INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

208. The Homestead Law.—An event having a most important bearing on the life and prosperity of Kansas was the passage of the Homestead Law. The bill had been introduced in the House by Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania. It had once been vetoed by President Buchanan. It was signed by President Lincoln, and took effect on the 1st of January, 1863. Within ten years thereafter twenty-six millions of acres of the public lands were entered by homestead settlers.

The law, in substance, gave a title from the United States to the actual settler who held the 160 acres for five years. The Homestead Law was an answer to those who demanded "land for the landless," and who sang: "Uncle

6. In August, 1890, Congress made lawful the purchase of 7,600 acres of land in Tennessee and Georgia to be known and preserved as the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park. By the same act it was made lawful for States having troops engaged in the battles upon these grounds to suitably mark their location by tablets or monuments. The Legislature of 1895 gave power to Governor Morrill to appoint a commission of Kansas soldiers to control the placing of monuments to the memory of the Kansas boys in blue who fought in these memorable battle fields. As a result of the work of this commission three beautiful memorials were erected. They were unveiled on the 20th of September, 1895. One is a monument on Mission Ridge at Chattanooga, one a granite boulder tablet on Orchard Knob, and the third a monument at Vinlard's Place, Chickamauga.

Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm." At the close of the Civil War the law was so amended that the homesteader might deduct from the five years' residence required by the law, the time passed by him in the military or naval service of his country. With the close of the war, a great ex-soldier immigration poured into Kansas.

209. Grant to A. T. & S. F. Railroad.—The policy of subsidizing the railroads in lands and bonds by the general Government was diligently labored for by Kansas men at Washington. In 1863, Congress made to the State of Kansas a grant of land, giving alternate sections, for ten miles in width, amounting to 6,400 acres per mile, on either side of a proposed line running from Atchison via Topeka to some point on the southern or western boundary of the State in the direction of Santa Fe, with a branch from some point on the southern line of Kansas to the City of Mexico. This grant, the State of Kansas transferred to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, February, 1864. It amounted to some 3,000,000 acres of land.

210. Grant to the Union Pacific Railroad.—The Eastern Division of the Union Pacific, on which work was begun on the State line of Kansas and Missouri in November, 1863, eventually received a grant of alternate sections, twenty miles in width, and amounting to 12,800 acres to the mile. The grant extended 394 miles west from the Missouri River, and amounted to some 6,000,000 acres. Other lines extending through Kansas received subsidies, but these two, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa

Fe and the Union Pacific Eastern Division, later called the Kansas Pacific, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, were the largest grantees of land. Besides these grants the railroads acquired large tracts of Indian lands.

211. Results.—The organized counties voted large amounts of bonds to the roads, and the progress of the roads for a time was the progress of the State. The grants of land facilitated the building of the roads, and in Kansas the railroads preceded instead of following the settlement, greatly accelerating the old process of filling a country with a wagon immigration. The land grant companies sold their lands at low rates, and on long time, and the alternate sections reserved by the Government were sold at $2.50 an acre, while beyond the "railroad limit," the homesteader pushed in everywhere.

The United States land offices which, in the territorial days, were located along the line of the Missouri river, were moved westward from time to time to accommodate the host of claim seekers, who, in some instances, remained about the offices the entire night to await their opening in the morning.

212. Election of 1864.—On November 8, 1864, the general election in Kansas resulted in the choice of Samuel J. Crawford, Republican, for Governor. The Democratic Party had no ticket in the field. Solon O. Thacher was the candidate on the Republican Union ticket. Abraham Lincoln received the first vote of Kansas for President of the United States.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Why are the enactments of the Legislatures of '63 and '64 memorable?—Tell of Quantrill's raid.—Describe the

Union and Confederate situation of 1864.—Give the Price campaign through Missouri.—What battles were fought in Kansas?—Where was the final defeat of Price's army?—Name the most noted battles of the Civil War in which Kansas soldiers took part.—Where are the records and colors of the State kept?—Describe the records.—When you go to Topeka, look for the colors in the historical rooms.—What was the Homestead Law?—Tell of the grants made to the Santa Fe and to the Union Pacific Railroads.—What were the results of the grants?

Stone Dugout, Osborne, Kansas.

CHAPTER XIX.

GOVERNOR CRAWFORD'S ADMINISTRATION.

1865—1869.

213. **The Legislature of 1865.**—James H. Lane was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of 1865.

214. **The Soldiers' Home-Coming.**—At the close of the war the troops came marching home from far and near. On April 8, 1865, a great jubilee was held at Leavenworth, celebrating the Union victories and the close of the war.

Governor Samuel J. Crawford.

215. **The Homesteader.**—The homesteader has been styled the "Pilgrim Father" of Kansas. He left the great highways of travel and sought the vast, open country. From the thin line of timber skirting the stream, he might gather a few logs to build his cabin, but more often he shaped his habitation in or of the earth itself, a dugout or a sodhouse, the walls built up of strips of prairie sod turned over by the plow, the roof covered with marl, or natural lime, as it was called, from the bottom of the prairie draw. Here, with his wife and children, lived in the first hard years the homesteader, under the vast sky, girt about by an immense and remote horizon.

They were often miles from any house, theirs, as far

as eye could see, the only habitation. The stillness of the prairie was broken only by the swish of the prairie grass, with now and then the trill of the meadow lark, the croon of the prairie chicken, or the call of the wild water fowl in its flight across the boundless expanse of sky.

Sod Schoolhouse, Osborne County, Kansas.

At first the buffalo[1] in their migrations passed in vast herds, and the stragglers wandered near the settler's door; or the blanket Indian came to barter or to beg, stopping in front of the prairie cabin and summoning the inmates with the single salutation, "How."

1. When there was nothing left of the buffalo save their bleaching bones, the settler gathered these up and hauled them to the distant railroad station, where they accumulated in great white piles. Thus he added to his slender store of ready money. From Hays City, in May, 1875, the shipments of bones amounted to twenty tons a day. They were shipped east for fertilizing and other purposes.

The toil of the early years yielded small return; often the brown face of the settler searched the sky in vain for a sign of rain to freshen the ground for the fainting corn; and in the autumn, after the scorching sun had turned the prairies to bronze, the prairie fire swept in lurid flame, and the settler and the mother of his children

Buffalo.

went out to "back fire" that they might save the home and few belongings from the ruthless destroyer.

To secure supplies and obtain news of the world beyond, the settler would take his team and go to the trading post miles away, to be gone for days, while the mother cared for her children alone but unafraid in the prairie vastness.

Thus, in sun and shower, in drought and storm lived

the early pioneer and began the development of that civilization of which Kansas has a right to be proud.

216. The Indian.—While the Kansas frontiersman was thus holding the picket line of civilization, he was exposed for years to the incursions of a ruthless enemy, who came and went with the uncertainty of the wind—the Indian. The Civil War had not ended before the State was endangered by the incursions of the savages. The Indians, in 1864, had become so formidable that Generals Curtis and Blunt had planned a campaign against them, but were recalled from it to meet the advancing Confederates of General Price.

217. Indian Raids.—In 1865 and 1866 the Indians came along the northwestern valleys and murdered settlers on White Rock Creek in Republic County and at Lake Sibley in Cloud County, in the northern part of the state. These outrages were followed by an Indian raid in the Solomon valley. The building of the Union Pacific through Kansas, in 1867, excited the savages. The entire plains country seemed full of their war parties. They attacked settlers in the Republican, Smoky Hill, and Solomon valleys, and raided in Marion, Butler, and Greenwood counties. In June of 1867, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Kiowas united to drive back the frontier line of settlement and to close communications across the plains.

Lieutenant-General Sherman called on Governor Crawford for a battalion of volunteer cavalry, and in obedience to the Governor's proclamation, the Eighteenth Kansas Battalion of 358 men, commanded by Colonel H. L. Moore, took the field. Colonel Moore met and defeated

the Indians and drove them toward the headwaters of the Republican. While the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Sioux, and Comanches were operating in the northwest, bands of Osages, Wichitas and others were raiding in the southern and western portions of the State, necessitating the stationing of troops at Fort Larned and other points.

218. **The Treaty of 1867.**—On the 28th of October, 1867, Generals Sherman and Sanborn, and Commissioner-of-Indian-affairs Taylor made a treaty with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at Medicine Lodge Creek, which provided that these Indians should remove to a reservation in the Indian Territory. As a conciliatory measure the Indians were given the privilege of hunting in Kansas and were furnished with arms by the government. The measure proved very disastrous to the settlers.

219. **The Treaty Broken.**—As soon as they were ready in the spring, the Indians broke the treaty, a body of 500 Cheyennes penetrating the State nearly to Council Grove, Morris county, murdering and robbing as they went. At the very time, in August, when the Indians were drawing arms at Fort Larned, a party of Cheyennes was murdering men, women and children in Ottawa, Mitchell and Republic counties.

220. **Governor Crawford to the Rescue.**—On hearing of the raid, Governor Crawford went by special train to Salina, placed himself at the head of a company of volunteers, and followed the trail of the Indians. It was found that forty persons had been killed, numberless outrages committed, and that for sixty miles the settlements had been destroyed and the country laid waste. On his return

to Topeka, he sent a dispatch to the President: "The savage devils have become intolerable, and must and shall be driven out of the State.". He offered to furnish all the volunteers necessary to insure a permanent and lasting peace. In reply, General Sheridan, at Fort Harker, gave assurances that the line of settlement should be protected and garrisoned with infantry, while a regular cavalry force should scout the exposed country. Governor Crawford, however, called for a force of five companies of cavalry from the militia of the State, each man to furnish arms and accoutrements, and be furnished with rations by General Sheridan. The companies were stationed at exposed points from the Nebraska line to Wichita, relieving a regular force to operate against the Indians. General Sully went south of the Arkansas with nine companies of cavalry, and taught the Cheyennes and Arapahoes some useful lessons.

221. Governor Crawford and the Nineteenth.—Convinced that the Kiowas and Comanches were determined to keep up the fight, General Sherman called on the Governor for a full regiment of volunteer cavalry. Governor Crawford issued his proclamation on the 10th of October, 1868, and on the 20th of October, ten days later, the regiment of 1,200 men was mustered into the service at Topeka. The regiment was called the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. Gallant Governor Crawford resigned the governorship of the state on November 4, 1868, to assume the command of the Nineteenth.

The regiment left Topeka on the 5th of November, and on the 28th joined General Sheridan on the North Canadian, but at one o'clock on the morning of the 27th of

November, General Custer had charged into Black Kettle's village on the Washita, killed 103 warriors, and captured fifty-one lodges and many horses and mules. The Indians fell back, and, on the 24th of December, surrendered. The Nineteenth moved to Fort Hays in March, having kept the open field all through the severe winter, and in April was mustered out. This was the last call on Kansas for so large a force as a regiment to repel or pursue Indians.

222. **Battle of Beecher Island on the Arickaree.**—The Indian wars on the plains terminated with the Battle of Beecher Island, September, 1868. Scouts reported to General Sherman that a small band of Indians not to exceed 200 in number were entering northwestern Kansas. General Sherman selected fifty experienced Indian fighters and placed Colonel Forsythe of his own staff in command. On September 10 the troops left Ft. Wallace. At Ft. Sheridan they struck the trail of the Indians, and following it soon came to a deserted Indian village, where at least 600 lodges had stood. This discovery did not dishearten the brave fifty; they pressed on fearlessly. The camp for the night was made opposite a sandy island on the north bank of the Arickaree,[2] which at that season of the year contained no water. Just as day began to dawn the Indian alarm was given. In an instant Colonel Forsythe's command was in battle form. The valley resounded with the yells of a thousand savages. Stripped of their blankets and hideously painted, they rode down the hills like demons. The chiefs, conspicuous in their

2. The Arickaree monument is in Colorado, five or six miles west of the Kansas line, in Yuma County. Kansas paid for half of the monument, because all the men engaged were Kansas settlers. Colorado paid the balance.

war bonnets, led the tumultuous onslaught. Colonel Forsythe gave the order, "Reach the island and hitch the horses." They were none too soon, for the savages were upon them. Fire! Fire! rang out along the line as the men dropped behind the sand ridges. The answering roar of the muskets drowned the savage yell; painted warriors reeled and fell from the plunging ponies; still the Indians came on in savage fury. Volley after volley smote them; the dead and dying strewed the sand. Suddenly, like the sweep of a tempest, the savages turned and fled, leaning from their ponies to gather up their fallen as they rode away.

The Indians, led by the noted chief Roman Nose, made another attack at 11 o'clock, this time on the east end of the island. Jack Stilwell, a youth of eighteen, and five men were stationed there. So sure was the aim of the brave fellows that Roman Nose, who was thought to have a charmed life, fell at the first volley. Again the savages turned back. A third attack was led by Dull Knife, a celebrated old warrior. He too fell, and his braves fled before the skilled marksmanship of the scouts.

This ended the battle; the Indians however kept the hills. More than half of the scouts in the sand pits were either wounded or killed. There was no food but horse flesh; water was obtained by digging in the sand. Colonel Forsythe was severely wounded and unable to rise. It was decided that an effort should be made to inform Fort Wallace, ninety miles away, and Jack Stilwell and James Trudeau[3] volunteered to go. They were given per-

3. The third night after Stillwell and Trudeau left the island, two others, Donovan and Pliley, started for the fort. They came upon Colonel Carpenter's command, on the south fork of the Republican. The

mission, and started at midnight. The first day they hid beneath a bank but three miles from the battle-field, the second day a swamp protected them, and the third day, seeing Indians in an open plain, they concealed themselves in the carcass of a buffalo. At last they reached Fort Wallace and immediately troops were hurried to the

Monument Commemorating Battle of Beecher's Island.

rescue. Nine days after the morning of the first battle, relief came to the beleagured men on the Arickaree. "In recent years it has been ascertained through Indians who were engaged in the battle that they lost between seven and eight hundred braves."

223. **Forts.**—During the Indian troubles three impor-

command rode to the rescue in a twenty-mile dash, and reached the island twenty-six hours in advance of the Fort Wallace party. Lieutenant Fred Beecher, a nephew of Henry Ward Beecher, was killed here.

tant forts were built in the West. Fort Larned was established in 1859 in Pawnee County. It was then known as the camp on the Pawnee Fork. The name was changed to Camp Alert in February, 1860, and to Fort Larned in June of the same year. Fort Dodge was on the Santa Fe Trail, and had been a famous camping place for years. In 1864 Colonel Ford, of the Second Colorado Cavalry, located the fort. At first the buildings were of adobe. In 1867 permanent structures were raised. Fort Hayes in Ellis County was located in 1867, near Big Creek, a branch of the Smoky Hill River. Other forts were Fort Wallace in Wallace County and Fort Ellsworth in Ellsworth County.

224. Death of Senator James H. Lane.—Senator James H. Lane[4] committed suicide in July, 1866. Governor Crawford appointed Honorable Edmund G. Ross to fill the unexpired term in the United States Senate.

Nehemiah Green.

225. Election of United States Senators.—The Legislature of 1867 elected S. C. Pomeroy and Edmund G. Ross United States Senators.

226. Election of 1868.—On the resignation of Governor Crawford, the official duties of state were assumed by Lieutenant-Governor Green. In November James M. Harvey was elected Governor on the Republican ticket. The nominee of the Democratic Party was George W. Glick. In the national election U. S. Grant was elected President of the United States.

4. See biography.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—When and for what purpose was the jubilee held at Leavenworth?—Describe the life of the homesteader.—What do the children of the State owe to the pioneer?—What were the Indian raids of 1865-66?—Was the treaty a wise one?—Tell of Governor Crawford's action with regard to the Indian raids.—Describe the Battle of Beecher Island.—Locate the principal forts built on account of Indian troubles.—What prominent politician died during this administration?

YEARS OF GREAT IMMIGRATION.

CHAPTER XX.

GOVERNOR HARVEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1869—1873.

227. The State House and the Legislature.—The State Government, which had occupied a brick building on Kansas Avenue, erected by private parties in 1863, and known as the "State Row," abandoned these primitive quarters in the later days of 1869 for the newly completed east wing of the present Capitol, upon which work had fairly begun in the spring of 1867. The first Legislature to meet in the State's own house was that of 1870, James M. Harvey[1] being the chief magistrate of the Commonwealth. This Legislature ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Governor James M. Harvey.

228. Indian Troubles of 1869-70.—The still implacable red man harried the borders of the State in the spring of 1869 and 1870, coming in at the northwest. A battalion of militia was sent to the Republican, Saline, and Solomon valleys, and United States troops were employed in the same region. This served to keep the Indians within bounds.

1. See biography.

229. The Cattle Trade and the Cow-boy.—With the building of the railroads the great Texas cattle trade became a feature in Kansas. In 1866 Joseph G. McCoy came to Abilene and began his labors to attract the drive from Texas to Kansas. He was successful and from 1867-1872 Abilene was a cow-boy town. The cow-boy, with his jingling spurs, his wide hat, his six-shooter, and his enormous leather saddle, soon became very common over the state, as he herded the long-horned cattle on the plains or drove them to the most convenient shipping place. Ready to meet and thrive upon this sunburned traveler from Texas, and eager to share the burden of his money and his sin, came a motley crowd of both sexes, and great disorder prevailed by night and by day. This in turn led to the appointment of a "regulator of the peace," an officer who was always armed with several revolvers and possessed an unrivaled facility in their use. Thus Kansas became the home of Wild Bill, Buffalo Bill, Long Jim, etc., who for years held a place in the dime novel literature of the country. In 1871 the great cattle trade tarried for a season at Newton. By the close of Harvey's administration the trade began to be a great feature at the new city of Wichita, and in 1875 at Dodge City. At these points the sale and shipment of cattle rarely fell under 200,000 head a year.

230. Census of 1870.—The United States census, taken in June of that year, showed a population of 362,307.[2] The increase in population of Kansas from 1860 to 1870 was 235.99 per cent. The average increase for all of the

2. In 1872, it was discovered that Kansas cast a larger vote than any New England state, except Massachusetts.

States and Territories was 21.52 per cent.[3] Under the census of 1870, the State became entitled to three Representatives in Congress.

231. Railways in Kansas.—The first locomotive for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, the "C. K. Holliday," reached Topeka in March, 1869. On the 1st of September, 1870, the Kansas Pacific, originally called the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, and begun at the Kansas State line in Wyandotte in 1863, reached Denver, being the first railroad to cross Kansas from east to west.

232. Kansas Invitation.—With the construction of these railroads, and their enormous land grants to be disposed of, ensued several years of such bold advertisement as Kansas had never before received. The agents of the land departments of the great railroad companies visited Great Britain and the Continent; offices for the dissemination of information were opened in every important city in the United States and Europe. The buffalo head, the especial symbol of the Kansas Pacific, became visible in the most distant capitals; the advantages of the Santa Fe and its lands were set forth in all modern languages. All distinguished representatives of foreign nations were invited to join excursions through Kansas, and among these came the Grand Duke Alexis,[4] of Russia, and his suite, who were welcomed by Governor Harvey and the Legislature at Topeka. The members of the press of the United States and of the world were

3. In 1878, Kansas stood at the head of the wheat states with a crop of 33,315,538 bushels.

4. See Kansas Historical Collections, Vol. X, for an interesting account of the entertainment of the Russian prince.

cordially invited, and Kansas travelers, in remote regions of Europe, often found local communities greatly excited and interested over the advent of a Kansas newspaper, describing the lands of the Great West ready and waiting for the settler.

233. Colonization.—A favorite method of disposing of the lands was in large tracts to "colonies." In 1871 the Kansas Pacific sold to a Swedish colony, in Saline county, 22,000 acres; to a Scotch colony, in Dickinson county, 47,000 acres; to an English colony, in Clay county, 32,000 acres, and to a Welsh colony, in Riley county, 19,000 acres. In 1873, George Grant, of England, purchased of the Kansas Pacific Company 50,000 acres in the eastern portion of Ellis county, with the design of colonizing English people of means.

234. Labor Party and the Grange.—Two significant developments of Governor Harvey's administration were the Labor Party's organization and the Grange Movement. The Labor Party held its first state convention in September, 1870. Its platform advocated, among other ideas, the natural right to land, the referendum of legislative acts, and $2,000 exemption from taxation. The first Grange was organized in 1872 and was a co-operation of the farmers for protection and development. At one time there were 30,000 members of the Grange in the State.

235. Election of United States Senator.—Alexander Caldwell was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of 1871.

236. Election of 1872.—At the election of 1872 Thomas A. Osborn, Republican, was chosen Governor. The Lib-

eral Republicans nominated Thaddeus H. Walker. The Democratic Party made no nomination for Governor. In the national election U. S. Grant was elected President of the United States for a second term.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What was the first legislature to meet in the State House?—Tell of the "cattle trade" and describe the cowboy.—What was the first railroad to cross Kansas?—Who was Grand Duke Alexis, and why did he come to Kansas?—What colonies settled in Kansas during Harvey's administration?—Name two important organizations of this period.—Why are they important?

This statue of John J. Ingalls is in the Hall of Fame in the capitol building at Washington. It is the work of Charles Henry Niehaus, the most famous sculptor in the United States, and it is said to be among the best of the works of art at the capital city

CHAPTER XXI.

GOVERNOR OSBORN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1873—1877.

237. The Legislature of 1873.—The Legislature of 1873 chose John J. Ingalls[1] United States Senator to succeed Samuel C. Pomeroy.[2]

Senator Caldwell resigned March 24, 1873, and Governor Osborn appointed Robert Crozier to fill the vacancy.

238. State Educational Institutions.—The State University, which dedicated its first building in 1866, in 1873 opened its main building, considered, at the time, one of the finest structures devoted to educational uses in the United States. General John Fraser was Chancellor at this time. The State Normal School completed a new building in 1872. The State Agricultural College removed to a point nearer Manhattan in 1873. The Insane Asylum at Topeka was added to the State institutions in 1875.

Governor Thomas A. Osborn.

239. The Common Schools.—In 1874 Kansas, taking an account of stock in resources educational, noted that

1. See biography.
2. See biography.

State Normal Buildings.

the school districts had grown in number, since 1861, from 214 to 4,181; the school population from 4,901 to 199,019. The number of teachers employed had increased from 319 to 5,043. This increase was made from year to year, including the years of the Civil War, no year being marked by a falling off or a cessation of growth, showing that the people of Kansas were not to be diverted by any vicissitude from the upbuilding of the common and public school, the hope and security of free government.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

240. The Mennonites.—With the addition of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company to the land-selling corporations, came vigorous efforts to induce emigration from Europe. Mr. C. B. Schmidt, on behalf of the company, traversed the Russian empire, carefully watched by the emissaries of the Government, and opened up communication with the Mennonite communities in Southern Russia, whose thoughts had been turned toward emigration to America by the proposed revocation, by the Czar's Government, of the privileges under which their fathers had settled in Russia.

In August, 1873, five leaders of these people (kindred in race and religion to the founders of Germantown and other early German settlements in Pennsylvania) visited Kansas to select lands for a colony from Russia. The Legislature of 1874, mindful of the peaceful principles of the colonists, passed an act exempting Mennonites and Friends from military duty.

241. Mennonite Settlement.—In September, 1874, 1,600

State Agricultural College Buildings.

Mennonites arrived at Topeka from Russia. In October the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company sold them 100,000 acres of land in Harvey, Marion, and Reno counties. The following summer they were living in their villages of Gnadenau and Hoffnungsthal, in Marion county, and located on their farms about.

In July, 1877, it was estimated that 6,000 Mennonites had settled in the Arkansas valley. Though for a time popularly called "Russians," they were Germans in language and lineage. They brought with them from Russia the apricot and mulberry, and also brought what they had retained in Russia, the German thrift, industry, and belief in popular and universal education. They abandoned, after a brief trial, the village and "common field" idea under which they lived in Russia, and absorbed the American idea of individual ownership and control. They have taken part in all the business life of the communities amid which they came to dwell, they have become prominent in it, and have distinguished themselves by their attachment to the cause of education, fostering higher schools of their own, and patronizing the State University and other educational institutions of the first rank. The Mennonite immigration continued for several years, the immigrants coming directly to Kansas from Russia and Germany.

242. **Russian Immigration.**—In the years 1875-'76-'77 a large "Russian" immigration settled, under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific, in Ellis county. These people, divided into five settlements named after cities and towns in Russia, adhered to some extent to the village system,

almost universal among the agricultural population of Russia, and to the Catholic faith, to which they have testified their devotion by building commodious and substantial churches. They have found Kansas a land of promise and fulfilment.

THE GRASSHOPPER INVASION.

243. The Disaster of 1874.—There is no rose without its thorn, and the ten wonderful years for Kansas, 1870 to 1880, were broken by one year of calamity, 1874. In that year the drought came after the wheat harvest and the grasshoppers became a burden. As a spectacle the approach of the winged destroyers was sufficiently terrifying. They came in great clouds darkening the sky, and settled down on trees and growing crops, devouring leaf and branch. The destruction of vegetation was complete all through the summer and fall.

244. Relief Committee.—A special session of the State Legislature was called, but concluded that relief from the State treasury was impracticable, and that the locusts must be met by issues of county bonds.

In this juncture a State Relief Committee was organized, composed of well-known and responsible citizens of the State, who issued an address to the citizens of Kansas and the people of the Eastern States. This committee received and disbursed money and goods to the amount of $235,000. This was the last grasshopper invasion, and probably the last aid campaign in or for Kansas. Owing to the conduct of unauthorized, irresponsible and

mercenary parties, against whom the State Committee raised loud but ineffectual warning, the word "aid" became quite as unpopular in Kansas as the word "locust."

245. The Departure.—In the early spring of 1875, the young locusts hatched out in large numbers and created much alarm. They evinced, however, a delicacy of constitution unknown to their hardy, northern progenitors. Almost as suddenly as their forebears had come they took wing and flew to the northward, in time to allow late planting, and the season which followed was one of the most fruitful in the history of the State.

246. The Year 1876.—The 100th Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was marked in Kansas by the mildness of the season with which the year opened. The ground was unfrozen, and bluebirds were singing in January and February. The people throughout the State evinced a revived interest in the history of their country and their State. The Fourth of July, 1876, was celebrated with enthusiasm, and seventy-five newspapers published local histories.

247. Kansas at the Centennial.—A feature of the administration was the participation of Kansas in the Centennial Exposition of 1876 at Philadelphia. The Legislatures of 1875 and 1876 appropriated $30,000 for the exhibition. A building was erected in an excellent location. Dividing the space with the State of Colorado, the State of Kansas made a memorable exhibition therein. Every feature of the exhibition was a success. A most admired map, showing by a star the location of every

Kansas schoolhouse, is still preserved in the Capitol at Topeka. Kansas received a certificate for the best collective exhibit; a first premium on fruit; a medal for a bound record book, exhibited by the State Printer, George W. Martin, and a prize for the best farm wagon, appropriate to the State whither, by freighter's wagon and farmer's wagon, the "Star of Empire" has taken its westward way.

248. **The Legislature of 1874.**—James M. Harvey, who had served two terms as Governor of the State, was elected United States Senator by the Legislature of 1874, to fill the remainder of the term for which Alexander Caldwell was elected, a portion of the term having been filled by Hon. Robert Crozier, by appointment of the Governor.

249. **Amendment to the Constitution.**—In 1876 the Constitution of the State was amended so as to provide for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

250. **Election of 1876.**—In this year there was a revival of political parties over the State. The Prohibition Party held its first state convention and nominated John Paulson for governor. The National Greenback-Labor Party nominated M. E. Hudson. The Democratic Party chose as its leader, John Martin, and the Republican Party, Geo. T. Anthony. The Republican nominee was elected. In the national election Rutherford B. Hayes was elected President of the United States.

Prudence Crandall was imprisoned in 1833 in Canterbury, Connecticut, for attempting to teach colored girls. She moved to Kansas in 1876. In 1886 she was given a pension by the State of Connecticut.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What senator was elected by the Legislature of 1873?—Give an account of the development of the State and common schools.—Who were the Mennonites?—Where did they settle?—Describe the grasshopper invasion.—What was its date?—Tell of Kansas at the Centennial.—What amendment was made to the Constitution in the Centennial year?—What new party appeared in the same year?

CHAPTER XXII.

GOVERNOR ANTHONY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1877—1879.

251. The Legislature of 1877.—Preston B. Plumb[1] was elected United States Senator by this Legislature. In an effort to improve the schools of the State, an act was passed providing for a uniform system of Teachers' Institutes. The institutes were to be held annually in every county of the state for a term of four weeks.

Governor George T. Anthony.

252. The Temperance Movement.—The year 1877 is noted as marking the advance of a great temperance reform. In November of that year, the Francis Murphy[2] Temperance Movement began organization in Topeka. It spread to Lawrence and Leavenworth and finally over the entire State, until thousands of persons had signed the pledge to abstain from intoxicants. On March 9, 1878, the State Temperance Society was organized, with John A. Ander-

1. See biography.

2. Francis Murphy was an American temperance evangelist, born in Wexford, Ireland. He served in the Federal army during our Civil War. Beginning in 1870 at Portland, Maine, he started temperance reform clubs throughout that State, and was their first president. His headquarters were in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. After his first addresses there in 1876, 45,000 people signed the pledge, a number that was soon increased to 10,000,000 as a result of his ministrations in different parts of the United States. He labored also in England and acted as chaplain in the Spanish-American War.—International Encyclopedia.

son[3] as president. At a state temperance convention held later in the year the State Temperance Union was organized, with John P. St. John president. On August 30, 1878, the temperance people of the nation met in a great National Temperance Camp-meeting at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence. Thousands of people from all parts of the Union assembled there, and for twelve days discussed ways and means of securing the disruption of the liquor power.

253. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, in 1878. Frances Willard had appointed Miss Amanda Way to act as leader until the State could be organized. Miss Way served as chairman of the meeting. Mrs. M. B. Smith, of Topeka, was chosen president. Mrs. Smith was a noble pioneer in the work. Here and there over the State were women's temperance societies, notably the Woman's Christian Temperance Society at Winfield, organized by Mrs. Clotilda Hilton Greer. Mrs. Smith brought these societies together and formed in the year of her service a comparatively strong State Association. The motto of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, "For God, Home, and Native Land," is the ideal of its labors and a prophecy of its service.

Senator Preston B. Plumb.

254. Cheyennes Start for Their Old Home.—In the fall

3. See biography.

of 1878, a band of northern Cheyennes who had been removed to the Indian Territory, resolved to return to their former home. Taking their women and children, they started northward through Kansas. When the news of their departure reached Fort Dodge, a detachment left the Fort and attacked them at the cañon of the Famished Woman's Fork. Lieutenant-Colonel William H. Lewis, commanding the troops, was killed, and the Indians proceeded on their way. As the Indians crossed several main lines of railway and many telegraph lines, information of their progress was constantly forwarded. The State Government sent arms to the settlers in the threatened country, but nothing in the way of assistance could be secured from General Pope at Fort Leavenworth. On the 30th of September the Indians appeared on the Sappa, in Decatur County, and committed fearful atrocities, then made their escape almost unmolested to the North. They were finally overpowered, and a number of those identified as having committed outrages were sent, on demand of Governor Anthony, to Kansas for trial before the civil court for murder and other crimes, but were never prosecuted. This raid, in which forty white persons were reported killed, was the last in Kansas.[4]

255. Minor Events.—In 1877 the first telephone in the State was put up at Manhattan. In 1878 the State Normal School building at Emporia was burned.

A strike of railroad employees at Emporia occurred

4. The legislature of 1909 passed an act appropriating to the board of county commissioners of Decatur county the sum of $1,500 for the purpose of erecting a monument to citizens killed in said county in a raid of Cheyenne Indians September 30, 1878. This was the last raid and the last scalping within the borders of Kansas, an incident in our history certainly worth marking.

which brought out troops by the Governor's orders to quell the disturbance.

Two noted men of the nation, who had been prominent in the effort to make Kansas free, visited the State during this administration. They were Eli Thayer and Henry Ward Beecher. Topeka tendered Mr. Thayer, as the guest of the State, an elaborate banquet and reception. Mr. Beecher preached in Topeka and Lawrence.

256. Election of 1878.—John P. St. John was nominated for Governor by the Republican Party, John R. Goodin by the Democratic Party, and D. P. Mitchell by the Greenback Party. John P. St. John was elected.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What senator was elected by the Legislature of 1877?—Tell of the inauguration of the Temperance Movement.—When and where was the Woman's Christian Temperance Union organized?—What is the society's motto?—Relate the story of the Cheyennes' departure from the Indian Territory.—Name four minor events of this administration.

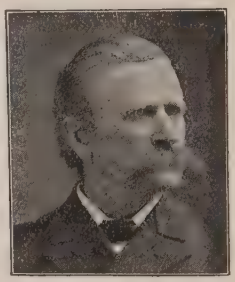
ECONOMIC GROWTH.

CHAPTER XXIII.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1879—1883.

257. The Legislature of 1879.—The Legislature of 1879 re-elected John James Ingalls United States Senator. It provided for the erection of a State Reform School at Topeka and for the building of the west wing of the State House.



Governor John P. St. John.

258. The Prohibition Movement.—In his message to the Legislature of 1879 Governor St. John made the following statement: "The subject of temperance in its relation to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage has occupied the attention of the people of Kansas to such an extent that I feel it my duty to call your attention to some of its evils, and suggest, if possible, a remedy therefor. Much has been said of late years about hard times and extravagant and useless expenditures of money; and in this connection, I desire to call your attention to the fact that here in Kansas, where our people are at least as sober and temperate as are found in any of the states of the West, the money spent annually for intoxicating liquors would defray the entire expenses of the State

government, including the care and maintenance of all its charitable institutions, Agricultural College, Normal School, State University, and Penitentiary, and all this expenditure for something that, instead of making mankind nobler, purer and better, has only left its dark trail of misery, poverty, and crime. Its direct effects, as shown by the official reports, have supplied our state prison with 105 of its present inmates."

"Could we but dry up this one great evil that consumes annually so much wealth, and destroys the physical, moral and mental usefulness of its victims, we should hardly need prisons, poor houses or police."

259. The Prohibition Amendment.—The Legislature of 1879 voted by a joint resolution to submit to a vote of the people an amendment to the State Constitution forever prohibiting in Kansas the "manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors," except for medical and scientific purposes. The amendment was adopted at the general election in November, 1880, the vote standing 92,302 votes for the amendment to 84,304 against it.[1]

The Legislature of 1881 passed the act to enforce the provisions of the amendment, called the Prohibitory Law, the final vote in both Houses standing 132 ayes to thirty-one nays.[2]

Kansas' firm stand for her prohibitory law is a proof of the strength of character of her citizens and a con-

1. When the vote was counted, it was found that Cowley County was the banner county and Winfield the banner city. Each had given in favor of the prohibitory amendment the largest number of votes in proportion to the population of any county or city in the state.

2. During thirty years the law has not been repealed nor has the Constitutional Amendment upon which it is based been re-submitted to the people for their affirmation or rejection.

stant illustration in practical reform to the states of the nation.

260. The Election of 1880.—In the State election of 1880 Governor St. John was re-elected. James A. Garfield was elected President of the United States in the national election.

261. The Exodus.—In the spring of 1874 it was noted that parties of colored people were emigrating to the State from the South, the larger number from Tennessee. These immigrants located in southeastern Kansas, and engaged in growing cotton. A settlement was also formed in Morris County.

In the spring of 1879 occurred the rush from the South, to which was given the name of the "Exodus," and the "Exoduster" for a time became a prominent figure in Kansas. Great numbers of colored people, men, women, and children, arrived by rail at Parsons, from Texas, and on steamboats at Wyandotte and Atchison. The later comers represented the ex-slave population of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. They were set ashore with their scanty household goods, strangers, houseless, foodless, but seemingly cheerful and uncaring.

Their story soon became the talk of the country, a Congressional committee was formed to investigate the "Exodus," and many witnesses were summoned from Kansas.

In the meantime, the "Exodusters" cared for themselves, and were cared for. A Freedman's State Central Association was formed, headed by Governor St. John.

Money and goods were received, $2,000 coming from Chicago and $3,000 from England.

262. Settlement of the Negroes.—In the late fall of 1877, "Exodusters" gathered from Topeka and other points, and founded the town of Nicodemus, in Graham County. With but three horses in the entire settlement, the people in the spring put in wheat and other crops, with hoes and mattocks, and in the harvest pulled the grain with their hands. The men afterwards walked to eastern Kansas and to Colorado in search of work, and the women "held down the claims." The "Exodusters" formed little suburbs in the cities where they collected, and "Tennesseetown," in Topeka, is a relic of the "Exodus." The entire body was absorbed in the laboring population of the State. These immigrants conducted probably the first successful attempt of the freed people to occupy, under the Homestead Law, the public lands of the United States. They came to Kansas moved by an impulse to seek security in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

263. Kansas-Nebraska Act Anniversary.—In 1879, at Bismarck Grove, Lawrence, the quarter centennial of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act was held. The day selected, the 15th of September, 1879, as it turned out, was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the issue of the first newspaper in Kansas. The meeting was marked by the number of men and women present who took part in the stirring scenes of 1854 to 1859. Among the honored guests and speakers from abroad was Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, whose story of "A Man Without

a Country," had taught a generation of young Kansans patriotism, and who had himself labored with voice and pen for Kansas in the old territorial days. His book, "Kansas and Nebraska," published in 1854, has been pronounced the ablest Kansas book of its time.

264. Constitutional Convention Reunion.—There was a reunion at Kansas City, Kansas, July 29, 1882, of the surviving members of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention. At this first meeting of the Constitutional builders since their adjournment in 1859, it was discovered that only twenty-nine were living, with nineteen still residents of Kansas, and of these ten were present. The proceedings were of the highest interest and a permanent association was formed.

265. Kansas Day.—With the growth of the State, it became evident that the feeling of state pride pervaded both its older and its younger population. The observance of the 29th of January as "Kansas Day" became, in the early 80's a custom in the schools of the State. In 1882 the observances in the public schools of Wichita and Junction City were matters of State remark, and since that time the "Kansas Day" celebration has become wellnigh universal. On "Kansas Day" elaborate programs are prepared, essays are read on various periods in the history of Kansas; Kansas songs are sung, Kansas poems recited, the favorites being the "songs of freedom," with which, in the early and doubtful days, Whittier, Lowell, Bryant and others were inspired. Then there are verses, ranging from grave to gay, descriptive of the Kansas earth, and sky, and life, which have been evoked from Kansas writers. On these festive occasions the school

rooms are decorated with the national colors; the motto of the State is prominent, while royally radiant the sunflower holds its place as the State's emblem.

266. The Kansas Sunflower.—Without any statutory provision or formal adoption as the "State flower," there came about through the "vox populi" the selection of the sunflower as the emblem of Kansas. The sunflower is a pioneer in the State, coming with the first breaking of the soil by the passing wheel or other disturbing

agency. It sprang up on either side of the Santa Fe trail for 800 miles. It comes wherever, in Kansas, man comes to sow or reap, marking the time and place, and if the claim is abandoned, it grows within the roofless walls of sod. The sunflower is the badge worn by Kansans on great occasions at home and abroad.[3]

267. The Osage Reservation.—In 1869 the Osage Indians had made a treaty selling their lands to the Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad Company, to the amount of 8,000,000 acres.[4] The settlers, many of whom had located on these lands prior to the sale, became fearful lest they should lose their homes. Great meetings were held at Osage Mission, Parsons and other points and the question was agitated. On the 19th of January, 1874, the Attorney-General of the United States issued an order to the United States District Attorney of Kansas to bring suit to test the validity of patents issued to railroad companies for any part of the Osage ceded lands. The case was argued in the United States Circuit Court at Leavenworth, and in August decided for the settlers by Judges Miller and Dillon. In April, 1876, the United States Supreme Court decided the case for the settlers. After seven years or more of waiting and anxiety, the settlers indulged in great rejoicing. In March,

3. Noble L. Prentis in the Champion of September suggested the sunflower as the state flower. "The capitol square is surrounded by a dense growth, rods in width, of rampant sunflowers. They grow as big, rank and yellow as if they were forty miles from a house. The sunflower ought to be made the emblem of our State. Nothing checks it or kills it. It is always 'happy as a big sunflower.' Grasshoppers have never held the edge on it, and in drouthy times, when everything else wilts and holds up its hands, the sunflower continues business at the old stand. It probably has some private arrangement with nature for securing aid."

4. The Osage Indian lands covered the territory which is now Neosho, Labette and parts of counties on either side.

1880, the passage of Congressman Ryan's Indian Land Bill opened the whole Kaw Reservation to settlers.

268. Other Events.—During this administration General Grant and President Hayes[5] visited Kansas. The new State Normal building at Emporia was finished. A fine building at Washburn College was completed, and Campbell College at Holton was organized.

269. Election of 1882.—Governor St. John was a candidate for the third term on the Republican ticket, George W. Glick was the Democratic candidate for Governor, and Charles Robinson the Greenback-Labor Party's candidate. George W. Glick was elected.

5. At Parsons, President Hayes said "Kansas is the best-advertised state in the Union and you come up to the advertisement. When you go anywhere, the people naturally show you the best thing they have. I wondered what would be the best thing you would show me here. You took me to see your school house. There is no better advertisement for a city or a state." General Sherman said, "I don't know what mystery has brought about the rapid development of Kansas, except the mystery of education and industry."
Leavenworth was the old home of General Sherman. He practiced law there.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Give the dates of St. John's Administration.—What was the burden of the governor's message to the Legislature?—What is the substance of the prohibition amendment?—When was it adopted by the people?—What was the Exodus?—What distinguished men were the guests of Kansas during this administration?—Have you read "A Man Without a Country"?—How is Kansas Day often celebrated by the schools?—How did the sunflower come to be the emblem of the State?—What was the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the Osage land question?

CHAPTER XXIV.

GOVERNOR GLICK'S ADMINISTRATION.

1883—1885.

270. **The Legislature of 1883.**—The Legislature of 1883 re-elected Preston B. Plumb United States Senator.

271. **Captain Payne and Oklahoma.**—In 1880, Captain David L. Payne appeared as the original "Oklahoma Boomer." Captain Payne was an old-time and well-known citizen of Kansas. In 1879, while an employee of the Government in Washington, he made the discovery, as he believed, that the lands in the western part of the Indian Territory which had been ceded by the Creeks to the Government for occupation by other civilized tribes, and by freedmen, belonged to the public lands of the United States because they had not been so occupied. Beginning in 1880, parties of "boomers," as they came to be called, marched into the coveted territory on an average about twice a year under the command of Captain Payne. They were as often arrested and turned out by the United States troops, and held to appear in the United States courts, but nothing suppressed the boomers. On the 28th of November, 1884, Captain Payne

Governor George W. Glick.

dropped dead of heart disease at Wellington, Kansas. But his work prospered in the hands of Captain Couch and other lieutenants, and the agitation was transferred to Congress.

272. Kansas Philanthropy.—Kansas having, in her earlier and dryer days, freely received, in her more prosperous years freely gave. A destructive flood prevailing in the Ohio valley in the spring of 1884, a train of thirty-one cars, loaded with corn by Sedgwick County farmers, was dispatched from Wichita. The cars were decked with flags and banners gay, and contained 12,400 bushels, which brought $8,500 at Cincinnati. The Sedgwick County train was followed by the Butler County train, thirty cars of 400 bushels each, which sold for $8,000.

The G. A. R. Post at Fort Scott shipped a load of corn to Richmond, Virginia, in aid of a Confederate Home. The corn crop of 1885, which was not a remarkable corn year, was estimated to be worth more money than the entire gold and silver product of Colorado, California and Nevada.

273. Congressional Action Pertaining to Kansas.—In 1884, the United States Government established Haskell Institute,[1] a school for teaching and training Indians, at Lawrence. The students are taught house-keeping, dress-making, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentering, etc., as well as common and high-school branches.

The Congress of 1884 also passed an act for the establishment of a National Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth. It has grown in buildings, appointments and number of

1. Haskell Institute was named for Congressman Dudley C. Haskell of Lawrence.

inmates to be one of the most important military homes in the country.

274. Other Events.—An important publication of the period was Andreas' History of Kansas. It is a compilation of the facts of the history of the State, and is a book of great value to the historian. During this administration the State Woman's Suffrage Association was organized.

275. Election of 1884.—At the Republican Convention John A. Martin was nominated for Governor. G. W. Glick was made the Democratic nominee, and H. L. Phillips received the nomination of the Greenback-Labor Convention. John A. Martin was elected.

In the national election, Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Tell of Captain Payne and Oklahoma.—Why did he consider the western part of the Territory subject to entry under public land laws?—When were Haskell Institute and the National Soldiers' Home founded?—Memorize "Walls of Corn."

WALLS OF CORN.

Smiling and beautiful, heaven's dome
Bends softly o'er our prairie home.

But the wide, wide lands that stretch away
Before my eyes in the days of May,

The rolling prairie's billowy swell,
Breezy upland and timbered dell,

Stately mansion and hut forlorn—
All are hidden by walls of corn.

All the wide world is narrowed down
To the walls of corn, now sere and brown.

What do they hold—these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?

He who questions may soon be told:
A great State's wealth these walls enfold.

No sentinels guard these walls of corn,
Never is sounded the warder's horn;

Yet the pillars are hung with gleaming gold,
Left all unbarred, though thieves are bold.

Clothes and food for the toiling poor,
Wealth to heap at the rich man's door;

Meat for the healthy and balm for him
Who moans and tosses in chamber dim.

Shoes for the barefooted; pearls to twine
In the scented tresses of ladies fine;

Things of use for the lowly cot
Where (bless the corn!) want cometh not;

Luxuries rare for the mansion grand,
Booty for thieves that rob the land;—

All these things and many more,
It would fill a book but to name them o'er.

Are hid and held in these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn!

Where do they stand—these walls of corn?
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn?

Open the atlas, conned by rule,
In the olden days of the district school.

Point to this rich and bounteous land,
That yields such fruits to the toiler's hand.

"Treeless desert," they called it then,
Haunted by beasts, forsaken by men.

Little they knew what wealth untold
Lay hid where the desolate prairies rolled.

Who would have dared, with brush or pen,
As this land is now, to paint it then?

And how would the wise ones have laughed in scorn
Had prophet foretold these walls of corn,
Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn!

—*Ellen P. Allerton.*

Written during Governor Glick's administration.

CHAPTER XXV.

GOVERNOR MARTIN'S ADMINISTRATION.

1885—1889.

276. The Legislature of 1885.—The twenty-first session of the Legislature was noted for the number of laws enacted. The most important are given. John J. Ingalls was re-elected United States Senator. An act providing for a Labor Bureau was passed; it was thereby made the duty of the labor commissioner to visit mines, work shops, and factories twice a year and report on the industrial interests of the State. An act also provided for uniform teachers' examinations, and added physiology and hygiene to the list of subjects. A state board of health was inaugurated.[1]

Governor John A. Martin.

277. State Institutions.—The Legislature of 1885 provided for the Soldiers' Orphan Home at Atchison, and for the removal of the Asylum for Imbecile Youth to Winfield. This asylum had been first established at Lawrence in 1881.

The State Reformatory was located at Hutchinson.

1. Silk culture was introduced into Kansas in 1885 in a Mennonite settlement so successfully that the legislature of 1887 recognized its value and passed the Silk-Culture Bill. A silk reeling station was established at Peabody. Buildings were furnished, eggs of the silk worm were distributed and a bounty paid for cocoons. The silk worms live on the mulberry tree.

The aim of the institution is the reformation rather than the punishment of youthful criminals between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five. The system at the Reformatory affords a graded course of treatment, the condition and comfort of the student being made dependent upon his conduct.

278. **Educational Institutions.**—In 1885 Southwestern College was founded at Winfield by the Methodist Conference of Southwestern Kansas. John E. Earp was the first president.

The Presbyterian church established Emporia College at Emporia in 1885. In 1886 the Salina Wesleyan was established at Salina. This is also a Methodist College.

Cooper Memorial College was located at Sterling the same year and endowed by the United Presbyterians.

Midland College was established by the Evangelican Lutheran church at Atchison in 1887.

A German Baptist Dunkard College was located at McPherson in 1888, and Bethel College, a Mennonite school, at Newton. St. John's Military College, a school for boys, under the control of the Episcopal church, was established at Salina.

In the year 1887, 812 school houses were built in Kansas.

279. **National Educational Association.**—The National Educational Association met in Topeka in July, 1885; 7,000 teachers, representing every part of the United States, were present. Dr. Canfield, of Kansas University, was elected president.

280. **Wilder's Annals.**—Wilder's Annals of Kansas,

a book of nearly 1,200 pages, by D. W. Wilder, was published in this administration. It is a compilation of the most important events of Kansas history from the days of Coronado to the year 1886.

281. **Amos A. Lawrence.**—The announcement of the death, at Nahant, Mass., of Amos A. Lawrence, was received with unusual tokens of respect at Lawrence, a city named in his honor. Mr. Lawrence was one of the organizers of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society. His name was given to the new Free Soil settlement in the autumn of 1854. In 1856, at a meeting held in Lawrence to institute a university, Mr. Lawrence was chosen a trustee. A gift of $10,000 in notes by Mr. Lawrence for educational purposes, which was turned over to the Kansas State University on its location at Lawrence, was the first endowment of the institution.

Amos Lawrence was regarded, in a sense, as the father of Lawrence and of the University. The manufacturing city of Lawrence, Mass., was also named in his honor, and he was the founder of Lawrence University at Appleton, Wis.

282. **Railroad Strike.**—In March, 1886, on the line of the Missouri Pacific Railway in Missouri and Kansas, the most extensive strike in the history of railroads in these states began. The men in the operative department of the road left work at Sedalia, Mo., on the 6th of March, and thence the strike spread to all the centers of extensive railroad employment, as Wyandotte, Atchison and Parsons. Thirty engines were disabled at Atchison, a freight train was wrecked at Wyandotte, and the engi-

neer and fireman were killed. Governor Martin held consultations with Governor Marmaduke of Missouri and endeavored to bring about an arrangement to secure peace by arbitration, between the striking men and the railroad companies. In consequence, however, of the disturbed conditions at Parsons, the Governor ordered the First Kansas Militia into the field. The strike was declared off in the last of April. It caused much suffering, both to the working people and the general public. The original cause was the discharge from employment of a foreman in the car shops, at Marshall, Texas.

283. Kansas at New Orleans.—Kansas, at the New Orleans Exposition, 1889, took first prizes on wheat, corn, flour, sorghum, sugar, apples, and cattle. Sixty-five first and second prizes were awarded, Kansas thereby leading every State in the Union.

284. Soldier Census.—The Legislature of 1885 made provision for a census of the soldier population of the State. It was discovered that not far from 100,000 Kansans had been enrolled in the army of the Nation. Soldiers' reunions became the most popular festivals.

285. National Cemetery.—The National Cemetery at Fort Leavenworth was dedicated May 30, 1886, with military pomp and splendor.

286. Election of 1886.—At the election of 1886, Governor Martin was the Republican candidate for re-election. Colonel Moonlight was the Democratic candidate, and C. H. Branscomb was the candidate of the Prohibition Party. Governor Martin was re-elected.

287. **The Municipal Suffrage Bill.**—The Legislature of 1887 passed the municipal suffrage bill, which conferred on women in Kansas at school, bond and municipal elections, the same right to vote possessed by men. The bill received the signature of Governor Martin on the 14th of February. About 26,000 women voted at the following spring election. Mrs. Medora Salter was elected Mayor of Argonia, perhaps the first woman in the world to hold the office.

288. **The Kansas Boom.**—In the five years from 1880 to 1885 there had been a general prosperity, which led up to a "boom" in the towns and cities for which, when it was over, there seemed to be no reasonable explanation. Extensive additions, spreading over great areas, extending in some instances miles from the business centers of the towns and cities, were laid out, and real estate was held and sold at stupendous prices. Bonds were issued for all sorts of municipal improvements. Electric light plants and street railways became numerous. Waterworks were voted where the natural supply of water was hardly appreciable, and hydrants arose amid the prairie grass. In cities of the minor class, massive and imposing business blocks were erected worthy of the solid and long established commercial centers of the country. In the course of twelve months, extending into 1886, ninety-four new towns were chartered. In ten months of the year 1886, 453 railroad charters were filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and by the end of the year

2. It was made known through the Historical Society that by contribution of $1,000 by Mrs. Margaret Northrup of Brooklyn, New York, a pew for citizens of Kansas had been secured forever in the Metropolitan M. E. Church in Washington, D. C.

Kansas led the States in railroads. In 1887, the great Kansas "boom" was still booming. Wichita formed a good illustration. On the first day of the year it was announced that for the past year her manufactures, her mercantile salaries, her wholesale trade, and her bank clearings were in the millions. The list of real estate sales made a newspaper column a day. Syndicates were organized to deal in real estate in many of the towns, and municipal improvements multiplied. The close of the year saw the collapse of the "boom."

289. Mexican Pilgrims.—The passage through the State, by rail, of a party of 250 Mexican people on a pilgrimage to Rome, was a reminder of the changed order of travel and transportation. Such pilgrimages had not been unknown in Mexico before, but had been undertaken entirely by sea from Mexican ports. These pilgrims recognized the opening of a great continental route through the United States via Kansas, eating, drinking, sleeping, and assembling in the cars for their devotions as they journeyed.

290. Years of Trial and Recovery.—The year 1885-'86 fell below the usual productiveness. The year 1887 was a year of disaster in an agricultural sense, being a year of severe drought. The pioneers out on the wide prairie suffered and many of the farms were mortgaged. The year 1888 was a year of recovery. These periods of recovery have often been noticed in Kansas history. The "bad years" in the first thirty years of Kansas, viz., 1860, 1868, 1870, 1874, and 1887 were each followed by seasons of uncommon fruitfulness.

291. Completion of County Organization.—In July, 1888, Governor Martin issued his proclamation organizing the county of Greeley, with Tribune as the county seat. This completed the organization of Kansas counties, 106 in all. Subsequently, the county of Garfield was attached to Finney County, and the number reduced to 105.

292. County-Seat Difficulties.—In several counties of the state, contests on the location of the county seat prevailed. The most tragic of these was in Stephens County where the contest between the rival towns of Woodsdale and Hugoton became very serious. Opposing factions fought, feuds became numerous and deadly, and several people, including the Sheriff of the County, were killed. An appeal for help was made to the governor and the second regiment of Kansas Militia was ordered to the country to preserve order.

293. Remarkable Fossil Discovery.—Mr. S. S. Hand sent to Chancellor Snow, of the State University, a fossil fish, found in Hamilton county, and Professor Snow wrote: "My view about your fine fish is, that it lived and died when what is now Hamilton county, more than 3,000 feet above the present sea level, was under the salt water ocean. Remains of fishes, sharks and great sea monsters are found abundantly in the rocks of Western Kansas, especially along the banks of the Smoky Hill River and its branches. In fact, the ocean covered the entire western portion of the United States. The Rocky Mountains were not upheaved when your fish lived and died."

Kansas is an attractive field for the labors of the paleontologist, especially in the Niobrara formation in Rooks, Ellis and Trego counties. Of the thirteen fossilized birds of the North American continent and Europe, catalogued in 1873, seven species were found in Kansas. Of saurians, or lizards, thirty-one are found in the small strip of the Niobrara in Kansas to four in all of Europe. In the ocean which covered what is now Kansas, sharks swam numerously, as many as three hundred of their teeth having been found in a space of thirty inches square. The fossil beds of Kansas have been intelligently and diligently searched for many years, and invaluable specimens have been preserved in the collections of the State University and other Kansas institutions of learning, and of Yale University, where they have attracted the attention of the scientists of the world.[3]

294. Death of Ex-Governor Carney.—On the 30th of July, Thomas Carney, second Governor of Kansas, the first to fall out of the line of Kansas chief magistrates, died. He was buried in honor at his long-time home, Leavenworth.

3. Disappearance of the Buffalo.—It was announced that the last buffalo remaining in Kansas was sold by Mr. C. J. Jones to a party in New York, and was to leave the State. The event created but a sentimental regret. The disappearance of the buffalo, which existed in Kansas in such numbers, even after the settlement of the State had begun, as to delay the passage of railroad trains, was regarded like the vanishing of the Indian, as inevitable and not to be deplored. The buffalo served a purpose in earliest days by furnishing his meat, hide and bones for the temporary uses of the pioneer, but the latter found no difficulty in subsisting without them after the supply was withdrawn. Much more of a loss than the buffalo himself was that of the buffalo grass, which formed the pasturage of countless thousands of these animals both winter and summer. This began to give way to a coarser and less nutritious herbage with the disappearance of the tramping herds. On the other hand, it was claimed by competent observers that the earth became more absorptive of moisture and responsive to cultivation. The disappearance of the buffalo wallow, the prairie dog town, and the botanic family of the cacti, marked the surrender of the land to fertility and civilization.

295. David Ware.—David Ware, for twenty-six years janitor of the Kansas State House, died in Topeka, in September, 1888. He was born a slave in Missouri, and came to Kansas during the war. He took charge of the Capitol on its first occupation by the State, and continued its custodian to the close of his life. His fidelity and honesty were unimpeachable. His funeral was attended by the officers of the State, and his character was made the subject of eulogy by Governor Martin.

David Ware.

296. Election of 1888.—In November, 1888, the national and state election occurred. The candidates for governor were as follows: Republican, L. U. Humphrey; Democrat, Judge John Martin; Union Labor, P. P. Elder; Prohibition, A. M. Richardson. L. U. Humphrey was elected. Benjamin Harrison was elected president of the United States in the National election.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What important labor laws were passed by the Legislature of 1885?—What State institutions were established?—Name and locate the colleges that were founded during Martin's Administration.—What noted association met in Topeka in 1885?—What contribution was made to Kansas historical achievements?—How did Amos A. Lawrence serve the State?—What honors did Kansas win at the New Orleans Exposition?—What was the Municipal Suffrage Bill?—Describe the Kansas boom.—Tell of the years of trial and recovery.—How many counties are in Kansas and what was the last one organized?—Give Chancellor Snow's opinion of the remarkable fossil discovery in Hamilton county.

POLITICAL CHANGES.

CHAPTER XXVI.

GOVERNOR HUMPHREY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1889—1893.

297. Messages to the Legislature.—The Legislature of 1889 assembled on the 8th of January. Governor John A. Martin delivered to the Legislature a retiring, and Governor L. U. Humphrey an inaugural message. The attention of the Legislature was especially directed to the condition of the debtor classes, and the need of legislation in their behalf. Governor Martin called attention to the mortgage laws. He said: "It should require something more than a mortgage to steal a man's farm. Our chattel mortgage laws invite outrages on property rights that are as flagrant as grand larceny, and the wrong and injustice that has been done under the shield of these laws has been a disgrace to civilized government."

Governor L. U. Humphrey.

298. Legislative Acts.—On the 23rd of January, 1889, the joint session of the Legislature by a unanimous vote elected Preston B. Plumb United States Senator for a third term. The most important acts were: An act reducing the rate of interest by contract from twelve to ten

per cent and the legal rate from seven to six per cent; an act authorizing cities and townships to issue bonds and to subscribe stock for sugar manufactories; an act to increase the amount of bounty to be paid on sugar manufactured in Kansas from $15,000 to $40,000; an act appropriating $36,000 for a building for the G. A. R. at Ellsworth; an appropriation to establish a State Soldiers' Home whenever Congress should give one of the National Military Reservations as a site, and an act receiving the Girls' Industrial School.

299. The Girls' Industrial School.—The industrial school for girls at Beloit which was made a state institution by the Act of the Legislature of 1889, had been established in 1888 by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which had donated to the institution eighty acres of land.

300. Manufacture of Sugar.—The industry which most engaged the energies of Kansas in 1889 was the manufacture of sugar from the sorghum cane. For several years the attempt to manufacture sugar at a profit from the native cane had been carried on, and factories were erected at various points. The United States Agricultural Department had been enlisted, and Government chemists aided in the experiments. The result of a series of costly experiments at Ottawa, Sterling, and other places, was the discovery and admission that sugar could not be made from the sorghum cane in paying quantity by the "roller" process employed in the treatment of the Louisiana cane, but the showing of a series of trials at

Fort Scott was claimed as demonstrating the efficiency of the "diffusion" process.

In September, 1889, Jeremiah M. Rusk, United States Secretary of Agriculture, visited Kansas, and published that the manufacture of sugar was a success beyond his anticipations; that at Conway Springs the product of sugar gave a profit of ten per cent.

301. **Bounty and Aid.**—The Legislature gave a bounty of ¾ cents a pound to the amount of $40,000. The sugar crop of 1889, on which the State bounty was paid, amounted to 1,293,274 pounds, and in 1890 to 1,371,930 pounds. Bonds were voted by municipalities in aid of sugar mills and refineries, the aid proposed reaching, in some instances, $100,000 in bonds. The manufacture was continued for some years. In 1892 but two sugar mills, those at Medicine Lodge and Fort Scott, received the State subsidy, the product being 998,100 pounds of sugar. In the course of events the Government and State aid was withdrawn.

302. **Salt Industry.**—The salt-making industry, which had received a considerable impetus in 1887, and, in fact, had been carried on to some extent from the beginning of the settlement of the State, but which produced only 13,000 bushels in 1880, was enormously increased in 1889. Early in the year, Senator Plumb made the statement that "the development of the salt industry in Kansas has had the effect of reducing the price of salt in the Mississippi valley twenty-five per cent, from the prices prevailing twelve months ago." Wellington organized its eighth

salt company. Hutchinson already had ten salt plants in operation, with more in course of construction. McPherson had made a promising start, and Kingman, Lyons, Anthony, Sterling, Great Bend, and other points were engaged in the manufacture. The salt deposit was reached at depths varying from 420 to 925 feet.

Mill at Junction City, Kansas.

303. Corn.—The year 1889 was the greatest "corn year," so far, in the agricultural annals of the State, the figures being 6,820,693 acres, with a yield of 273,988,321 bushels, valued at $51,649,876.18; an average yield of 40.15 bushels to the acre. This inspired ex-Governor John A. Martin to say of Kansas corn: "Corn is the sign and

seal of a good American agricultural country; corn is an American institution; one of the discoveries of the continent. It was known to the Indians, and to cultivate it was one of the few agricultural temptations which overcame their proud and haughty contempt for labor. Kansas has corn and so is in luck."

304. **Kansas at the Paris Exposition.**—Kansas was represented at the Paris Exposition of 1889, and received a gold medal for the best agricultural report exhibited; a silver medal for the publications of the State Labor Department, and honorable mention for the exhibits of the Douglas and Conway Springs sugar manufactories.[1]

305. **Harbor Convention.**—In response to a call by Governor Humphrey, a convention of delegates from many of the Western and Southern States assembled at Topeka, October 1, 1889, to devise means for securing a deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas. Six hundred delegates responded, including Governor Thayer, of Nebraska, Governor Francis, of Missouri, seven ex-Governors, nine Congressmen, and many other men of prominence. Fifteen States and Territories were represented. United States Senator Plumb presided over the deliberations of the convention.

306. **Opening of Oklahoma.**—Kansas bore a great part in the opening and occupation of Oklahoma. In the early months of 1889 there was an evident increase in the in-

1. Referring to the awards at the Paris Exposition, the Kansas City Journal, after stating that Anheuser took the second premium for the lager beer manufactured at St. Louis, adds, "among the silver medals is one of the state of Kansas awarded to the state department of Public Instruction for Reports and School Work. Missouri thus gets a premium for lager beer and Kansas for education. Kansas is ahead at Paris."

terest felt in the opening of this territory to settlement. The so-called boomers collected in large numbers during the winter at points on the border, more especially at Arkansas City and Caldwell, awaiting the action of Congress. The progress of "the Bill" was followed with alternations of hope and fear. At last the suspense was ended by the proclamation of the President announcing the date of the opening of Oklahoma to be at 12 o'clock on April 22, 1889, and giving the regulations under which the 1,800,000 acres of land were to be taken.

307. **Preparation.**—The Cherokee reservation, sixty miles wide, lay between Kansas and Oklahoma. It was called in common parlance "The Strip." This Strip was filled with people prior to the opening day and the night before, a line of camp fires shone from the Kansas boundary to the Oklahoma line, marking the route of the homeseekers. Everything was planned in advance. The Government functionaries were waiting in the land offices in Oklahoma. The town sites had been selected and named. Guthrie, destined to be the capital, named in honor of a citizen of Kansas, had its thousands of foreordained citizens, as did other townsites.

308. **The Race.**—A multitude of people gathered on the line, some in vehicles of varied description, some mounted on the fleet-footed race horse, others on the wiry prairie pony. A troop of United States cavalry was drawn up in front. Just as the sun touched the noon meridian, a bugle sounded, like a call to arms, the cavalrymen moved forward, wheeled to the right and left to clear the way, and the occupying wave, made up of 40,000

human beings, swept into Oklahoma. There was a moment of peril at the line, and then the mass opened out like a fan, and all were safe. From Arkansas City six great railroad trains, carrying 6,000 people, moved in the evening into the new country. It was estimated that the population of Kansas was diminished by 50,000. But Kansas is like the wondrous bush in the wilderness of old, burning, but never consumed.

309. Monument to General Grant.—On the 17th of September at Fort Leavenworth the first monument erected in the United States in memory of General Grant was unveiled. The statue is by Lorado Taft. George R. Peck delivered on the occasion an impressive dedicatory address.

310. Death of John A. Martin.—On the 2d of October, 1889, John A. Martin, tenth Governor of Kansas, died at Atchison. He came to Kansas from Pennsylvania, his native state, in 1857, his eighteenth year, and soon became editor and proprietor of the "Atchison Champion." Mr. Martin was distinguished as a Kansas journalist, statesman and soldier from his early youth. He was secretary of the Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, and a member of the first State Senate.

311. Honorable David J. Brewer, Associate Justice.—On January 6, 1890, Honorable David J. Brewer was sworn in as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Judge Brewer for years had occupied the District and Supreme Court bench of Kansas, and his choice to the highest court of the nation was regarded as an honor paid the State.

312. Chancellor of the State University.—The choice of Professor Francis Huntington Snow, in 1890, as Chancellor of the Kansas State University, brought to the head of the institution a man learned in many things, and especially in that which pertained to Kansas. Chancellor Snow began his work in the University in 1866, and employed the years to study matters of interest in Kansas. His appointment was a reward for years of earnest service.

Chancellor F. H. Snow, University of Kansas.

313. Completion of Land Sale by Santa Fe.—The land agents of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company held a meeting in Topeka to mark the close of the great land selling enterprise of that company, which was carried on for nearly twenty years, and which had disposed of an empire. The system by which millions of acres passed from the hands of the Government, and of a corporation, into the possession and ownership of individuals, with scarcely a trace of friction, was a business miracle.

It was announced, in 1890, that Kansas Division, Union Pacific, was the only railroad company having any portion of its original grant for sale.

314. Original Package Case.—The controversy between the advocates and opposers of the Prohibition Law increased in bitterness during this administration. The former were greatly enraged by the sudden appearance in the State, at many different points, of liquor stores, acting, as they claimed, under the authority of a decision

of the United States Supreme Court, in what was called the Original Package Case. The Court, or a majority, three justices dissenting, held that intoxicating liquors formed an article of commerce to be transported like any other article, and that no State had the power to prevent the importation of liquors in unbroken original packages.

315. **Wilson Bill.**—The excitement caused was great. Large public meetings were held to denounce the original package saloons; the keepers were in some instances ordered out of town; in some cases the liquors were shipped, by the citizens, back whence they came. Many of the liquor sellers were arrested as violators of the law, but were usually discharged by the courts by virtue of the Supreme Court decision. At last remedial legislation was sought. Congress was appealed to, and the result was the passage of the "Anti-Original Package Law," or the Wilson Bill, which established the right of a State to exercise its police power over any articles sent into it, whether in the original packages or otherwise. This ended one form of attempt to do, in the State of Kansas, that which the State says shall not be done.

316. **The Eleventh Census.**—In 1890 the eleventh census of the United States was taken. The population of Kansas, as published by the Government Census Department, was placed at 1,427,096.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

317. **The Farmers' Alliance.**—The Farmers' Alliance, which had attained prominence, in 1889, as a secret and social organization composed of farmers, and devoted to

the interests of all agriculturists, and admitting to its membership men and women, became, in 1890, an active political force.

The impelling and controlling sentiment that led to the organization of the Alliance, was the belief that in the conduct of government, and the making of laws, the farming, and, indeed, the laboring classes generally, had been neglected or discriminated against; that capital was allowed undue weight; that corporations were allowed full sweep for unjust, avaricious and oppressive disposition, and escaped their just burden of taxation; that the loaner of money had all the advantage in his transactions with the borrower; the mortgagee of the mortgagor; and that a Government originally designed on the basis of the freedom and equality of all men, had become perverted.

318. **Measures Urged.**—The Farmers' Alliance urged measures of relief for the debtor class; a stay law for a period of two years; various measures for the benefit of mortgagors, and for the help of the shipper and the passenger as against the railroad companies, who, it was claimed, were deriving an exorbitant income from their rates, at the expense of the public.

The Alliance asked for a law requiring land sold under foreclosure to bring the amount of the judgment and costs; a law that should make the State Railroad Commissioners elective by the people; that should make United States Senators elective by the people, and various enactments and regulations that should give the people the opportunity to exercise their power directly, rather than by delegated agents.

The complaint of all might be summed up as too much taxation; too much mortgage; too much reign of the rich; too little consideration of the poor; too much debt. The county indebtedness of Kansas had doubled in the ten years between 1880 and 1890.

319. A New Party.—While there were some disavowals of any intention on the part of the Alliance, separately or collectively, to take action after the manner of a political party, it was quite impossible that it should happen otherwise. Many local Alliances declared their intention to act together in support of certain political tenets, and particularly in opposition to certain political leaders of the old parties. A new party seemed inevitable.

320. The Populist Party.—At a convention assembled at Topeka, June 12, 1890, delegates representing the Farmers' Alliance, the Industrial Union, the Patrons of Husbandry, the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association, and the Single Tax Clubs, organized the People's Party, as it called itself in the State of Kansas, or the Populist Party, as it came to be popularly designated. Hon. B. H. Clover, president of the Farmers' Alliance, was chairman of the convention at which the People's Party was organized.

321. The Election of 1890.—At the State election in November, 1890, four tickets were placed in the field. The Republican was headed by Governor Humphrey, who was nominated for re-election; the Democratic was headed by ex-Governor Charles Robinson; the People's

Party, by John F. Willitts, and the Prohibitionists were led by Rev. A. M. Richardson. Governor Humphrey was re-elected. The People's Party elected a large number of state legislators.

THE LEGISLATURE OF 1891.

322. **The Election of United States Senator.**—The Legislature began its session on January 13. As the adherents of the new People's or Farmers' Alliance Party were in control of the Lower House and of both Houses on joint ballot, the proceedings of the session were watched by the public with great interest. On the 28th of January, Wm. A. Peffer received 101 votes for United States Senator, and was declared elected. Senator Ingalls retired from an honorable service of eighteen years in the United States Senate, over which he was for four years the presiding officer and where he had been a prominent figure in the Nation's affairs.

323. **Acts of the Legislature.**—Important acts of the session provided a system of law for the promotion of irrigation; declared that all natural waters, whether standing or running, and whether surface or subterranean, in that portion of the State west of the ninety-ninth meridian, should be devoted, first, to purposes of irrigation in aid of agriculture subject to ordinary domestic uses, and second, to other industrial purposes, and might be diverted from the natural beds, basins, or channels for such purposes and uses.

Eight hours was declared to constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, mechanics, or other persons

employed by or in behalf of the State, or by or in behalf of any county, city, township, or other municipality of the State. The first Monday in September of each year was declared a legal holiday to be known as Labor Day. Associations and unions of workingmen were protected in their labels, trademarks, and forms of advertising. A law was enacted to prevent ownership of land by non-resident aliens or corporations, incorporated under the laws of any foreign country. Provision was made for submitting to the people at the November election in 1892 the question whether a convention should be called to revise, amend, or change the State Constitution.[2]

324. Appropriations of the Session.—Sixty thousand dollars was appropriated to continue the construction of the main building and wings of the State House. An appropriation of $3,500 was made to establish an experiment station at the State University, to propagate the contagion or infection supposed to be destructive to chinch bugs, and to furnish it to farmers free of charge. The sum of $60,000 was appropriated to purchase seed grain for those farmers who lost their crop by reason of the drought of 1890. This Legislature also accepted the provisions of an Act of Congress granting aid for the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

325. Chancellor Snow's Discovery.—Not only are the Kansas beasts of the field and the fowls of the air objects

2. The people of the State defeated the proposition to change the State Constitution as dangerous to the prohibition clause.

of ceaseless study and report, but the insects, especially those noxious and harmful to the husbandman, are under constant surveillance. One result of this is historical.

In 1888, Professor Snow, of the State University, learned that the chinch bugs of the State were dying of a disease characterized by the appearance of a white or gray fungus. This was the first discovery. He next discovered that the disease was infectious, that it might be communicated by infected to healthy bugs. This was the second discovery, and a Kansas newspaper volunteered the information that Professor Snow would send the infectious material on application. Within a few days Professor Snow received requests from nine different States.

The discovery was followed up with true Kansas ardor. Thousands of packages of the infection were distributed over the State, and reports received from thousands of experimenters. The Legislature of 1891 made an appropriation in aid of Professor Snow's experimental station at the University. In 1894, 8,000 packages of the infection were sent out to individual farmers in Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma. In the meantime the States of Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, and Illinois had followed the example of Kansas, and had established their own distributing stations. The general result of the labor and investigation kept up for years, was, that the farmer may possess a partial, if not entire, protection against one of the most destructive of the enemies of his fields.

326. Discovery of Alfalfa.—One of the discoveries of agricultural Kansas for the year 1891 was that of alfalfa.

In the spring of that year the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture received such reports of its value that he arranged a place for it in his statistical rolls, and the assessors were requested to give the acreage of alfalfa separate from other tame grasses. Alfalfa had been cultivated in the old world more than 2,000 years, and was introduced into Mexico and South America by the Spaniards. In 1854 it was brought from Chili to California, whence it spread to the states of the Rocky Mountains, and later the Central West.

327. Relief for Russia.—The settlers from Russia, located in Ellis County, in view of the great famine prevailing in the districts of Russia, whence they came, sent $10,000 to the suffering, and an agent to bring a party of over 300 families of their countrypeople to Kansas.

328. John A. Anderson, United States Consul.—In February, 1891, John A. Anderson, of Kansas, was confirmed as United States Consul-General to Egypt. He was destined never to behold his native land again. He died at Liverpool, England, while returning to the United States on leave. He was a man of striking character and force of purpose, who made his mark as President of the State Agricultural College, and afterwards represented Kansas in Congress for five terms. Mr. Anderson was one of Kansas' most efficient statesmen. No man from the State ever did better work in the National House of Representatives. One of the laws of which he was author is the two-cent postage law.

329. Colonel N. S. Goss.—Colonel N. S. Goss fell dead

of heart disease, at Neosho Falls, where he was visiting friends, on the 10th of March, 1891. He was an old resident of Kansas, a man of business and fortune, and an ornithologist of rare attainments. The passion of his life was the study and collection of birds. In his pursuit he ranged from Labrador to Guatemala, and on his death left to the State the fine collection of birds, all mounted and arranged by himself, which is preserved in the State Capitol at Topeka, and is known as the "Goss Ornithological Collection." The last work of Colonel Goss' life was the publication of "Birds of Kansas," a work of great value, embodying the labors and personal observations of years, and standing alone in the Kansas literature of its class.

Colonel N. S. Goss.

330. Death of Preston B. Plumb.—On December 20, 1891, Preston B. Plumb, United States Senator from Kansas, died after a brief illness, caused by overwork, at Washington, D. C. The vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator Plumb was filled on the 1st of January, 1892, by the appointment by Governor Humphrey of Hon. Bishop W. Perkins, making the third time in the history of the State when this office had been filled by appointment of the Governor. Mr. Perkins had served three years in the Army of the Union, in line and staff positions; and in Kansas on the judicial bench and in the lower House of Congress.

331. Election of 1892.—The year 1892 was the year of a Presidential election, a political year, and business

was affected in Kansas, as in all the rest of the country. In Kansas the political revolution was made complete. The entire People's Party State ticket was elected. Lorenzo D. Lewelling became Governor. The candidates at the head of the other State tickets were as follows: Republican, A. W. Smith; Prohibition, I. O. Pickering. The Democratic Party united with the People's Party.

Grover Cleveland was elected President on the National ticket.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What was the burden of Retiring Governor Martin's message to the Legislature of 1889?—What affliction other than drouth and failure of crops did the pioneer suffer from?—What law was enacted as a result of Governor Martin's message?—Relate the history of the Girls' Industrial School.—Tell of the manufacture of sugar and the encouragement given it by the Legislature.—Give an estimate of the value of the agricultural and the mineral productions of Humphrey's Administration.—Tell of the opening of Oklahoma.—How did it affect Kansas?—What State erected the first monument to General Grant, and who was the sculptor?—What noted Kansan delivered the dedicatory address?—What national recognition came to a Kansan during Governor Humphrey's Administration?—When did Dr. Snow become chancellor of the State University?—See his biography for an account of his service.—What was the Original Package Case?—What measure was passed to control it?—Tell of the development of the People's Party.—What were the results of the election of 1890 and of the senatorial election of 1891?—Name some interesting acts of the Legislature of 1891.—What important discovery was made by Chancellor Snow during this administration?—Give the history of alfalfa.—What famous men died during this administration?

Cyclone at Harper and Wellington.—On the 27th of May, 1892, the towns of Harper and Wellington were visited by a tornado, and ten persons killed, a large number wounded, and a vast amount of property destroyed. The storm was among the most destructive of the many which have visited the State, and excited special horror from the fact that the fatal bolt was sped after nightfall.

Science and the Cyclone.—What has been called the "Kansas cyclone" is not peculiar to Kansas, but has been known in all parts of the United States; more especially in the great area between the Allegheny and Rocky mountains.

CHAPTER XXVII.

GOVERNOR LEWELLING'S ADMINISTRATION.

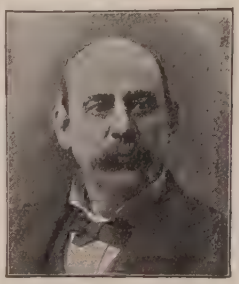
1893—1895.

332. Inauguration of the Executive.—Governor Lewelling was inaugurated on the 9th of January, 1893.

333. Organization of the Senate.—On the 10th a Legislature assembled which was destined to a stormy, and at times anxious existence. The Senate was organized under the presidency of the Lieutenant-Governor, Percy Daniels, at twelve o'clock. The Populists had a majority in the Senate.

THE LEGISLATIVE WAR.

334. Attempted Organization of the House.—As shown by the certificates of election, the Republicans had a majority in the House, but the Populists claimed a majority, contending that fraudulent measures had been used in the election of 1892. The members of the House assembled in the hall; both parties claimed the right to organize the House, and the contest began. R. S. Osborn, Secretary of State, appeared and stated that he did not wish to deliver the



Governor Lewelling.

roll of members certified as elected by the State Board of Canvassers, in the absence of a presiding officer. A motion that the Secretary of State preside temporarily was objected to, and he departed, taking the roll with him. Both parties then proceeded to organize the House, the Republicans electing George L. Douglas Speaker, and the Populists, J. M. Dunsmore. Both Speakers occupied the same desk, and during the first night slept under the same blanket on the floor in the rear of the Speaker's desk, each one with a gavel in his hand.

335. **Dunsmore House Recognized.**—On the third day of the session, Governor Lewelling recognized the Dunsmore, or Populist, House as the legal body, and on the fourth day the Senate took the same action, the Republican Senators formally protesting. The two contending bodies continued to sit on different sides of Representative Hall for some days. In time, an arrangement was made by which one body met in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon. Numerous attempts were made by various parties to effect a settlement, but in vain. On the 17th of January Governor Lewelling sent in his message to the Senate, where it was read, and to the Populist House, which ordered it printed.

336. **Election of United States Senator.**—On January 25, in the midst of the disturbances, the Senate and House met in joint session, presided over by Lieutenant-Governor Daniels. John Martin received eighty-six votes, and was declared elected United States Senator. The Republican members held a joint session, and gave Joseph W. Ady seventy-seven votes. The United States Senate seated John Martin.

337. **The Arrest of Sergeant-at-Arms.**—In order to get the subject before the Supreme Court, L. C. Gunn was arrested by a sergeant-at-arms of the Republican House on a charge of neglecting to obey a mandate of that body. Mr. Gunn asked to be discharged on the ground that the Republican House was not the lawful House of Representatives and had no authority to order his arrest.

338. **Contest for the Hall.**—While this case was pending, stirring events were destined to occur. On the 14th of February an attempt was made by two deputy sergeants-at-arms of the Republican House to arrest Ben C. Rich, Chief Clerk of the Populist House, on a charge of "contempt." After a sharp scuffle, Mr. Rich was rescued by his friends, and soon after appeared in triumph in the Populist House. Governor Lewelling directed the Adjutant-General to call out a company of militia if necessary. On the night of the 14th, the officers of the Populist House barricaded the door of the Hall of Representatives. On the morning of the 15th, the Republican House, headed by their Speaker, appeared, thrust aside the outer guards, smashed in the door with a sledge hammer, entered and took possession.

339. **The Douglas House Besieged.**—Governor Lewelling called out several companies of State militia; guns were brought out of the State arsenal; a gatling gun and artillerists were ordered from Wichita. On the other side, Sheriff Wilkinson, of Shawnee County, who had declined a summons from both Speaker Dunsmore and the Governor, announced himself as the regular custodian of the peace of the county, marched a force of deputies into the State House, and joined the large force of sergeants-

at-arms of the Republican House. The Republican House was, in a sense, beleaguered, but was supplied with provisions passed through the lines.

340. **Close of the Contest.**—The siege was not destined to last long. On the 16th Governor Lewelling appeared, and requested that the force occupying the Hall of Representatives turn it over to him for the night. This was refused. A committee of citizens of Topeka besought the Republican House to yield, and avoid a bloody contest with the militia. This proposition was received with indifference. Negotiations finally resulted in an agreement, on the 17th, that the Republican House should continue to hold the hall; that the Populist House should meet elsewhere; that the deputies and the militia should retire, and that the proceedings against Chief Clerk Rich should be abandoned. This ended what has been called the "Legislative War" of 1893, in which, happily, no lives were lost. It is earnestly hoped that such an occurrence will never happen again in the State.

341. **Decision of the Supreme Court.**—On the 25th the decision of the Supreme Court in the Gunn case was rendered. Chief Justice Horton affirmed the constitutionality of the Republican House, in which view Associate Justice Johnston concurred, and from which Associate Justice Allen dissented.

342. **The House Organized.**—On the 28th of February, the late Populist House appeared, headed by the sergeant-at-arms carrying the American flag, and spread upon the record their formal protest. The two Houses then became the one House of Representatives of the State of Kansas. An eye-witness remarks of the appear-

ance of Topeka during the "Legislative War": "No other capital city on earth could have passed through such a scene of conflict without serious loss of life, and, it is also likely, great destruction of property. The absence of the saloon is the chief explanation."

343. The State University Library Building.—In 1893 the Regents of the Kansas State University decided to devote the bequest of $90,000, given to the University by Mr. William B. Spooner, of Boston, to the erection of the fine fireproof library building of the University, which bears Mr. Spooner's name.[2]

KANSAS AT THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

344. The Kansas Building.—At the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in celebration of the discovery of America, Kansas took her part among her sister states. The Kansas State Building, which was a very beautiful one, was located near the Fifty-seventh Street entrance and in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, a reduced copy of the home of Washington, presented by the State of Virginia. On the opening of the festivities of Kansas Week,

2. On the occasion of the dedication of the Spooner Library, in 1894, Hon. D. W. Wilder wrote: "It is now too late to accept your kind invitation. I should be the only guest, probably, who had seen Mr. Spooner, and seen him a great many times. I was a schoolboy, the son of an anti-slavery father. I attended many meetings of the anti-slavery folks, a very small band. Not one person in ten thousand in Boston, in those days, forty-six years ago, was an avowed Abolitionist. Some of the meetings, in the days of mobs and violence, had a few dozen of the fearless and faithful present. The stalwart figure of the sincere and fearless Wm. B. Spooner was always to be seen. Sometimes he spoke. No doubt, he always helped the feeble cause with his purse, as well as his voice and influence. One unknown boy will never forget his face, his person, his heroism. He was as true as his friends, Garrison and Phillips.

"Let the young men and women of Kansas, who now enjoy the gift of this noble man, remember that it comes from a pioneer in the cause of freedom, the cause that made for them a new and glorious country. And let the books upon the shelves of the Spooner Library give a true history of the anti-slavery conflict."

Governor Lewelling, representing the State, responded most excellently to the gracious address of welcome by the president of the Exposition.

345. The Woman's Department.—The Woman's Department had a room allotted to it in the Kansas Building, but woman's taste, skill, and industry were in evidence in all of the rooms, and in all, the pioneer woman, the first woman, who builded with the others in laying the foundations of the State, was represented by the work of her toiling hands.

346. Educational Exhibit.—The educational exhibit of Kansas was extensive, representing an expenditure of $12,000. The Kansas schools of all grades, from the common schools to the great State institutions, made a remarkable showing in the immense exhibition, which in the Liberal Arts Building alone covered four acres of wall and floor space. It seemed that everything that brain and hand may accomplish in the schoolroom was exhibited.

347. Collection of Professor Dyche.—In the annex to the main building was displayed the great collection of Professor Dyche, of the State University, comprising 121 specimens of North American mammals, occupying an artificial landscape of rock and ravine, mountains and prairie and swamp, extending apparently into the indefinite distance. Prominent, of course, was the mighty buffalo, once lord of the Kansas plain. The bison was presented as in life and death; standing in defiance, and overcome by a gang of snarling wolves. Standing near the former rangers of the plains and mountains, was the horse, "Comanche," who, pierced with many wounds,

survived Custer's fight at the Little Big Horn, and passed his last years in honorable ease at Fort Riley. After his death, which occurred in his thirty-first year, he was mounted in the taxidermic laboratory of the Kansas State University, with the understanding that he might be shown at the World's Fair.

348. Agricultural Exhibit.—The main agricultural exhibition was made in a special pavilion in the Agricultural Building, near the great displays of North Dakota and California. A remarkably ornate style of wall decoration was employed. Corn, wheat, oats, all the grasses, and the seeds thereof, made up innumerable designs, and in every possible gradation of color, while the word "Kansas" shone everywhere wreathed in roses and shaped of bold sunflowers. The structure might well have served in the old time as the temple of the goddess Ceres.

The horticultural, live-stock, dairy, forest[3] and mining exhibits were all very creditable. Rock salt was present in the mining exhibit in beauty and plenty, and visitors took away specimens with the information that Kansas had salt enough to supply the world for a million years.

349. The Year 1894.—There was much unrest among the laboring classes during the year of 1894. Strikes were

3. "The treeless and unwatered plains sent the biggest walnut log to the World's Fair, and have a subterranean flow that is capable of irrigating an area more fertile and extensive than the Valley of the Nile. The indescribable splendor of the palaces of the Exposition, with their white domes and pinnacles, and statues and colonnades, and terraces and towers, came from the cement quarries of the Saline and the Smoky Hill. And this is but the dawn. We stand in the vestibule of the temple. Much less than one-half the surface of the State has been broken by the plough. Its resources have been imperfectly explored. It has developed at random. Science will hereafter reinforce the energies of nature, and the achievements of the past will pale into insignificance before the completed glory of the century to come."—John J. Ingalls.

4. Collectors of fossil remains in Kansas have for years enriched museums with valuable specimens. Mr. Charles H. Sternberg, of Law-

reported, especially among the coal miners and railroad men. Another evidence of the popular discontent was the marching of the "Coxey Army," a crowd of unemployed men from the different states. The army marched to Washington to petition Congress and the President.

350. **Oil and Gas Discovery.**—The greatest discovery and development in Kansas, in 1894, was in the oil and gas field. Nineteen flowing wells were reported in Wilson County. A Pennsylvania Company, exploring in that region, stated that of twenty-one wells which they had bored, but two were valueless. The Neodesha wells were said to be equal to those of Lima, Ohio. Oil and gas were struck at Sedan, Thayer, Cherryvale, and other places, but the Neodesha field remained the most important.

351. **Educational Report.**—The reports of Commissioner Harris, of the Bureau of Education, showed that Kansas had the greatest proportional school enrollment of any State in the Union, the per cent being 87.66. The next States in order were: Maine, 87.12; Iowa, 86.33; South Dakota, 81.04. The per cent in New York was 70.40. The large proportion of the attendance to the enrollment in the schools of Kansas shows the interest felt by the people of the State in education. Kansas received its earlier and later settlers from the States in the Union in which a system of free public schools was earliest established and has been most successfully maintained. The common school in Kansas is a heritage from

rence, found in 1894, in the northeast part of Lane County, a bed of fossils containing nearly the entire skeleton of the hairy mammoth, similar to that found in Siberia, and preserved in St. Petersburg, a cast of which was exhibited at the World's Fair. Over 150 elephants' teeth formed part of Mr. Sternberg's discovery.

the oldest and best educated communities of the United States.

352. Death of Prominent Men.—In the year 1894 Kansas parted with two faithful friends, guides and advisers, who had both held the helm of the ship of State in the early part of her voyage. They were Ex-Governors Charles Robinson and James M. Harvey.

353. Election of 1894.—In November, 1894, the Republicans succeeded in turning the tide which had so strongly set against them in previous years, and elected Edmund N. Morrill, Governor. The Populists renominated Governor Lewelling; I. O. Pickering led the Prohibition ticket, and David Overmeyer the Democratic ticket. At this election the constitutional amendment, conferring on women the full exercise of suffrage, was defeated, the vote standing 95,300 votes for, to 130,139 votes against.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Tell the story of the Legislative War.—What magnificent gift came to the State University during Lewelling's Administration?—What anniversary did the Columbian Exposition celebrate?—What part did Kansas take in the exposition?—What two prominent men died during this administration?—How did the Kansas Educational Report of this term compare with that of other States?—What most significant item did the report contain?

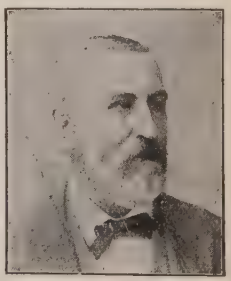
CHAPTER XXVIII.

GOVERNOR MORRILL'S ADMINISTRATION.

1895—1897.

354. The Legislature of 1895.—The Legislature of 1895 was Republican on joint ballot, and elected Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, United States Senator, as the successor of John Martin in the "Lane line."

355. Legislative Acts.—The Legislature did not indulge in novel or excessive measures. The principal acts were the establishment of appellate courts to relieve the pressure of business on the Supreme Court, and the appropriation of $30,000 for experiments in irrigation. Three thousand dollars was also appropriated to buy coal for destitute settlers in the western portion of the State. A concurrent resolution was adopted, asking that the statue of John Brown be placed, as representing Kansas, in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol at Washington. Congress refused to grant the request.



Governor E. N. Morrill.

356. Irrigation.—The State entered the business of irrigation in accordance with the Act of the Legislature of 1891. In June the State irrigation plant at Goodland

was given a public trial. The thirteenth and last of the State plants was located at Dodge City in July. The Board of Irrigation, appointed by the Legislature, during its existence of two years, instituted an extensive series of experiments, mostly in the western portion of the State, boring thirteen wells to different depths, and testing various pumps and motive powers. The wells were sunk at likely and unlikely places, in the low grounds, on the high plateaus, and in the sand hills. In the County of Sherman 150 reservoirs for irrigating purposes were constructed in the year 1895. Both northwestern and southwestern Kansas were included in the State's experiments, and a great stimulus was given the cause of irrigation in those sections. The search for an underground supply of water for domestic and irrigating purposes has resulted in the discovery in central Kansas of what seems a subterranean river, with a slow but defined flow, and apparently exhaustless in quantity.

357. Natural Gas at Iola.—In the matter of resources the chief development in Kansas was that of natural gas, the Iola gas field coming into line with the Neodesha oil field. Natural gas was first discovered at Iola in boring for coal to a great depth in 1871. Fifteen years later came the discovery of the gas fields of Indiana and Ohio, and the grand results which these states achieved in building up manufacturing centers proved the incentive by which the people of Iola were induced to make efforts to test the prospects shown in the Acers well.

Near the end of 1895, a great natural gas well was opened. The gas rushed upward with a roar as if a hundred locomotives were letting off steam at once. The

gas territory has since developed over an area of some eighty square miles. Great flows have been struck at LaHarpe and Gas City. Twenty-nine wells have been drilled, which furnish fuel for zinc smelters, many manufactories, and fuel and light for the city of Iola.

When Thomas Watson, the "middle-of-the-road" Populist candidate for Vice-President, visited Iola, in September, 1896, ten million cubic feet of gas were consumed in honor of the event.

358. Weather Phenomena.—The year 1895 was remarkable for the variability of the Kansas temperature. In January the mercury was sixteen degrees below zero; in February eighteen degrees; persons froze to death at Newton, New Basle and Chanute, and three Stanton County children perished. On the 9th of May the mercury was ninety-three degrees above zero, on the 12th there were hard frosts. There was much complaint of suffering and need in the western counties. The State Normal students contributed to the relief of the destitute, and cities and counties over the State sent generous donations. The Railroad Commissioners furnished 10,000 bushels of corn for seed, and the State shipped in large quantities of coal.

359. The Enforcement of Law.—The Prohibitory Law and the matter of its enforcement was an absorbing subject in the State in 1895 and '96. Loyal citizens worked most faithfully to secure effectual prohibition. The courts

The State was visited by severe cyclones, costing several lives. The most fatal in their effect were those at Clifton, in April, and Seneca, in May. The month of May again seemed the month most subject to these storms.

served well. In many places violators of the law suffered very severe penalties. The sentiment that the law can and must be enforced extended generally over the State.

360. Monuments to Kansas Heroes.—On May 30, 1895, Decoration Day, a monument was dedicated in the cemetery at Topeka, to the memory of the men of the Second Kansas State Militia, Shawnee County Regiment, who fell in the battle of the Blue, in October, 1864. The remains of the brave militiamen were removed to Topeka in 1866, but the graves were only slightly marked. The monument reared at this time was the gift of Mr. G. G. Gage, of Topeka, who served in the Second Regiment and was taken prisoner at the Blue. At Lawrence a monument was dedicated to those slain in the Quantrill raid. At Frankfort a monument to the Union soldiers buried there was unveiled.

360a. Death of Ex-Governor Anthony.—Ex-Governor George T. Anthony died at Topeka, August 5, 1896. He was a man of sterling worth and served Kansas to his own honor and to the State's best welfare.

361. Daughters of the American Revolution.—The first Kansas chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in 1896. The purpose of the organization is "to perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; 'to promote as an object of primary importance institutions for the development of knowledge'; to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American

freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty."

This society has done much in commemorating historical events in Kansas. The Topeka chapter has placed a tablet with suitable inscription in the sidewalk in front of Old Constitutional Hall, where the Topeka constitution was framed. It has also placed a tablet in the walls of the building, marking the site of the first log cabin in Topeka, and so on through a long list of good deeds.

362. Issues Before the People.—The year 1896 was devoted in Kansas, as in the other states of the Union, to political discussion and action. The national conventions of the great political parties met, framed their platforms, and announced their candidates. The questions before the people being largely financial—the "gold standard" as opposed to "free silver," and "free trade" as against "protection"—there was endless opportunity for discussion. In Kansas, the canvass, one of the most thorough and earnest ever made in the history of the State, was conducted principally by "home talent."

363. The Election of 1896.—The political combinations during the summer resulted in the fusion of the Democratic and People's parties, and Kansas cast her electoral vote for Bryan and Sewall. The Populist State and Congressional tickets were triumphant. John W. Leedy was elected Governor. The Republican candidate for re-election was Governor E. N. Morrill. Wm. McKinley was elected President of the United States on the National Republican ticket.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Why did Congress refuse to place the statue of John Brown in Statuary Hall?—Would you be glad to have it there?—How did the Legislature of 1895 show its sympathy for the Western sufferers?—Tell of the work of irrigation in Kansas. —What great natural resource was discovered during this administration?—How is the prohibitory law serving as time goes on?—What prominent man died during this administration?—How have the Daughters of the American Revolution served the State?—What were the issues before the people in the campaign of 1896?

CHAPTER XXIX.

GOVERNOR LEEDY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1897—1899.

364. The Legislature of 1897.—The Legislative session of 1897 lasted sixty-seven days, being the longest on record in Kansas. January 26, the joint session of the Legislature elected Wm. A. Harris United States Senator. Mr. Harris had previously served in the House of Representatives. A bill for a uniform system of text-books in public schools was made a law. The 29th of January was, in 1897, formally observed by both branches of the Legislature as "Kansas Day."

Governor John W. Leedy.

365. Text-Book Commission.—For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Text-Book Law there was created a School Text-Book Commission, consisting of eight members, appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of the Senate, not more than three of whom should be selected from any one political party. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was made chairman ex-officio.

366. Agricultural Conditions.—The carefully collated and very conservative statistics collected by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, showed that the farm products of Kansas for the years 1897-98 amounted

in value to $288,259,056; which was a gain of $43,506,301, or nearly eighteen per cent over the preceding biennial period. The reports show an increase in the value of farm products in Kansas for every biennial period from 1877-78 forward, except for 1885-86, and 1893-94. In other words, there were four unproductive years in twenty-one. With 1897 came increased signs of prosperity, following a period of depression. It was estimated that Kansas raised, in 1897, enough wheat for every man, woman and child in the State; to provide seed for the coming year, and to feed all of New England, New York, and Pennsylvania for twelve months.

367. Mineral Products.—In April, 1897, a great oil refinery was built at Neodesha, and eighty-seven wells produced daily an average of four barrels of oil each. The stock of oil accumulated at Neodesha before the opening of the new refinery amounted to over 300,000 barrels. Oil was piped from Neodesha to Chanute. Kansans began to buy, in quantity, Kansas oil. Iola, Coffeyville, Independence, Cherryvale, Paola, Neodesha, Osawatomie, and Chanute were noted as producers of natural gas.

Kansas was rated as the eighth State in the Union in the number of men employed in coal mining. The salt-producing capacity at Hutchinson was increased to over 1,650,000 barrels per annum.

368. Sons of the Revolution.—In February, 1897, the first Kansas chapter of the Sons of the Revolution was organized. The patriotic societies having an historical origin find a fertile soil in Kansas. The population is largely American, and a great number of families

trace their lineage to a Revolutionary, and even Colonial, ancestry.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

DEWEY.

O Dewey was the morning
Upon the first of May;
And Dewey was the admiral
Down in Manila bay;
And Dewey were the Regent's eyes,
"Them orbs" of Royal Blue;
And Dewey feel discouraged?
I Dew not think we Dew.

Written by Eugene Ware upon hearing of Admiral Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet at Manila.

369. Kansas Patriotism.—In Kansas, peaceful and prosperous during the year 1898, the thought of the people was yet of war—the war with Spain. The event which created the most enthusiasm was the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila, on the 1st of May, 1898. Kansas never before saw so many American flags unfurled as in honor of the triumph of the American navy.

370. Colonel Fred Funston and Cuba.—Kansas people sympathized from the first with the Cubans in their struggle against the tyranny of Spain, and their knowledge of the situation was increased by the arrival from Cuba, in January, 1898, of Colonel Fred. Funston, a Kansas boy, a former student of the State University, with home and friends in Kansas. After a service of two years in the insurgent army in Cuba, he returned to his native State and spoke in many places on the incidents and the lessons of the Cuban war for freedom. The people of Kansas were deeply moved by the sufferings of the hapless Cuban non-combatants, by the starving to death of 150,000 people, and by the evident determination of the Spanish to exterminate the Cuban race.

371. The Destruction of the Maine.—The treacherous destruction of the Maine, in the harbor of Havana, on February 15, 1898, stirred the indignation of the citizens of Kansas, as it did of all loyal Americans.[1] They waited, however, the result of the investigation, and in the meantime were generous participators in the effort to relieve the starving Cubans, especially at Mantanzas.

372. Succession of Events.—The succession of events was watched with the most intense interest; the passage of the emergency bill, appropriating $50,000,000 for the defense of the United States; the message of President McKinley, with the Maine report; the President's message recommending the intervention of the United States; the passage by Congress of the intervention resolutions; the submission of the President's ultimatum to Spain; the beginning of the war by the act of Spain in breaking off diplomatic relations with us. Kansas, in every step for the protection of the honor of the United States, stood by the Government.

373. Volunteers.—The President's call for 125,000 men was issued on the 23d of April. But Kansas had not waited for the call. On the 18th of April a company of eighty men marched to the office of Governor Leedy and offered their services for the war.[2] The Governor promised to accept their services on the first call. A tender was also made Secretary-of-War Alger by General Charles McCrum, of the Kansas National Guards, for any needed service at any time.

1. The American battleship Maine, at anchor in Havana harbor, where it had been sent on a peaceful mission and for the protection of American interests, was blown up, it is believed, by a Spanish mine, February 15, 1898. Two officers and 264 of the crew were killed or drowned.
2. When the call for volunteers came to Emporia the quota assigned to her was filled within four hours.

The quota of Kansas when the call came was announced as 2,230 men. Governor Leedy summoned to his aid Colonel Fred. Funston, probably the only man in Kansas who had seen military service in Cuba, and the work of recruiting three regiments of volunteer infantry began at once.[3]

374. Patriotism of Kansas University and State Normal.—The desire to enlist ran high among the young men of Kansas, and was manifested in the higher educational institutions. The council of the State University felt impelled to issue a circular, advising students to weigh the question well before enlisting, but stating that if they heard the voice of honor and their country's call, the benediction of their alma mater would be upon them. Members of the senior class enlisting were granted their diplomas without waiting for graduation. The State Normal School extended the same courtesy to its soldier-students.

375. Camp Leedy.—It was soon announced that in Kansas the policy adopted in some of the States, of enlisting the National Guard organizations into the volunteer service, would not be followed, but that the regiments would be raised without regard to existing militia organizations. Recruiting offices were established at various points in the State, and after enrollment, companies went into quarters at Camp Leedy, the State camp near Topeka, where the men were re-examined and mustered into the service of the United States. By the 5th of May two regiments were quartered at Camp Leedy.

3. It is recorded that of the three white regiments recruited at Topeka, every volunteer signed his name himself in this list. This speaks well for the education of the Kansas people.

376. Joseph K. Hudson, Brigadier-General.—On the 27th of May, Major Joseph K. Hudson, who had won his title in the old Tenth Kansas and the Sixty-second United States Volunteers, was nominated as a Brigadier-General from Kansas.

General J. K. Hudson.

377. The Regiments.—It was decided that in numbering the regiments, allowance would be made for the seventeen regiments that Kansas raised in the Civil War, and for the two recruited afterwards to fight the Indians. Accordingly, the first Kansas regiment enrolled in the war against Spain was numbered the Twentieth, a number that came to be heard of on both sides of the world. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteers was made up of twelve companies under command of Colonel Frederick Funston. The companies composing the Twenty-first Regiment were mustered on the 14th of May, with Colonel Thomas G. Fitch, commanding. The Twenty-second Regiment was mustered on the 17th of May, with Colonel Henry C. Lindsey commanding.

378. To the Field.—On the 16th of May, 1898, the Twentieth Regiment broke camp at Topeka, and left for San Francisco, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Little, Colonel Funston having been called for a time to Washington. The Twenty-first was the next to leave, journeying to the great camp on the old field of Chickamauga, and after a brief interval, on the 25th of May, the Twenty-second left Camp Leedy for Camp Alger, near Falls Church, Va. Thus, by the 1st of June, Kansas

had three regiments mustered into the service of the United States, and in camps of instruction.

379. At the Camps.—The Twenty-first and Twenty-second found themselves camped in historic localities. "Camp Alger" was situated on the old plantation of Lord Fairfax, with which Washington was familiar when a young soldier, and Camp Thomas on the bloody field of Chickamauga in the old war. During the summer, recruiting officers visited Kansas on behalf of the Kansas regiments. In one day 100 men left Lawrence to join the Twentieth.

380. Colored Troops.—On the 21st of June, Governor Leedy announced his intention of raising two battalions of colored troops, under the President's call for 25,000 men. In the face of many predictions of its impossibility, the enlistment of colored soldiers proceeded. By the 4th of July there were 400 men at Camp Leedy; two days later there were 550 men. Governor Leedy telegraphed the War Department that two battlions were ready, and asked permission to raise a third. He was informed that the volunteers under the President's call had been entirely apportioned. Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Beck commanded this regiment. It was organized as the Twenty-third.

381. The Twenty-third to Santiago.—The colored regiment, the Twenty-third, was the first to leave the soil of the United States. The regiment left Topeka August 22, 1898, went directly to New York, and sailed on the Vigilencia for Santiago, arriving there 850 strong, in time to see the embarkation of the last of the Spanish troops for Spain. Within twenty-four hours the Twenty-third

was loaded on a railroad train and transported to San Luis, an old Cuban town, where is was destined to remain until its return to the United States.

382. The Twentieth Kansas to the Philippines.—The Twentieth Kansas Regiment sailed from San Francisco, Colonel Funston commanding, on the steamship "Indiana," October 27, and on the "Newport," November 9, 1898.[4] The ships arrived in Manila in the early days of December.

383. The Home Coming.—With the middle of August came the signing of the protocol and the evident end of the war with Spain.[5] As the foe had disappeared, many of the enlisted men felt that their mission was completed. The first regiment to arrive at Fort Leavenworth was the Twenty-second, from Camp Meade, Middletown, Pennsylvania. They were mustered out November 3, 1898. The Twenty-first Regiment was mustered out December 10, 1898. The Twenty-third returned from Cuba and was mustered out April 10, 1899. While these regiments had done no actual fighting in the field, they had waited patiently in camp, had drilled in preparation and were ready, should their country call, to sacrifice their lives.

By the terms of the enlistment the members of the Twentieth were entitled to their discharge papers when the treaty of peace was signed between the United States

4. On the 8th of November, 1898, the Twentieth Kansas soldiers on board the Indiana went ashore at Honolulu and cast their votes in the National election. At San Francisco on the same day, the men of the First Battalion went to the polls immediately after going on board the Newport, and the day following, in company with the Wyoming Light Battery, set sail across the wide Pacific.

5. On January 4, 1899, the definite treaty of peace between Spain and the United States, signed in Paris, December 10, 1898, was transmitted to the Senate by President McKinley, and on February 6 was formally ratified.

and Spain, February 6, 1899. At that time, however, conditions were very serious in the Philippines on account of the insurgent uprising, and the Kansas boys, filled with patriotism and love of country, waived their rights, and notified the War Department that they would remain in the field.

384. Election of 1898.—At the election of 1898 William E. Stanley was the candidate of the Republican Party for Governor. John W. Leedy was the candidate of the United Democrat and Populist Parties. W. E. Stanley was elected.

385. Special Session of the Legislature.—The close of the year 1898, and the opening of 1899, found a special session of the Legislature assembled, which had been convened by Governor Leedy on December 21, 1898, to adopt legislation regulating railroad companies, and for other purposes. There was some discussion in regard to the validity of this special session, which was, however, established by the State Supreme Court in the following February.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What important school legislation was enacted by the Legislature of 1897?—What is the work of the State Text Book Commission?—How many members compose it?—Note the progress of the oil industry.—What were the principal causes of the Spanish-American War?—How did Kansas respond to the call for volunteers?—Where were Camp Leedy, Camp Alger and Camp Thomas?—What regiments were organized in Kansas, and where did they serve?—How did the Twentieth show its patriotism at the close of the term for which it had volunteered?

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

CHAPTER XXX.

GOVERNOR STANLEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1899—1903.

386. The Legislature of 1899.—The principal public acts of this Legislature were those providing for a tax levy sufficient to complete the State House, which had been thirty-three years in construction, and to build a third State Insane Asylum. A large appropriation was made to purchase a binding-twine plant for the State Penitentiary.

WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

387. The Twentieth in the Philippines.—After the treaty of peace with Spain, and after President McKinley had declared that the United States was sovereign in the Philippines, Filipino insurgents, led by Aguinaldo, endeavored to disrupt that sovereignty and secure control of the islands themselves. Hostilities began February 4, 1899, at Manila. The Twentieth Kansas, led by Colonel Funston, took an active part in the campaigns that followed, beginning in the defense of Manila and closing July 1.[1]

Governor William E. Stanley.

1. One night in camp the Twentieth Kansas lay weary and discouraged and homesick, when some one called out the old University war-cry, "Rock, Chalk, Jayhawk, K. U." It was taken up by others and sounded over the camp, a welcome home-word, like the taste of home food or the sight of home faces.

388. **Caloocan.**—On the road to Caloocan, Lieutenant Alford, one of the Kansas University boys, and the bravest of the brave, lost his life while leading his company in a skirmish against Filipino sharpshooters. The order had been given to charge, and the Kansans advanced rapidly, falling to fire, rising and charging, until they came to a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy. The fight centered about a battle flag, which the insurgents were defending with their lives.[2] At last the Filipinos were scattered, and the men were ordered back to the line. They came amid the cheers of the army, proudly bearing the captured colors,[3] but with sad hearts on account of the loss of their gallant commander. The Kansas regiment was the first to enter Caloocan. General MacArthur wired this message to General Otis, "Caloocan taken. Kansans a mile ahead of the line. Will stop them if I can."

General Fred. Funston.

Lieutenant Alford.

389. **Calumpit.**—The Filipino army had concentrated at Calumpit[4] and were behind trenches that have rarely been excelled. The Twentieth and the First Montana were ordered to attack

2. During the days of almost continual fighting, the regiment lost three commissioned officers—Captain David G. Elliot, Lieutenant Alfred C. Alford, and Second Lieutenant William McTaggart.

3. The captured colors are in the Kansas State Historical rooms.

4. Calumpit was the most strongly fortified place of the insurgents. It was surrounded on three sides by rivers, the Rio Grande, the Calumpit and the Bagbag, and was fortified on the fourth side.

the force of insurgents there. Between the two armies flowed the broad, unfordable Rio Grande River. A partly dismantled railroad bridge crossed the river, guarded on the Filipino side by three pieces of artillery and a rapid-firing Maxim. To endeavor to cross the bridge was impracticable.

Colonel Funston's plan was to effect a crossing farther down the river. This was made possible by Privates White and Trembly, who swam the river with a rope and tied it to a post on the Filipino fortifications. Bamboo rafts were carried to the water's edge and Colonel Funston, in face of the enemy's fire, made the first voyage across the river, the men pulling the raft over by means of the rope. Others followed, and attacking the Filipinos in the rear, they drove them out of their trenches.[5] When the defense guarding the bridge had been captured,[6] it too was used. Soon the entire force was over and the place captured.[7]

390. The Report of Secretary-of-War Root.[8]—"The

The miles of defense at Calumpit were made of wickerwork and filled with the earth that had been taken from the trenches. In many places they were covered with boiler and railroad iron and were so thick that artillery hardly effected them. At regular distances there were portholes from which the occupants could fire without being hit. Leading from the trenches back to other lines of intrenchments were zigzag ditches, which the Kansans called get-aways. These enormous fortifications had been made by unarmed Filipinos and hundreds of Chinese impressed into the service. The insurgents, afraid to put their heads above the parapets, fired largely at random.

5. Reseil Manahan, age seventeen, a high school boy from Topeka, fell in the battle of Calumpit, April 26, 1899. On the night before the battle he had taken out his Bible, carried with him from home, and read the 91st Psalm. A bronze tablet in the stairway wall of the Topeka High School building commemorates his loyalty and patriotism.

6. The Twentieth Kansas had a most remarkable record in the matter of desertions. Of the 1,300 who enlisted, only four deserted.

7. The loss by death from all causes during the term of service of the four Kansas regiments aggregates 117.

8. Major-General MacArthur recommended that the following Kansans be given medals of honor for special gallantry: Lieutenant Edward J. Hardy, Chief Trumpeter Charles P. Barshfield, Corporal Walter S. Drysdale, Privates Huntsman and Willey, Lieutenant Colin H. Ball, Sergeant Raymond S. Enslow, and Privates White and W. B. Trembly.

character of the regiment's services in the field is well indicated by the following recommendations for brevet promotions made by Major-General Arthur MacArthur, commanding the second division of the Eighth Army Corps, and approved by Major-General Elwell S. Otis, commanding the Corps. I quote from the official document:

"'Frederick Funston, Brigadier-General, U. S. Vols., to be Major-General, U. S. Vols., by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents from February 4 to July 1, 1899; particularly for daring courage at the passage of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, May 27, 1899, while Colonel 20th Kansas Vols.

"'Wilder S. Metcalf, Colonel, 20th Kansas Vols., to be Brigadier-General, by brevet. (For) Gallant and meritorious services throughout the campaign against Filipino insurgents, from February 4 to July 1, 1899, during which period he was wounded on two separate occasions.'

General W. S. Metcalf.

"The officers and enlisted men of the regiment exhibited the same high quality of bravery and efficiency which characterized their commanders.

"I beg to join with the people of Kansas in welcoming to their homes these citizen-soldiers, so worthy of the heroic origin and patriotic history of their state.

"Elihu Root."

391. The Home-Coming of the Twentieth.—The regiment embarked on the United States transport, Tartar, on the second day of September, 1899, and sailed out of Manila Bay on the following afternoon. When, on the evening of October 10, the transport was sighted off

Golden Gate, San Francisco, tugs bearing Governor Stanley and other distinguished Kansans, and many newspaper correspondents, hastened to greet the returning heroes.[9] On the 3d of November, at Topeka, a reception was tendered to the members of the regiment by the citizens of Kansas, who came in great crowds from all parts of the State to do honor to the brave "Twentieth boys," who had added another brilliant page to the annals of Kansas.

9. It was at the time when cheers from a thousand throats were conveying glad welcome that a pathetic incident occurred which cast a gloom over the happy occasion. William A. Snow, a newspaper correspondent, and son of Chancellor Snow of Kansas University, was swept overboard from the deck of the newspaper boat and drowned.

392. **A Letter from President McKinley.**—

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON.

The American Nation appreciates the devotion and valor of its soldiers and sailors. Among its hosts of brave defenders, the Twentieth Kansas was fortunate in opportunity and heroic in action, and has won a permanent place in the hearts of a grateful people.

William McKinley

September 20th 1899.

393. Period of Prosperity.—The late summer of 1899 found the State in peace. The political contests, which had been sharp and severe for some years, and marked with mutations of fortune, had taught Kansas people that the State was safe in the hands of its honest citizens, without regard to their party designations. An era of good feeling prevailed. The losses sustained in the collapse following the boom of 1887 had been largely made up. A singular feature of the recovery in the "boom towns," which, in their speculative days, had scattered their houses over a great area, was their practical consolidation. Houses which had stood in empty desolation in the midst of boundless "additions," were removed nearer to the actual center of population, renovated and repaired, and became again places of business and the homes of men.

The discharge of the heavy public and private indebtedness of Kansas was going on at a rate that surprised financial authorities, but the explanation was found in the great natural resources of the State. When asked how Kansas in seven years paid off more than $100,000,000 of debt, it was answered that, in those seven years, Kansas produced four billion dollars' worth of farm products and live stock.

394. Visit of Theodore Roosevelt.—Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for Vice-President, visited the State in 1900, making addresses in several cities. A right royal reception was extended by the citizens of Kansas to the illustrious hero of San Juan.

395. The Election of 1900.—In the State election of

1900 Governor Stanley was re-elected. In the national election President McKinley was re-elected President of the United States.

396. The Legislature of 1901.—The Legislature of 1901 elected J. R. Burton United States Senator. The Biennial Election Law was passed providing that all county officers, excepting Commissioners, be elected every two years, the first election to be in 1902. An act was passed providing for the voluntary consolidation of school districts for the purpose of forming graded schools in the country. The Western Branch of the State Normal was located at Hays, and $75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of a State display at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis. A provision was made for the purchase of an executive residence at a cost of $30,000.

397. Traveling Libraries.—The Legislature of 1901 granted an appropriation of $2,000 a year for two years to aid in the work of the Traveling Libraries, and provided for the appointment of a Commission of three persons, who, together with the State Librarian and president of the Kansas Federation of Clubs, have the management of the Traveling Library Department of the State Library. Under the provisions of the Act, the libraries, averaging fifty books in number, are loaned by the State Library to the communities, neighborhoods, and organizations applying for them and, when read, are returned to be again sent out. A large

Mrs. Harriet Cushing.

number of books have been given to the Library by women's clubs and by individuals. The Kansas Federation of Clubs originated the plan for the distribution of good literature.

Mrs. Mary T. Gray.

398. The Federation.—Kansas is indebted to the Federation of Women's Clubs for the Traveling Library. This society was the outgrowth of the Social Science Club organized at Leavenworth in May, 1881, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Harriet Cushing and Mrs. Mary T. Gray.[10] The Federation, which now consists of about 400 clubs, has, from the first, been a power for good. It has been instrumental in bringing to pass many measures for the elevation of women and for the welfare and improvement of the state.[11]

399. Election of 1902.—Willis Joshua Bailey, Repub-

10. Coming to Kansas and to Wyandotte as a bride upon the day the Constitutional Convention met, Mrs. Mary T. Gray became at once interested in the existing conditions, and a potent factor in the life of this State of her choice. While she had chosen to exchange a life of ease for one of many privations incident to pioneer life, her innate refinement and culture created around her an atmosphere ennobling and uplifting. Herself finely educated, it was her earnest desire to promote the mental progress of women, and she was among the first to advocate the formation of a State club where women might meet to discuss all that goes to make womanhood deeper and sweeter. Many timid women blossomed into a life of helpfulness under the radiance of her kindly sympathy. Her life was the exemplification of a rich mental culture which ripened with the passing of the allotted three-score years and ten, even until the day of her home-going, October 10, 1904, in Kansas City, Kansas.

11. The original idea and scheme of the Traveling Libraries Commission was to provide books for the bookless. This has been done, and more. A great sweep of library spirit has been created in Kansas through the little traveling libraries. In many of the smaller public libraries a case or two of the State's books are kept to stimulate the interest of the patrons; the schools and clubs use them; the ranchman, miles from books of any description, sends for a library, and his neighbors read the books with him. Orders are received from groups of men and women living in localities remote from railroads and having no other facilities for reading. In 1904 there were 15,080 books and 300 cases in possession of the Commission.

lican, was elected Governor of the State. W. H. Craddock was the Democratic nominee.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What were the most important acts of the Legislature of 1899?—What was the cause of the War in the Philippines?—Describe the two most important engagements of the Twentieth Kansas.—What report did the Secretary of War give of the services of the Twentieth?—Tell of McKinley's letter.—What can be said of the political and industrial affairs of Governor Stanley's Administration?—What important educational factor in the State's development do we owe to the State Federation of Women's Clubs?—What illustrious American visited Kansas during Stanley's Administration?

CHAPTER XXXI.

GOVERNOR BAILEY'S ADMINISTRATION.

1903—1905.

400. The Legislature of 1903.—The Legislature of 1903 elected Chester I. Long United States Senator. Measures were passed providing for the Manual Training Branch of the State Normal at Pittsburg, a Truancy Law, requiring the attendance at school of all children between the ages of eight and fifteen years, the placing of Kansas History in the public school curricula, a bounty of one dollar a ton for sugar beets grown in the State, the protection of birds, and the prohibition of the use of slot machines as gambling devices. The helianthus, or sunflower, was designated as the State flower. Appropriations were made for the Kansas exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition and for a new law building at the State University.

Governor W. J. Bailey.

401. History of the Capitol Building.—The State Capitol Building was completed in 1903. During thirty-three years the capitol of Kansas has been growing.[1] The

1. The entire cost of the building was between three and four millions of dollars. It is one of the handsomest structures of its kind in the United States. The following details are worth considering: The State House grounds are bound by Eighth, Tenth, Jackson and Van Buren streets. The wings represent Ninth and Van Buren, so that the dome is at the intersection of the above-named streets. The cornerstone was

ground was given by the Topeka Town Association in 1862. In 1866 the Legislature provided for the erection of the east wing of the capitol building. On the 17th of October of that year the corner stone was laid. The wing was so far completed that it was occupied by the State officers in December, 1869. The legislative halls were first occupied for the session of 1870. The Legislature of 1879 provided for the erection of the west wing. The House of Representatives occupied the unfinished new hall for the session of 1881, and the State offices in that wing became occupied during that year. The Legislature of 1883 provided for commencing work on the foundation of the central portion of the building. The structure was so far completed as to admit of a temporary finishing of rooms in the basement of the south wing, and of the occupancy of them in 1892.

The Legislature of 1891 and 1893 made but very slight appropriations for the capitol building, and the work became practically suspended until it was resumed under the appropriations of the Legislature of 1895. The capitol still remains an illustration of the history of the State, "still achieving, still pursuing." Succeeding the line of temporary structures—frame, stone, brick and concrete —which served to house the executive, judicial and leg-

laid October 7, 1866. First occupied December 25, 1869. Base of dome, 80 feet square. There are 399 steps from the ground to the gallery floor of the dome, or 258 feet. The top of the dome is 281 feet 6 inches high and 6 feet 6 inches in diameter; the flagstaff, 40 feet, or a total of 321½ feet. The sizes of the wings are as follows: East, 75x110 feet; south, 96x122 feet; west, 76x125 feet; north, 96x122 feet. It is 70 feet from the ground to the eaves of the wings. The large columns in front of the portico are 4 feet in diameter at the base, 35 feet 6 inches to the bottom of the capitol, where they are 3 feet 2 inches in diameter. The capitol is 6 feet 6 inches high over all. In 1901 the executive mansion was purchased. This building occupies spacious grounds at the corner of Eighth and Buchanan streets, eight blocks from the capitol grounds.

islative departments of the government of Kansas for sixteen years, the growth of the present capitol has reflected the growth of the material State.

Year by year the halls have stretched away; inviting porticoes have reached forward; columns have arisen, and lastly, the high dome has mounted upward. The interior has exhibited modern improvements and inventions, from gas to electricity. While the edifice has been rising, widening, extending, the prairie acres around it have been embraced in the transformation scene of which Kansas has been the stage. The Capitol Square, in 1880, furnished one of the first marked observances of Arbor Day in Kansas. On the proclamation of the Mayor of Topeka, the people, young and old, gathered between noon and sunset and planted around the Capitol a thousand trees.

402. National Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.—During the early part of Governor Bailey's administration, a national meeting of the Railway Young Men's Christian Association was held at Topeka. President Roosevelt was a distinguished guest and addressed the meeting. He was entertained at the Executive Residence by Governor Bailey.

403. The Flood Years.—The years 1903 and 1904 will go down in history as the flood years in Kansas. In the year 1903 the great Kansas River flood occurred. In May of that year there was an unprecedented rainfall in the valleys of the Blue, the Republican, the Saline, the Solomon and the Smoky Hill rivers. These streams all flow into the Kansas River. Nearly all the towns along these rivers were flooded, and thousands of acres of farm

lands were inundated. Many lives were lost in these valleys. But the greatest calamity fell upon Topeka, Lawrence, and Kansas City. At Topeka the river broke over its banks and swept down upon North Topeka, covering this entire portion of the city for almost a week. Nearly two-score of lives were swept out by the waters, and wreck and ruin indescribable were left in the wake of the flood. Lawrence (in proportion to its size) experienced the same condition that befell Topeka.[2] At Kansas City the loss of life was less appalling, while the property loss was much greater. Right generously the people of the State and of the nation responded to the cry of the suffering, and poured their lavish benefactions into the stricken communities. The sturdy Kansas people rebuilt their homes and business houses, and replanted their crops, and the year 1903 outranked all previous years in agricultural wealth. In 1904 every large river of the State was out of its banks, and small creeks became raging rivers. The disaster outclassed the two preceding years, but the tragical feature of human suffering and loss of life was but a small part of the incident. Wichita, Hutchinson, Emporia, Coffeyville, Winfield, Ottawa, and all the cities and towns of the Kansas River valley alike endured calamity. "White man heap big fool to build big house near river," the Kaw Indians were wont to declare, but unfortunately nobody listened to the Indians'

2. During the flood, Edward Grafston, chief mechanical engineer of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, built a small side-wheeler steamer, in which, with a volunteer crew of six men, he rescued a great many people. While making the last trip on the night of June 2, 1903, the boat was capsized and Mr. Grafston was drowned. In appreciation of his heroic self-sacrifice in giving up his life to save others, a bronze tablet was placed in the State Historical rooms at Topeka by the Mechanical Engineers.

warning. The three successive flood years, however, have shown what the State may expect as a possibility; and what the ignorant Indian could not teach, experience has driven home.

404. Semi-Centennial Anniversary.—The Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the organization of Kansas Territory under the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was celebrated at Topeka for three days, beginning May 30, 1904. On Monday the pioneers, the soldiers of the Civil and of the Spanish Wars, and Governor Bailey with his staff, united in a great military parade in honor of William H. Taft, Secretary of War, who represented President Roosevelt as the orator of the day. Tuesday, Pioneer Day, was given to pioneer experiences, and Wednesday, Woman's Day, was characterized by a very beautiful flower parade.

405. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—At the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in St. Louis in 1904, Kansas stood the peer of her sister states. Fine exhibits were made in the educational, mining, agricultural, horticultural, dairy and live-stock departments, winning many prizes and medals. A beautiful State building was erected in a most desirable location; it was exquisitely furnished and became at once a home for all visiting Kansans and their friends. A comprehensive art exhibit, the work of Kansas artists, was a very attractive feature of the building and was universally admired by the thousands who saw it.[3]

On September 30 the sunflower became an emblem of

3. The commission in charge of the State's affairs were John C. Carpenter, J. C. Morrow, C. L. Luling, R. T. Simon, and W. P. Waggoner. Mrs. Noble Prentis was hostess of the Kansas building.

prominence, for this was Kansas Day, and Kansans by thousands were in attendance. The Governor and his staff were present. In the morning a great military parade was followed by a program in which the Governor of the State, President Francis, of the Exposition, and Henry Allen and David Overmeyer, two of the most eloquent sons of Kansas, took part. The exercises were held in the Plaza of St. Louis. The reception that evening in honor of Governor and Mrs. Bailey was one of the most beautiful functions given on the terrace of states.

406. Election of 1904.—The close of this administration was marked by a factional fight in the Republican party. The alignment of the contestants was either with the "Boss-busters" or with the "Machine." Edward W. Hoch was the standard bearer of the "Boss-busters" and was elected. The Democratic candidate was David M. Dale.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What were the most important acts of the Legislature of 1903?—Give the history of the capitol building.—Relate the story of the flood years.—Tell of the heroism of Edward Grafstrom.—What anniversaries marked the year 1904?—Do you think both of these anniversaries should be celebrated?—Give reasons for your opinions.—What is meant by the term "Boss-busters," and who was their chief?

CHAPTER XXXII.

GOVERNOR HOCH'S ADMINISTRATION.

1905—1909.

407. The Legislature of 1905.—The session of the Legislature of 1905 was marked by the contest of the State against the Standard Oil Company and the railroad corporations. The remarkable oil discoveries in the State furnished a rich field for the Standard Oil Company, and it entered with all the power of its millions of capital and its years of experience. The firm stand of the Governor and of the Legislature for equal rights for all and special privileges to none served as an object lesson not only for other states, but also for the nation. In order to prevent a monopoly of transportation facilities, pipe lines were made common carriers and maximum rates were fixed for the transportation of crude oil by railroad. As a climax of legislation, a bill was passed for the construction of a State oil refinery at Perù,[1] in Chautauqua County, to be operated as a branch of the State Penitentiary. Important railroad legislation was enacted as follows: An act

Governor Edward W. Hoch.

1. This bill providing for a state oil refinery was afterward declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

providing uniform freight rates, the prohibition of special privileges, such as rebates, etc.; a provision for the furnishing of cars without discrimination for shipping purposes, and the regulation of railroad employees' hours of labor.

A significant enactment was the provision for a Board of Control of the charitable institutions of the State, thus releasing these great institutions from political control and making efficiency the rule of tenure of office.

The children and youth of Kansas were also remembered by this Legislature. An act was passed to establish juvenile courts and to provide for the care of dependent, neglected and delinquent children; a child labor law was enacted prohibiting the employment of children under fourteen years of age in factories, packing houses and mines, and under sixteen years of age in certain other employments. Other acts of the Legislature were provision for a State printing plant and a State depository for State funds.

An appropriation was made to assist the Daughters of the American Revolution in marking the Santa Fe Trail.

408. The Battleship Kansas.—One of the finest battleships of the American Navy is the "Kansas." On August 12, 1905, at Camden, New Jersey, Miss Anna Hoch, the youngest daughter of Governor Hoch, christened the "Kansas" with water from the John Brown Spring in Linn County. It is the custom to use wine in the christening ceremony when ships put to sea, but since the law and the sentiment of the State is for prohibition, Governor Hoch's daughter preferred to use water, so as she repeated the words, "I christen thee Kansas," and broke

the bottle, it was pure sparkling water and not wine that fell over the prow of the great ship.

The battleship received two gifts from the State, one a $5,000 silver service, voted by the Legislature, and the other a stand of colors given by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

409. Marking the Santa Fe Trail.—In 1906 the Daughters of the American Revolution marked the Santa Fe Trail. The trail which led the dauntless explorer, dreaming of conquest, into the far unknown; the road which the pioneer—progenitor of a sturdy race—had followed in search of a prairie home, the broad mark of the com-

A Marker on the Santa Fe Trail

merce of the unturned sod was being forgotten and obliterated in the progress of the plow as civilization developed the resources of a great State. Lest the children of Kansas should forget the path their fathers had trod, the Daughters of the American Revolution, assisted by an appropriation of $1,000 from the Legislature, indicated with granite boulders the path of the old trail.[2] On the face of each boulder is deeply carved the following inscription:

SANTA FE TRAIL
1822-1872
MARKED BY THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION AND THE STATE OF KANSAS,
1906.

410. The Pike Centennial.—From the 26th to the 29th of September, 1906, Kansas celebrated her first centennial. It was held at the Pike Monument near Republic City, in honor of the 100th anniversary of the visit of Zebulon Montgomery Pike to the Pawnee village, and

2. The school children of the State contributed a penny apiece to the Santa Fe Trail fund, adding thereby the sum of $584.40.

Under the auspices of the department of American History, State University, seven points of interest in the city of Lawrence were marked by marble slabs in the fall of 1898. The following is a list:

1. In front of Fraser hall, University of Kansas, Mount Oread—"Site of Barracks and Trenches, 1863."
2. Louisiana street, between Quincy and Hancock—"Site of Governor Robinson's first house; burned by Sheriff Jones, May 21, 1856."
3. Ohio street, between Berkeley and Warren—"Site of Unitarian church. First free public school in Kansas."
4. Winthrop street, between Indiana and Louisiana—"Here Griswold, Baker, Thorp and Trask were shot, August 21, 1863."
5. Corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets—"Site of Free-state Hotel; burned by Sheriff Jones, May 21, 1856. Eldridge House; burned by Quantrell, August 21, 1863."
6. Massachusetts streets, between Winthrop and Pinckney—"Site of first house in Lawrence, sixty feet east."
7. New Hampshire street, between Warren and Berkeley—"near here a score of unarmed recruits were shot, August 21, 1863."

of the first floating of the United States Flag in Kansas. National banners were unfurled; cannon were fired; bands played patriotic airs, and addresses were made by noted Kansans to the great crowd of people assembled from over the State. By order of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the schools of Kansas devoted Friday afternoon, the 29th, to the story of "Pike and the Flag." Thus the school children of Kansas united in patriotic commemoration with the celebration at Republic City.

411. Election of 1906.—In the election of 1906, Governor Hoch was the Republican candidate for re-election. William A. Harris was the Democratic candidate. Governor Hoch was re-elected.

412. Resignation of Senator Burton.—Senator Burton resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States in November, 1906. Governor Hoch appointed Judge A. W. Benson to fill the unexpired term.

413. The Legislature of 1907.—The Legislature of 1907 elected Charles Curtis United States Senator to succeed Judge Benson. Among the most important acts of the Legislature are the following: a tax law to provide for the assessment and taxation of property at its actual value, a law reducing railroad fare from three to two cents a mile in all parts of the State, an anti-pass law prohibiting passes on railroads, a law providing for free kindergartens, and a law for the display of the United States Flag on schoolhouses. Lincoln's Birthday was made a legal holiday.

414. Special Session of the Legislature.—Governor Hoch called a special session of the Legislature in 1908. A most important act was a state-wide primary election law, which provides that all candidates for elective offices shall be nominated by the vote of the people rather than by party caucus.

415. The Prohibitory Law.—Governor Hoch's administration is particularly noted for its enforcement of law in all departments. This is especially true of the Prohibitory Law. Never in the history of the State had this law been so well enforced. Due credit must be given to Attorney-General Jackson, who has been instant in season and out of season, to the State Temperance Union, to the Womens' Christian Temperance Union, and to the citizens of the State, who have made constant and efficient warfare against the violation of law and for its enforcement.

416. The First State Primary.—On August 3, 1908, the first primary under the new law was held. W. R. Stubbs received the Republican nomination for Governor, and J. D. Botkin the Democratic nomination. J. L. Bristow received the Republican nomination to succeed Chester I. Long in the Senate, and Hugh Farrelly received the Democratic nomination for the same position.

417. Election of 1908.—W. R. Stubbs, the Republican nominee for Governor, was elected. W. H. Taft was elected President of the United States in the National Election.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What significant contest occurred in the Legislature of 1905?—Why was this Legislature the center of interest in Nation as well as State?—What was the value of its work?—How were the children and young people remembered?—Describe the launching of the battleship "Kansas."—To whom do we owe the marking of the Santa Fe Trail?—How many years intervened between its marking and Bechnell's first trip along it?—What was the first centennial celebration in Kansas?—Why do we honor General Pike?—What two laws do you consider the most important among those passed by the Legislature of 1907?—What was the act of the special session?—How was the Prohibitory Law strengthened?—Who was nominated for governor at the first State primary?

CHAPTER XXXIII.

GOVERNOR STUBBS' ADMINISTRATION.

1909———

418. The Legislature of 1909.—The legislature of 1909 elected Joseph L. Bristow United States senator. The following are among the important acts which were passed: a bank guarantee law establishing a system of insurance of bank deposits; a law prohibiting the sale of liquor in the state for any purpose; a law giving power to establish commission form of government in cities upon a vote of the people; a child-labor law recognizing the rights of children to childhood free from injurious labor; a law prohibiting the sale of cigarettes and cigarette papers; and a law providing for normal courses in high schools and accredited academies. An appropriation of $200,000 was made for the erection in Topeka of a memorial hall in honor of the old soldiers. The hall is to be used jointly by the G. A. R. and the State Historical Society.

Governor Stubbs.

419. Lincoln Day — February 12, 1909. — The one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was generally observed over the state as a day devoted to the memory of the great American. The words "with malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in," echoed from many a prairie schoolhouse and hall of learning and devotion. The legislature celebrated the day at Lawrence as guests of the State University.

420. Death of Ex-Governor Morrill.—Early in March of the year 1909, Kansas people gave tribute of affection and esteem through press and pulpit to Ex-Governor Morrill, who died on the fourteenth of the month at San Antonio, Texas, whither he had gone in the hope of renewing his health. Hiawatha, his beloved home town, witnessed its greatest gatherings in appreciation of its favorite founder and one of the State's most loyal pioneers. The first of these gatherings was in honor of his election as governor of the commonwealth and the last in memory of a noble life cast in heroic mold and greatly lived. In the Kansas hall of fame his name may well be inscribed.

421. The Baker Anniversary.—In June of the year 1909, Baker University celebrated her fiftieth anniversary. It was an occasion of great interest. Alumni and friends of the school came from far and near; representatives of nation and state, of universities and colleges, of schools and learned societies extended their greetings. Founded during the severe days of the "Struggle," the university has developed with the state, sharing her vicissitudes and

Library of Baker University.

participating in her successes. Baker's noblest gifts are her sons and daughters who have gone out to serve in the world's work.

L'ENVOI.

The State at the entrance of a new era stands rich in the products of field and mine, but richer in her boys and girls, her strong young manhood and womanhood. Protected from the evils of alcohol, the cigarette, and child-labor; shielded from vice; offered every opportunity for development in schools and colleges, libraries and churches; breathing the free, health-giving air of the prairies, and following the high ideals of the state and the nation, the youth of Kansas is her most significant

wealth, her most glorious offering. Long may the great state live in favor with God and man. May she ever keep her faith in the true, the beautiful and the good, and when clouds and darkness come, as come they will, may there ever be emblazoned in the clear blue above them the old shibboleth, "Ad astra per aspera."

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name the three most important laws made by the Legislature of 1909.—Memorize Lincoln's Gettysburg address. —Note the times in your Kansas history when Lincoln came in touch with our State.—Tell the story of Governor Morrill's life.—What college celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1909?—Translate "Ad astra per aspera."

CHAPTER XXXIV.

INDUSTRIAL KANSAS.

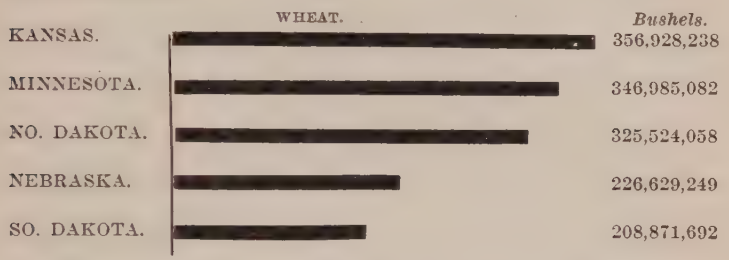
While the story of human events in Kansas portrays the life of a sturdy, intelligent and progressive people, its industrial history shows the response of the earth to their hardy toil. The wind-blown prairie grass has yielded to the plow and fields rich in agricultural products now bask their abundant wealth in the luxuriant sunshine while cattle graze on a thousand hills. The yearly value of farm products in the state is $75,000,000 in excess of the aggregate coining value of all the gold and silver mined annually in the United States.

The State is no longer a treeless prairie. The Kansas farmer found that every tree set deep in the soil added to the sum of power that conquers the waste places and makes the desert blossom, so he began to plant trees about his home until Kansas has some of the largest home-grown forests and orchards in the United States.

Treasures hidden below the surface have been discovered and mineral wealth undreamed of in the early days adds to the state's riches.

Wheat.—The western part of the State is one great wheat field. Kansas stands first in wheat among the states of the nation and the provinces of the world. The total yield in 1908 was 76,808,922 bushels, valued at $63,885,146. The following diagram shows the aggregate pro-

duction of wheat by the leading wheat states from 1902-1906 inclusive.



Barton county ranks highest of the counties in wheat production.

Corn.—The eastern part of the State is shut in with "walls of corn." While wheat has made Kansas famous, corn has made her rich. The largest crop of corn in Kansas was that of 1889, which was 273,888,000 bushels. The most valuable in money returns was the crop of 1908. The yield for that year was 150,000,000 bushels, and was worth at market price $82,642,462. In 1905, an average year, the Kansas corn production was more than all South America and exceeded the crop of Egypt, Italy, France, Bulgaria, and Russia proper put together. Kansas ranks fifth among the states of the Union in the production of corn. According to the Government report the value of the corn crop of 1907 was greater than that of the combined corn crops of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, California and nineteen additional states and territories. Jewell county ranks highest in corn production.

Alfalfa.—All who know alfalfa best esteem it one of the richest additions to the agriculture of America. Kansas

seems particularly well adapted to its successful growth and ranks first in its production. In 1908 there were 878,283 acres of alfalfa in the state. It not only yields an abundant crop which is cut from one to five times a year, but it bears upon its root a parasite which restores and enriches, rather than depletes the soil.

Live-stock.—Since the days when the first cowboy rode over the plains, cattle have been an ever enriching product. In 1908 over two and one-half million cattle grazed on the Kansas prairies. Nearly one million horses valued at $95,682,468 are on the live-stock list of the same year. On account of the extensive raising of live-stock, large packing houses have been built in the state. Kansas City, Kansas, has the second most extensive meat industry in the world. The total value of cattle, hogs, sheep, horses and mules shipped from Kansas City from 1871-1906 was $2,212,751,000.

Mineral Wealth.—The first mineral to be discovered in Kansas was coal. It is found in the eastern counties and yields annually $10,000,000. At the present rate of mining it is estimated that the Kansas deposit would last 2,000 years. The discovery and development of the wonderful oil and gas fields in the southeastern part of the State has been most remarkable. The production since 1900 suggests that the Kansas field has but few rivals. Gas is piped to Kansas City, Wichita, Topeka and other large cities of the State to be used in thousands of homes for light and fuel and for power in many large factories.

Kansas ranks third in the production of salt. The annual output is 2,000,000 barrels and is sufficient to supply the world. Hutchinson is the center of the salt produc-

tion by evaporation. Other localities furnish rock salt. Quarries of limestone and sandstone for building purposes and rock gypsum are extensively worked. Kansas gypsum plaster was used in nearly all the buildings of the St. Louis Exposition in 1904, and the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

The lead and zinc of the State is in the southeastern portion. Kansas ranks as the second State in the production of these ores.

Manufactures.—Kansas' chief manufactures are in the conversion of farm products into marketable commodities, such as butter, flour and meat. $100,000,000 is represented in the meat packing business. Topeka has the largest creamery in the world. The flour and grist mill productions, which are famous the world over, amount to $5,000,000 annually. Sugar is manufactured from sugar beets in the western part of the State. A factory is located at Garden City.

The advent of natural gas has brought in many new lines of manufacturing. Glass making has become an important industry in the gas fields and window glass, bottles, table and other glassware are manufactured. Zinc smelting is quite significant. In 1906 the refined product of zinc ore was worth $16,000,000. Over half of the spelter, or refined zinc ore, used in the United States is smelted in Kansas. As a cement making field Kansas is fast coming into prominence. Cement making materials, limestone and shale are at hand in inexhaustible supply. Brick plants are numerous in the southeastern part of the State. Building, paving, fancy and sidewalk bricks are made, as well as roof tile, pottery, etc. Car-

shops employ thousands of people. Binding twine is manufactured extensively at the state penitentiary by the prisoners and sold by the state. Oil refineries are found in the oil regions; at least seventeen independent oil refineries were in active operation in 1908, representing several millions of wealth.

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—What has been the progress of the State in industrial affairs?—Compare Kansas with other States in the production of wheat?—Tell the corn story.—What is the value of alfalfa?—What is the importance of the live-stock industry?—Trace the development of Kansas' mineral wealth.—Name the most important manufactured products of the State.—Should manufacturing be more extensively developed?

CHAPTER XXXV.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

While the earth and the fulness thereof has engaged the thought of the State, it has not been wholly given over to money making and material improvement. The spirit of the grand old pioneer is with us still, and the generous education of its people is even dearer now than it was when the foundation of the University was laid before the grass had had time to cover the ground left bare by the Indian tepee. The Twentieth Century is demanding men and women of preparation and ability and Kansas provides generously for her future citizens. The State University with its splendid teaching force and fine equipment, the State Normal School with its branches at Hayes and Pittsburg, and the Agricultural College, said to have the largest attendance of any school of its kind in the world, are all schools of which the State may well be proud. Over 6,000 students were enrolled in these schools in 1908. Beside the state schools there are thirty-four denominational and private schools, enrolling 10,000 students. Several of these rank among the strong colleges of the country. The Western University at Quindaro and the Topeka Industrial Institute are schools for the education of the colored youth of the State. Considering grade and high schools the State has about 9,000 school buildings and over 12,000 teachers for its 500,000 children enrolled.

With every year the standard of the educational work is raised and the teaching force becomes more efficient. The appointment of an educational commission by Governor Hoch is a significant event in our educational history.

Libraries.—Closely associated with education is the library movement of the Twentieth Century. There has been a general demand for libraries and even the remoter places, through the stimulus of the Traveling Library have begun making institutions of their own. Andrew Carnegie has given many very fine libraries to cities in Kansas. Among those favored are Emporia with the Anderson Memorial, Leavenworth, Ottawa, Lawrence, Hutchinson, Fort Scott, Kansas City, Manhattan, Newton, Salina and Arkansas City. The city and town schools of the state have reported 300 libraries. It is not known how many libraries are in the district schools. Beside these almost, if not all, of the universities and colleges and many cities have most excellent libraries.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Name.	*Location.*	*Established.*
Educational.		
University	Lawrence	1864
Normal School:		
Main School	Emporia	1864
Manual Training	Pittsburg	1903
Western Branch	Hays	1901
Agricultural College:		
Main School	Manhattan	1864
Experiment Station	Hays	1901
Institution for the Education of the Blind	Kansas City	1864
Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	Olathe	1864
Western University (Colored Industrial)	Quindaro	1901
Penal and Reformatory.		
Penitentiary	Lansing	1863
Boys' Industrial School	Topeka	1879
Reformatory	Hutchinson	1886
Girls' Industrial School	Beloit	1889

Hospitals for the Insane.

Osawatomie	1863
Topeka	1875
Parsons	1903

Other Institutions.

For Feeble-Minded Youth	Winfield	1881
Soldier's Orphan Home	Atchison	1885
Soldier's Home	Dodge City	1889
Mother Bickerdyke Home	Ellsworth	1901

UNITED STATES INSTITUTIONS IN KANSAS.

Name.	*Location.*
Haskell Institute	Lawrence
National Cemetery	Leavenworth
United States Prisons, Civil and Military	Leavenworth
Western Branch United States Soldier's Home	Leavenworth

DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGES.

Name.	*Location.*	*Denomination.*
Baker University	Baldwin	Methodist
Bethany College	Lindsborg	Swedish Lutheran
Bethany College	Topeka	Episcopal
Bethel College	Newton	Mennonite
Campbell College	Holton	United Brethren
College of Emporia	Emporia	Presbyterian
Cooper Memorial College	Sterling	United Presbyterian
Fairmount College	Wichita	Congregational
Friends University	Wichita	Friends
German-Baptist College	McPherson	Dunkard
Highland University	Highland	Presbyterian
Kansas City University	Kansas City	Methodist Protestant
Kansas Wesleyan	Salina	Methodist
McPherson College	McPherson	German-Baptist
Midland College	Atchison	Lutheran
Ottawa University	Ottawa	Baptist
Southwestern College	Winfield	Methodist
St. Benedict's College	Atchison	Catholic
St. John's College	Winfield	Lutheran
St. Mary's College	St. Mary's	Catholic
Washburn University	Topeka	Congregational
Walden College	McPherson	Swedish Mission

REVIEW QUESTIONS.—Name and locate the State educational institutions of Kansas.—What part do the denominational schools play in educational work?—How many children are enrolled in the public schools?—Why do you consider the appointment of the educational commission significant?—What is the value of the traveling library?—How many Carnegie libraries are located in the State?—Name and locate State institutions other than educational.—What federal institutions are in Kansas?—Name and locate some of the denominational colleges.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

KANSAS LITERATURE.

The first printing press brought to what is now Kansas was for the use of an Indian mission. The first books printed were Indian books. But few copies of these books now exist; the readers long ago departed.

Kansas and the Press.—The beginnings of the modern daily American newspaper press were almost contemporaneous with the beginnings of civilized and enlightened Kansas. The use of the telegraph, in those days called the "magnetic telegraph," for newspaper work, was, in 1854, becoming general. Power presses were first considered necessary, and another newspaper adjunct, first developed in Kansas Territory, was the "correspondent." Several of the greatest papers of the country maintained "special correspondents" in Kansas. Many of these young men possessed much ability, and made a national reputation, as William A. Phillips, the correspondent of the "New York Tribune." Many of these were not merely writers, but doers of the word, and took part in the battles of the Territory.

The First Newspapers.—Kansas had newspapers as soon as it had a population. The first newspaper was the Leavenworth "Herald." Its first office was the shade

of a large elm tree. Lawrence had newspapers very soon after. John and Joseph Speer and George W. Brown became "toilers of the pen and press" at Lawrence, in October, 1854. The newspapers were all political, either for freedom or slavery. In the case of the Free State papers, their names often indicated their principles, as the "Herald of Freedom," or "Freedom's Champion." A great deal of talent found its way into Kansas newspaper offices of that early time. Napoleon said that every French soldier carried a marshal's baton in his knapsack; in Kansas, future governors, senators, chieftains, and ambassadors carried printers' rules in their pockets.

Early Observers.—The ferment in Kansas brought to the scene interested observers, writers of present or future eminence; these wrote books about Kansas. Some of these were guide books, some histories, some narratives of personal experience. One of the first writers on territorial Kansas was Edward Everett Hale, since those days famous in the literary history of the country. Mr. Hale's book was published in 1854, and was entitled "Kanzas and Nebraska: the History, Geographical and Physical Characteristics, and Political Position of Those Territories; an Account of the Emigrant Aid Companies, and Directions to Emigrants." Mr. Hale's publication was not intended as "elegant literature," but to direct Northern emigration to Kansas. Much that was written in the early days and since has been with the same purpose.

Some Early Books.—The missionaries who lived and labored in Kansas while it was still Indian country, wrote

their books of their charges and their efforts. To these belong the narratives of Isaac McCoy and Henry Harvey, who wrote a "History of the Shawnee Indians, from the Year 1681 to 1854." The "correspondent," of whom mention has been made, collected his letters into volumes. Such was G. Douglas Brewerton's "War in Kansas," Mr. Brewerton being a correspondent of the "New York Herald," and supposed to be impartial. Other books were not presumed to be neutral in sentiment, as "The Conquest of Kansas," by William A. Phillips. Neither could the imputation of lack of feeling be charged upon "Kansas, its Interior and Exterior Life," by Mrs. Sara T. L. Robinson, wife of Governor Charles Robinson. This book ran through six or more editions, and was favorably noticed by the London reviews. Speaking of British opinion, a very readable book about Kansas is "The Englishman in Kansas, or Squatter Life and Border Warfare," by Thomas H. Gladstone, a Kansas correspondent of the London "Times," and a kinsman of William Ewart Gladstone, England's great statesman. These and many more books were written in and about Kansas in the days of the "troubles," and largely inspired by the "troubles." They are, generally speaking, rare books now. In some cases the "visible supply" of them is reduced to one or two copies, but they were widely read when new, and the events of which they spoke were fresh in the public mind.

The Kansas Magazine.—After the wars were over, and the piping times of peace had come, and the sword had been shaped into a pruning hook, the literary genius of Kansas was mainly devoted to exploiting the resources of

the State. Seldom in any country have the efforts of the land agent been more powerfully aided by the pen of the ready writer. Yet it was in these days that appeared the "Kansas Magazine," the most brilliant experiment in our literary history. The "Kansas Magazine" secured a corps of contributors (without money and without price), the larger number of whom were Kansas men and women; and much that was written referred to Kansas. The contributors who secured the largest number of readers were John James Ingalls and "Deane Monahan." Both held their ascendency through the same charm—their familiarity with the locality, with outward and visible nature. Mr. Ingalls revealed, as it had not been before, the secret of the spell of natural Kansas over the hearts of her children. "Deane Monahan" (Captain James W. Steele) had been, before his magazine days, an officer in the regular army of the United States, had been stationed at posts, and made many weary marches in the far West. He made familiar to Kansas readers the desert earth and the vast sky, the cañon and the mesa, of New Mexico. It is probably true, until he wrote of it, that few had ever seen a picture of the "Jornada del Muerto," the "Journey of Death."

While the "Kansas Magazine" had but a comparatively brief existence, it made a lasting literary sensation. Bound volumes of it are now deemed valuable, and odd numbers are eagerly gathered up.

Two Valuable Books.—After the magazine period, appeared two books of incalculable value to Kansas: Wilder's "Annals of Kansas," and Andreas' "History of

D. W. Wilder.

Kansas''—the latter known to Kansas people by a much more commonplace name. Neither of these books was written with any attempt at literary excellence; they are merely collections of facts and figures. The ''Annals'' represent the knowledge and industry of one Kansas man; the ''History'' was the work of a great number of persons. They form in Kansas the basis of history. So complete are they in their field that Kansas history can not be written without them.

Local Histories.—It will be found that, in the brief time allowed, Kansas has celebrated herself. In addition to the ''Annals'' and the ''History'' already mentioned, there have been written many local histories. In 1876, the Centennial year, special interest was manifested in the preservation of the chronicles of Kansas counties, and many volumes were written. They were of much present interest, and will serve as helps and guides to future annalists. Most valuable, too, are the biennial volumes issued by the State Historical Society. They contain what may be called history at first hand, the stories of actors and eye witnesses. In these are supplemented the few war histories written by Kansas authors, as Burke's ''Military History of Kansas,'' Hinton's ''Army of the Border,'' and Britton's ''Civil War on the Border.'' The story of life on the great plains, and the mountains beyond them has been told in the volumes of Colonel Henry Inman.

Poetry of Kansas.—Of poetry, Kansas may be said to have produced much. No great epic poem has yet appeared; no single song with the assurance of being sung forever, but much of graceful, and sometimes of inspiring verse, which has been preserved and cherished as the poet has been faithful in two things—to life as it is in Kansas, and to the human heart as it is everywhere. This has kept in mind Mrs. Allerton's "Walls of Corn," and Eugene Ware's "Washerwoman's Song." Kansas verse has been gathered in modest volumes, as in Miss Horner's "Songs of Kansas," and the sheaf of verses by members of the State University called "Sunflowers." Nearly all has been in the first instance given to the newspapers, and often has received no more permanent form. The tender and graceful poems of the brilliant Josie Hunt, published in Kansas, have never ceased their newspaper journey in nearly, or quite forty years. The poems of Richard Realf—earliest of Kansas poets, whose life was a tragedy—were given, with scarcely a thought, to the press. Recently, Richard Realf's friend in the old Kansas days, Colonel Richard J. Hinton, has gathered up the poems from far and wide, and given them to readers in preservable form.

Eugene Ware.

Kansas poetry, so far as it has been affected by Kansas, has reflected the infinite quiet of the great wide land; of the immense blue arch of heaven. When the storm and stress of the first days is remembered, there seems to be little in our verse of the stir of conflict, and the ring of

steel, or the gaiety that valor knows. An exception to this rule is preserved in Wilder's "Annals," written by an unknown hand. It will be understood that K. T. are the initials of Kansas Territory. The verses originally appeared in the long deceased periodical, "Vanity Fair," in September, 1861.

K. T. DID.

From her borders, far away,
  Kansas blows a trumpet call,
Answered by the loud "hurrah"
  Of her troopers, one and all.
"Knife and pistol, sword and spur!"
  Cries K. T.—
"Let my troopers all concur,
To the old flag, no demur—
  Follow me!"

Hence the song of jubilee.
Platyphillis from the tree,
  High among the branches hid,
Sings all night so merrily—
  "K. T. did,
  She did—she did!"

Thirty-score Jayhawkers bold,
  Kansas men of strong renown,
Rally round the banner old,
  Casting each his gauntlet down.
"Good for Kansas," one and all
  Cry to her;
Riding to her trumpet call,
Blithe as to a festival,
  All concur!

Hence the revel and the glee,
As the chanter from the tree,
  High among the branches hid,
Sings all night so merrily—
  "K. T. did,
  She did—she did!"

State University Buildings.

Kansas Prose.—Kansas has contributed in many ways to what may be called the literature of the country. Many Kansans, going abroad, have written books of travel; many books have been written on social questions, mostly embodying "advanced views," but what may be termed the literary bent of the State has been in the direction of sketch writing, newspaper and magazine writing, which, in time, may grow and gather into books. Of course the myriad-minded Shakespeare has been remembered. Kansas has produced Wilder's "Life of Shakespeare" and Randolph's "Trial of Sir John Falstaff." Both treating the great dramatist originally and profitably.

No Kansas author has as yet written a great or standard work on any subject, for the reason that no Kansas writer has yet found a lifetime to devote to such work. A large number of Kansas writers, usually young men and women, are contributors to the leading magazines, reviews and literary journals of the country. The story-teller is the coming man in Kansas; the people will gather about him. Of later years, among those who have attracted attention may be mentioned Edgar W. Howe's "The Story of a Country Town"; the newspaper sketches of Harger,

Since Noble Prentis laid down his pen several Kansas writers have come into prominence. Among them is Margaret Hill McCarter, with her charming short stories, "The Story of a Cottonwood Tree," "Cuddy's Baby," and "In Old Quivera." William Allen White has written "The Court of Boyville" and "Stratagems and Spoils," and is attracting national as well as state attention by his strong magazine articles. Professor W. H. Carruth has given, among other poems of exceptional merit, an "exquisite literary gem" in "Each in His Own Tongue," and Charles M. Sheldon's book, "In His Steps," has been translated into German, French, Welsh, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Spanish, Armenian, Bulgarian, Russian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindu, Danish, and a dialect of western Africa.

Some interesting books of travel are:
W. Y. Morgan's "Journeys of a Jayhawker."
F. Dumont Smith's "Green Waters and Blue."
E. W. Howe's "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World."

Morgan, Albert Bigelow Paine, and William Allen White. The widest circulation ever attained by the works of a Kansas author, has been by the stories of Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, of Topeka. "In His Steps" and the succeeding volumes have been sold in many thousands, and translated into various modern languages. These books are of a deeply religious character, and are visions of the "good time coming." Many of the Kansas men and women are equally facile in prose and verse, and it is remarked that John James Ingalls, whose prose illuminated the old "Kansas Magazine" and has been an attraction to Kansas readers always, has written the most perfect single verse in Kansas literature:

OPPORTUNITY.

Master of human destinies am I;
Fame, love and fortune on my footsteps wait.
Cities and field I walk. I penetrate
Deserts and seas remote, and, passing by
Hovel and mart and palace, soon or late,
I knock unbidden once at every gate.
If sleeping, wake; if feasting, rise, before
I turn away. It is the hour of fate,
And they who follow me reach every state
Mortals desire, and conquer every foe
Save death; but those who hesitate
Condemned to failure, penury and woe,
Seek me in vain, and uselessly implore.
I answer not and I return no more.

BIOGRAPHY.

JAMES H. LANE.—In his lifetime, the year and place of the birth of James H. Lane was a matter of controversy. In a list of the members of the Topeka Constitutional Convention he is enrolled as a native of Kentucky, thirty-three years of age, and a lawyer by profession. He was born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, on the 22d of June, 1814. He was the son of Amos Lane, first Speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives, and a judge and member of Congress from that State. His mother was of an old and honorable New England family. At thirty years of age he enlisted as a private in the Third Indiana Volunteers, to serve in the Mexican War. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, displayed conspicuous gallantry at Buena Vista, and later commanded the Fifth Indiana Volunteers. After the war he was elected Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana, presidential elector-at-large, and a member of the Congress which passed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, for which he voted.

In 1855, the year after the passage of that Act, he came to Kansas and to Lawrence. His latest biographer, and devoted and intimate friend, Hon. John Speer, speaks thus of the event:

"One bright morning in April, 1855, as Lane was passing with his team over the hill where the State University now stands, he halted and walked into the little hamlet now called Lawrence, named but without a charter, carrying a jug to fill with water to pursue his journey westward, but meeting a man named Elwood Chapman, who offered to sell him a 'claim,' he purchased and ended his journey." He entered the town which was to be his home and the field of an eventful and distinguished career, a Democrat from Southern Indiana, who had voted in Congress for the Kansas-Nebraska act. On the 14th of August, 1855, he participated in what is spoken of by the annalist as "the first convention in Lawrence of Free State men of all parties," and from that time forward he was what he later avowed himself, "a crusader of freedom." Tireless, indefatigable, alert, full of audacity, endless in plans and resources, he was everywhere—in war, in peace, in combat, in diplomacy, in battle and treaty. He was early an advocate of the "Topeka Government," the first organized effort for the admission of Kansas as a Free State. He was a member of the Free State Executive Committee, of which Charles Robinson was chairman. He reported the platform of the Big Springs Convention; he was president of the Topeka Constitutional Convention. When Kansas appealed to the North he became a national character; he was called "Jim Lane, of Kansas." In April, he addressed the Legisla-

ture of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg: in May, he spoke to a great meeting in Chicago, where $15,000 was raised for Kansas.

When Kansas became a State of the Union, he was elected, after a memorable struggle, one of the first United States Senators; and then came the great Civil War, in which he exhibited that strange blending of qualities, capacities and dispositions which belonged to him alone. He raised whole brigades, and commanded one of them in the field, even without a commission.

In 1865 he was re-elected United States Senator almost without opposition

A year later, as a Senator, he advocated the policy of President Johnson, and broke with Kansas. He made a bold fight for his long supremacy. It seemed at times that he would win it back, but he knew at last that there was nothing to hope. Those who knew him best said that the thought drove him to madness and to death.

He was a remarkable man. In the strange power of his speech there has been no other like him in Kansas. He made many enemies, but attached friends to himself as with hooks of steel, who remember him only as the "Crusader of Freedom."

CHARLES ROBINSON was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 21, 1818. He came of that New England generation with whom life is a serious and strenuous business, an exploration into all the bays and inlets of thought and conviction. His lineage is traced through John Robinson of Plymouth Rock to the English royal line. Charles Robinson revealed his masterful spirit as a boy, making his own way through Hadley and Amherst academies, and for a year and a half in Amherst College. Afterward he studied medicine and began professional life as a physician. But he was destined to travels and adventures. He went overland to California, crossing the site of Lawrence, and took sides there in a contest for squatter's rights, which involved for him and his friends some actual fighting, followed by imprisonment. After the combat was over he was elected a member of the Legislature from the Sacramento district, and is honored as being one of the founders of the free state of California.

In 1851 he returned to Massachusetts and resumed the practice of medicine. In 1854 he became interested in Kansas.

Dr. Robinson entered into the work of the New England Emigrant Aid Society and led the second party of emigrants—the first, it is said, who came to stay—to the Lawrence town-site. Thenceforward he was a part of everything that went on in Kansas Territory. He was a great believer in the power of reason, in the virtue of the New England practice of "talking it over"; nevertheless, he "dwelt in the midst of alarms." During the "Struggle," as we have learned, his home was burned, his property destroyed, and he himself arrested and held for months a prisoner on the charge of treason, yet he never once turned his back to the foe nor hesitated in his performance of duty. His part in the Topeka

movement was a revelation of his strength in leadership, his power in control, his bravery, and his keen, sure judgment of affairs.

Under the Wyandotte Constitution he became the first State Governor of Free Kansas. In 1851, Dr. Robinson married Miss Sara T. L. Lawrence, who accompanied him to Kansas, shared all the perils of the time and hour, and became a very clear and interesting historian of the events of the period.

After so many perils past, Governor Robinson found himself at the head of the State in the midst of a war for the Nation's life. He may be said to have armed, equipped and sent the State to battle. In his message to the Legislature, he showed his right loyal patriotism by saying, "Kansas, though last and least of the States, will ever be ready to answer the call of her country."

After his service as Governor, the name of Charles Robinson continued as prominent as before in the State. He was sent to the Legislature when there was work to do. One of the trusts he executed with great kindness and fidelity was the superintendency of the Haskell Institute, the Indian school at Lawrence.

He was the steadfast friend of the Kansas State University; he gave the original site; his gifts amounted, it was estimated, to $150,000; and he made the University his final heir after his wife, who survives him. The Legislature appropriated $1,000 to secure his marble bust for the University.

In his later years Governor Robinson resided on a fine farm three miles north of Lawrence, dwelling in the shade of noble trees which he planted with his own hands. Here he dispensed a grateful hospitality. He was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery, on a slope which faces the town which he saw rise in the prairie grass, and pass through the vicissitudes of siege, and burning, and carnage, to well-ordered peace and a prosperous destiny at last.

Governor Carney.—Governor Carney was born in Delaware County, Ohio, August 20, 1827. He came to Leavenworth in 1858 and became immediately engaged in extensive mercantile business. He was elected Governor in 1862, in the midst of the Civil War, and was one of the Kansas "War Governors." At a critical period in the financial history of the State he pledged his private fortune to preserve the public credit.

Samuel C. Pomeroy.—Samuel C. Pomeroy died at Whitinsville, Massachusetts, August 27, 1891. He came to Lawrence with Dr. Robinson and the "second" company in 1854; was active in promoting Free State immigration to the Territory, and in the counsels of the Free State party.

His first residence in Kansas was at Lawrence, but when the town-site company of Atchison was reorganized on the basis of political toleration, he fixed his habitation there, was active in the affairs of the young city, and in 1859 was its Mayor. In 1860, made memorable by the great

drought, when the Legislature of New York appropriated $50,000 for Kansas, and every Free State contributed generously in money and goods. Mr. Pomeroy was the principal distributing agent of the aid. In 1861 he was elected, by the first Legislature of the State, United States Senator. In 1867 he was re-elected Senator on the first and only joint ballot. He was prominent and powerful in Kansas affairs. In 1873 his political star set in darkness, and he was defeated for re-election to the Senate. He was a native of Southampton, Massachusetts, was born January 3, 1816, and was seventy-five years old at the time of his death.

PRESTON B. PLUMB.—Preston B. Plumb was born in Ohio. In youth he learned the printer's trade, read law in that State, and was publishing a newspaper at Xenia when, in 1856, he was attracted to Kansas. He made a preliminary visit to the Territory, then returned to Ohio, and came back to Kansas with a party of twenty-eight young men, of which, though but eighteen years old, he was chosen Captain. He sought work at his first trade, and rose to be foreman of the "Herald of Freedom" office at Lawrence, but in a short time determined to go farther west in the Territory, and establish a town. After some trials the town started was Emporia, ever afterwards to be his home. Early in his town-building labors he was called away by the war, joined the Eleventh Kansas regiment, and rose to be its Lieutenant-Colonel. After the war was over he went back to the Neosho valley and began his labors, as lawyer, man of affairs, promoter, occasional legislator, and builder of the new country. He was widely known in Kansas, though not as an office-holder, when in 1877 he was elected to the United States Senate, to which he was re-elected in 1883 and 1889.

He was blessed by Nature with a strong and vigorous frame, and, conscious of his strength, he knew no rest. In Washington and at home, he was constantly at work. At last the end came from overwork. He died in Washington, December 20, 1891, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and in full maturity of his powers. His death was regarded as a great loss to Kansas. His death was received with every outward demonstration of respect. The Capitol at Topeka was draped in mourning, while the remains of the dead Senator lay in state in the Senate chamber, and the burial at Emporia was attended by many thousands.

In November, 1896, the bronze bust of Senator Preston B. Plumb was installed in the Governor's room in the Capitol at Topeka, the gift of his widow.

JAMES M. HARVEY.—Ex-Governor Harvey died on the 15th of April, 1894, near Junction City, Kansas. He was born in Monroe County, Virginia, but removed with his father's family to Adams County, Illinois, and thence to Kansas. He had been but two years in Kansas when the Civil War came, and he entered the service with Company G, Tenth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, a regiment which furnished eventually a re-

markable number of prominent men to the civil and official service of the State and Nation. Captain Harvey displayed in the ranks of the Tenth the steady, patient valor which was native to him, and almost immediately on his return to his home, in 1865, he was elected to the Kansas House of Representatives, and again in 1866. In 1867 and 1868 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1868 was elected Governor of Kansas, and re-elected in 1870. In 1874 he was chosen to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the resignation of Alexander Caldwell. He remained in the Senate until March 4, 1877. With this brilliant experience of official life he might have been encouraged to press on, but, instead, he retired absolutely to private life. He had early in life added to the calling of farmer that of land surveyor, and his later years were devoted to the hard and toilsome occupation of a government surveyor in New Mexico and the West. Admonished by failing health of the necessity of living, if he would live, in a milder climate, he sought tide-water Virginia, and remained in the neighborhood of Norfolk for some years; but moved by that irresistible impulse which often comes to men at last, to seek their home, he returned to Kansas, and near the familiar acres he had redeemed from the wilderness, he closed his honorable and useful life.

Thomas A. Osborn.—Ex-Governor Thomas A. Osborn died at Meadville, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of February, 1898. He was born at Meadville, October 26, 1836. He learned the printer's trade, and read law in Pennsylvania, and came to Kansas Territory in 1857. On his arrival he worked first at his trade, in Lawrence, and received the thanks of the editor and proprietor of the "Herald of Freedom" for his efficiency as foreman; afterwards he practiced his profession at Elwood, Doniphan County. The bent of his genius lay, however, in the direction of politics, and he was elected from Doniphan County to the State Senate, and chosen president pro tem. of that body. In 1862 he was elected Lieutenant-Governor. In 1864 he was appointed United States Marshal. In 1872 he was elected Governor, and re-elected in 1874. In 1877 he was appointed United States Minister to Chili, and in 1881 to Brazil. After his return from abroad, Governor Osborn fixed his residence in Topeka, and represented Shawnee County in the State Senate. He was on a visit to his native place at the time of his death. Governor Osborn was a man of winning manners and distinguished appearance, one of the most popular of the public men of Kansas. His funeral at Topeka was attended by the fast diminishing company of Kansas Governors and a great concourse of people.

Franklin G. Adams was born in Jefferson County, New York, May 13, 1824, and died in Topeka, December 2, 1899. For a quarter of a century he was secretary of the State Historical Society. He early espoused the cause of the anti-slavery party, was a strong believer in the prohibition

of the sale and use of intoxicants, and he was an avowed supporter of the woman's right to the ballot. Among the works that remain, it may be recorded that he was the prime mover in establishing county normal institutes, and he early favored industrial training and the teaching of sciences in the public schools. He was the father of kindergarten schools in Topeka. He organized the State Agricultural Society, now the State Board of Agriculture, in 1862, and was for two years its first secretary. Judge Adams was the first man in any State to make a complete collection of local newspaper files and periodicals for historic preservation. In memory of him the State Editorial Association has placed a bronze tablet on the walls of the society's rooms in the State House. But his real monument is in the rare and valuable collection he gathered into the State Capitol, and in the history his strong, beautiful, blameless life helped to shape.

Noble L. Prentis was born in a frontier cabin near Mt. Sterling, Brown County, Illinois, April 8, 1839, and, while visiting his daughter, died July 6, 1900, at La Harpe, Illinois, about fifty miles from his birthplace. His parents were pioneers from Vermont and both died of cholera at Quincy, Illinois, during the epidemic of 1849. The son, then ten years of age, returned to relatives in Vermont, where he lived for about eight years, going from Vermont to Connecticut to learn the printer's trade. Leaving Connecticut, he returned to Illinois, where he worked in a printing office at Carthage. Later he taught school, and at the close of one term of school enlisted in the Sixteenth Illinois Infantry at the breaking out of the war. In this company he served until he was mustered out four years later. After the war he edited a paper in Alexandria, Missouri, and another in Carthage, Illinois. In 1869 he came to Topeka as editor of the "Topeka Record." He was induced to make this change by Captain Henry King, then editor of the "Topeka Record," afterwards editor of the "Topeka Capitol," and now editor of the "Globe Democrat" in St. Louis. His subsequent newspaper connections were with the "Topeka Commonwealth" with T. Dwight Thacher, the "Lawrence Journal" with Floyd P. Baker, the "Junction City Union" with George W. Martin, again with the "Topeka Commonwealth," the "Atchison Champion" with Governor John A. Martin, the "Newton Republican," and the "Kansas City Star." At the time of his death he had been with the "Star" ten years. Of his voluminous literary products, only enough to make five books have ever been put into book form. These books are, "A Kansan Abroad," "Southern Letters," "Southwestern Letters," "Kansas Miscellany," and the "History of Kansas." The first four were composed of letters and articles he had written for various newspapers, the first being a fascinating series of letters from Europe written in 1877. Many other books could well be compiled of his lectures, sermons, addresses, editorials and descriptive articles. Mr. Prentis was a good listener, an omnivorous reader and great observer. He forgot nothing that he ever heard or read or saw. His mem-

ory was marvelous, but this did not prevent the work of his pen from being at all times strikingly original. His talent for narrative was wonderful. His sense of humor was unfailing, and he was in every way a remarkable conversationalist. As an orator, although he did not attempt public speaking to a considerable extent until middle life, he was singularly powerful. No Kansan was ever more widely loved and respected, and no one could have been better fitted to write the State's history.

C. S. GLEED.

JOHN JAMES INGALLS was born in Middleton, Massachusetts, December 29, 1833, and died at Las Vegas, New Mexico, on August 16, 1900. He graduated from Williams College in 1855. In 1858 he came to Kansas and settled at Sumner, a frontier town. Two years later he moved to Atchison, which place was his home for forty years. He was associated with all the early political struggles of the State. For eighteen years, from 1873 to 1891, he represented Kansas in the United States Senate, serving that body in its most responsible requirements. In the absence of a Vice-President he was made President of the Senate, where he distinguished himself as one of the most capable presiding officers the body has ever known. The last ten years of his life were spent in comparative retirement. But during the period of home-building in Kansas, the period of Indian raid and grasshopper invasion, the time of marvelous growth and collapsing boom, John James Ingalls stood always a graceful figure at Washington, defending his State before the nation. Oratory was his weapon, and he was a force to be reckoned with in every contest in Congress, a power to be feared in every word-battle.

Ex-Governor L. D. LEWELLING died suddenly at Arkansas City on September 3, 1900. He was a man of fine personal qualities and of uprightness of character. He was a native of Iowa. His death was mourned by a wide circle of friends and business and political associates. He was elected Governor in 1892 and served two years.

SAMUEL A. KINGMAN.—Of the men who laid the foundation stones and erected the superstructure of Kansas, none deserves more from posterity than Samuel A. Kingman, who lived to see the practical and beneficial results of those early efforts. At the time of the Wyandotte convention, Judge Kingman was at the very fullness of life, having been born June 26, 1818, at Worthington, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen he started westward, stopping in Kentucky, where he studied law, served as a member of the Legislature, and as prosecuting attorney, and finally reached Kansas in the year 1857, locating at Hiawatha. He called that place his home until 1872, when he moved his family to the capital city, where most of his life in the State was spent. Judge Kingman was of the very

beginning of Kansas, serving as associate justice of the Supreme Court from 1861 to 1865, and as chief justice from 1867 to 1876, when ill health caused him to resign. He died September 9, 1904.

Rev. Carl A. Swensson, Ph. D., president of Bethany College, Lindsborg, McPherson County, died at Los Angeles, California, February 16, 1904. He was buried at Lindsborg, Tuesday, February 23. Doctor Swensson's efforts brought Bethany College to a high rank among the institutions of its kind in the United States. King Oscar of Sweden was so impressed by Doctor Swensson's work for Swedes in America that he conferred upon him the Order of the North Star. This carries with it Swedish knighthood.

Governor George T. Anthony came to Kansas after the close of the Civil War, in which he served as a captain of artillery. It was in Kansas that he entered upon a public career. He is said to have made his first public speech after he was forty years old. In Kansas he was almost continuously entrusted with official responsibilities. He was United States collector and president of the State Board of Agriculture, in which capacity he contributed to the success of the State at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, and in connection with George A. Crawford and Alfred Gray, compiled the third annual report of that board, said by competent authority at the time to be the finest agricultural report ever published. He was elected Governor of Kansas in 1876, serving in 1877-79. He was afterwards Railroad Commissioner, and at the time of his death was State Insurance Commissioner. His funeral occurred in the State Senate Chamber at Topeka. He lived seventy-two years.

Governor John A. Martin served in the Civil War as Colonel of the Eighth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and commanded the First Brigade, Third Division, Fourth Army Corps, and the Third Brigade, First Division, Twentieth Army Corps. He was elected Governor in 1884, and again in 1886. He was buried with military and civic honors of the most imposing character in Mount Vernon Cemetery, Atchison.

Among the many positions of honor and usefulness occupied by Governor Martin, was for years that of member and Vice-President of the Board of Managers of the National Soldiers' Home. He was deeply interested in the Nation's provision for the care of its veteran soldiers, and his counsel and effort were given to the establishment of the Western Branch, which was located near Leavenworth, and has grown to be one of the finest military asylums in the country.

Francis Huntington Snow.—Francis Huntington Snow, son of Benjamin and Mary Baldwin Boutelle Snow, a descendant of Richard Warren

and Thomas Rogers, of the Mayflower Company, was born June 29, 1840, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He attended the Fitchburg High School and graduated from Williams College in 1862. He entered Andover Theological Seminary early in 1864 and graduated in 1866, receiving at the same time has master's degree from Williams. He served two seasons with the Christian Commission at the front with the Union army, being present at Lee's surrender. In 1866, on the recommendation of Governor Charles Robinson, he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural science in the just opened University of Kansas, to the service of which his entire life thereafter was given. During his first year of service he preached almost every Sunday in nearby pulpits. He was married June 8, 1868, to Jane Appleton Aiken. In 1870 he became professor of natural history; in 1889, president of the faculties; in 1890, chancellor of the University; and on his retirement in 1901, professor of organic evolution, systematic entomology and meteorology.

Professor Snow organized in the middle seventies the collecting expeditions which have resulted in the extensive natural history museums of the University, and, at the same time, the first scientific publication of the University, "The Observer of Nature." His papers are to be found in the Reports and Bulletins of the University and in the Proceedings of the Kansas Academy of Science, of which he was a founder and president. For some years he was an editor of the scientific journal, "Psyche." Throughout his connection with the University, Professor Snow made and published systematic meteorological reports. In 1881 his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of doctor of philosophy, and in 1890 he received from Princeton University the degree of doctor of laws. In 1885 the Legislature named in his honor the new Snow Hall of Natural History. In 1890 the University received from a bequest of Dr. Snow's uncle, William B. Spooner, the funds with which the Spooner Library and the Chancellor's residence were erected. Among the most conspicuous of Dr. Snow's services, aside from his work as instructor and executive, was the discovery of a fungus fatal to the chinch-bug and of methods for its propagation and distribution. He was a member of the college fraternity Delta Upsilon, and of the honorary societies of Sigma Xi and Phi Beta Kappa. He died at Delafield, Wisconsin, September 21, 1908.

WILLIAM HERBERT CARRUTH.

EDMUND H. MORRILL.—Edmund H. Morrill, of Hiawatha, Brown County, thirteenth Governor of Kansas, was born at Westbrook, Cumberland County, Maine, February 12, 1834. He came of an ancestry that for several generations had been prominent in New England. His education was secured in the common schools, in the Westbrook Academy, and in his father's shop, where he learned the trade of tanning.

Young Morrill at the age of twenty-three went to Brown County, arriving in what was then almost a wilderness, in March, 1857. His first business venture in Kansas was in the building of a sawmill; but scarcely

had this been raised to a profitable basis when the mill was destroyed by fire, leaving the young proprietor much in debt. In 1860 came the terrible drought, which afflicted all Kansas and which reduced the sturdy settlers of Brown County to dire straits indeed. Nothing could be more pathetic than the stories Governor Morrill told of the sufferings of the people during those dark days. A little green corn during the summer and a little ground corn during the winter formed the chief food for everybody. Naturally a benevolent and kind-hearted man, it is likely that the distress which young Morrill witnessed during this season was largely instrumental in making him what he was—a generous, free-giving benefactor of the poor. When the war broke out in 1861 he answered his country's call by enlisting as a private in Company C of the famous Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

During his public life, he served the State in various offices and the Nation as Congressman. Commencing with his return from the war, Governor Morrill was in the real estate and banking business at his home in Hiawatha. It is given to but few to have such relations with a whole community as those which existed between Governor Morrill and his neighbors. For forty years he was the confidential adviser of hundreds of people who went to him with their problems and their troubles. Men have gone to him with money and placed it in his hands for investment and gone away and stayed away for years without even asking for a receipt to indicate his stewardship. Gaining what is one of the largest fortunes in the State, mostly through land speculations growing out of his unbounded confidence in the future of his region, he was never known to oppress a poor man, betray a trust, or take an unfair advantage. In Hiawatha he was the leader in all that tended to improve the town. He built the fine academy which graces the hillside, and he fostered it until now it is one of the best endowed institutions in the West. He gave the city a fine library, and his name stood first on every church and other subscription which passed among the people. Himself a deep reader and a lover of intellectual attributes in whatever form, he spent with prodigality in the cause of education, and no joy was greater to him than the pleasure of helping youth to learning. The family home in the outskirts of Hiawatha, amidst a fine park and surrounding fields, has been the abiding place of unpretentious hospitality. It was often made the gathering place of the townspeople in their social functions. As he passed about the grounds with a grandchild on either shoulder, pointing out here and there huge trees, which as slips he planted with his own hands, or calling affectionately to some animal among the many in which the place abounds, or telling always without malice a rollicking story of politics or men, one could go deep into the attributes of the greatest work of God—an honest, friendly, open-hearted, Christian gentleman.

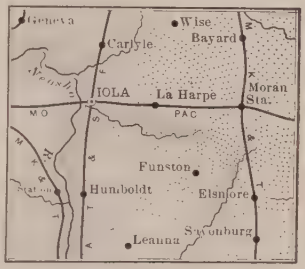
—Adapted from the "Topeka Capital."

APPENDIX.

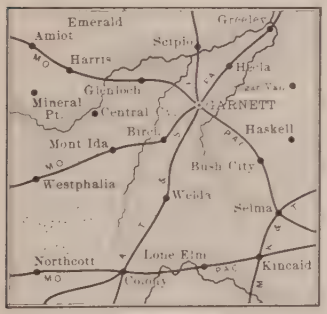
THE STATE OF KANSAS.

ORIGIN OF NAME, LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT AND DATE OF ORGANIZATION OF EACH COUNTY.*

Allen.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Iola. Named in honor of William Allen, of Ohio, who was for many years a member of the United States Senate from that Commonwealth, and also its Governor. He favored the doctrine of popular sovereignty on the opening of the Territory of Kansas to settlement.



Allen.



Anderson.

Anderson.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Garnett. Received its name from Jos. C. Anderson, of Missouri, who was a member of the first Kansas Territorial Legislature, and Speaker *pro tem.* of the House of Representatives.

Atchison.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Atchison. Named for David R. Atchison, a Senator from Missouri, and President of the United States Senate at the date of the passage of the Act for the organization of the Territory of Kansas. He was a Pro-Slavery Democrat, and zealous partisan leader in the discussions and movements affecting the interests of slavery and its attempted establishment in the new State to be created.

Atchison.

*By permission, from Admire's Political Hand Book of Kansas. Crane & Co., Topeka.

Barber.

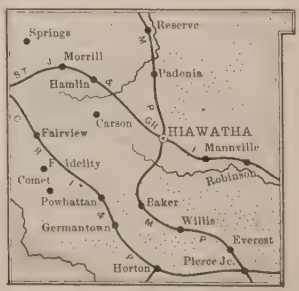
Barber.—Organized in 1873. County seat, Medicine Lodge. In honor of Thomas W. Barber, a Free State settler of Douglas county, who was killed in consequence of the political troubles, near Lawrence, December 6, 1855. (The county was originally named in the statute as "Barbour," but was corrected by special act of the Legislature in 1883.)

Barton.

Barton. — Organized in 1872. County seat, Great Bend. In honor of Miss Clara Barton, of Massachusetts, who won great distinction during the war for the Union by her remarkably effective philanthropic career in the sanitary department of the army.

Bourbon.

Bourbon. — Organized in 1855. County seat, Fort Scott. Received its name from Bourbon county, Ky., the latter having been one of the nine counties organized in 1785 by the Virginia Legislature, before Kentucky became an independent State. It was so called as a compliment to the Bourbon dynasty of France, a prince of that family (then on the throne) having rendered the American colonies important aid in men and money in their great struggle for independence. Colonel Samuel A. Williams, a native of



Brown.

Bourbon county, Ky., was a member of the House from Fort Scott in 1855, and it was at his request that the county was so named. He was mustered in as Captain of Company I, Second Kansas Cavalry, November 22, 1861, and resigned March 28, 1862. He died at his old home, Fort Scott, in August, 1873.

Butler.

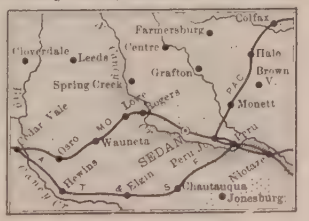
Brown.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Hiawatha. After O. H. Browne, of Mississippi, who had been Senator and member of the House of Representatives from that State, was United States Senator at the date of the Act organizing Kansas Territory, was re-elected for six years in 1859, but withdrew with Jefferson Davis on the secession of the Southern States. The name is properly spelled with an *e* in the original statute, but on the county seat the *e* was left off—accidentally, probably. All later statutes present the name without the final *e*.

Chase.

Butler.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Eldorado. For Andrew P. Butler, who was United States Senator from South Carolina, from 1846 to 1857.

Chase.—Organized in 1859. County seat, Cottonwood Falls. Created out of portions of Wise and Butler counties, and named in honor of Salmon P. Chase, successively Governor of Ohio, United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. In the Senate he was earnest in his opposition to the extension of slavery into Kansas.

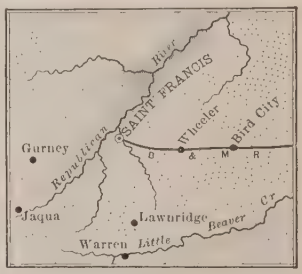
Chautauqua.—Organized in 1875. County seat, Sedan. Created out of a portion of what was first Godfrey county, named after "Bill" Godfrey, a noted trader among the Osages; then Howard county, in honor of Major-General O. O. Howard, for his efforts in behalf of the Union. Chautauqua county, N. Y., was the former home of Hon. Edward Jaquins, a member of the Kansas Legislature in 1875 from Howard county, who



Chautauqua.

Cherokee.

introduced the Bill which divided Howard into Chautauqua and Elk; hence, from his native place this county derives its name. The name originally given (in 1855) to Howard county was Godfrey, and the name was changed to Seward in 1861. In 1867 the Legislature, ignoring former names, created the county of Howard,



Cheyenne.

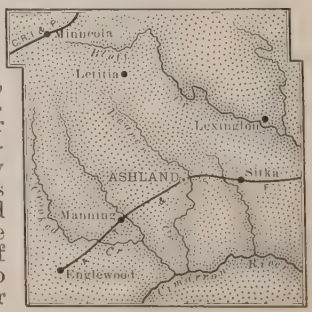
which embraced all the territory of Seward and a five-mile strip additional on the west.

Cherokee. — Organized in 1866. County seat, Columbus. First named McGee in 1855, for E. McGee, of Missouri, who was a member of the Territorial Legislature. In 1866 the name Cherokee was adopted, from the fact that a large portion of the "Cherokee neutral lands," reservation of that tribe of Indians, was included in the geographical area of the county.

Clay.

Cheyenne.—Boundaries defined in 1873. Organized April 1, 1886. County seat, St. Francis. Named after the Indian tribe of that name.

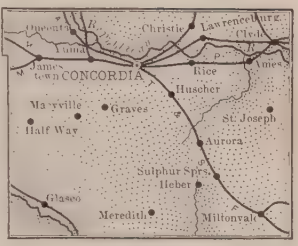
Clay. — Organized in 1866. County seat, Clay Center. Named in honor of the distinguished Kentucky statesman, Henry Clay, who was chosen United States Senator in 1806. He afterwards served in both houses, and was in public life most of the time during a period of forty-six years. He was minister to England and France, and candidate for



Clark.

President in opposition to Polk. He died in Washington in 1852.,

Clark. — Organized May 5, 1885. County seat, Ashland. Originally and correctly Clarke, with a final *e*, in memory of Charles F. Clarke, Captain and Adjutant-General, United States Volunteers, who died at Memphis, December 10, 1862.

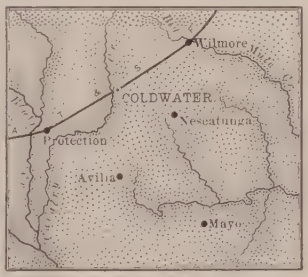


Cloud.

Cloud.—Organized as Shirley, in 1860. County seat, Concordia. The county was originally named after Jane Shirley of Leavenworth. The name was changed to Cloud in 1867, in honor of Colonel William F. Cloud, of the Second Regiment, Kansas Volunteers.

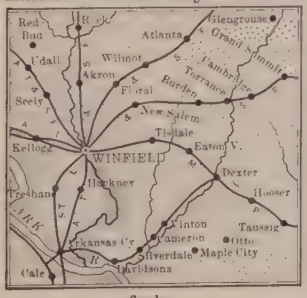
Coffey.

Coffey.—Organized in 1859. County seat, Burlington. Named in honor of Col. A. M. Coffey, a member of the first Territorial Legislative Council. Colonel Coffey died at Dodge City in 1879.



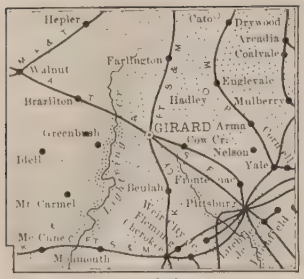
Comanche.

Comanche. — Organized February 27, 1885. County seat, Coldwater. Named from the Indian tribe of that name. The county was first organized in the fall of 1873, under a general law then in force, and was represented in the Legislature under that organization in 1874; but that organization was held fraudulent and void.



Cowley.

Cowley.—Organized in 1870. County seat, Winfield. Named in honor of Matthew Cowley, First Lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, who died in the service October 7, 1864, at Little Rock, Ark. The county



Crawford.

was originally named Hunter, after R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia.

Crawford. — Organized in 1867. County seat, Girard. This county was, by an Act of the Legislature of 1867, created out of the northern half of Cherokee, which prior to that date reached to Bourbon. It was named in honor of Samuel J. Crawford, who was elected Governor in 1864, and served nearly four years. The Legislature named the county in obedience to a resolution passed in convention, held to petition for its organization. Governor Crawford resigned in October, 1868, to become Colonel of the Nineteenth Kansas Cavalry, specially raised for the Indian war of 1868-69. He served as Captain in the Second Kansas Infantry, and was Colonel of the Second Regiment Colored Volunteer Infantry, during the war for the Union.

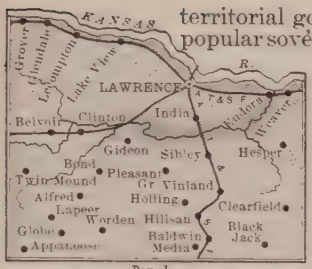
Decatur.

Dickinson.

Decatur.—Organized in 1879. County seat, Oberlin. Boundaries defined by legislative enactment in 1873. Named in honor of Commodore Stephen Decatur, a distinguished American naval officer. He fell in a duel with Commodore Barron, United States Navy, in 1808.

Dickinson. — Organized in 1857. County seat, Abilene. In honor of Daniel S. Dickinson, who was a Senator from the State of New York. In 1847 he introduced, in the United States Senate, resolutions respecting

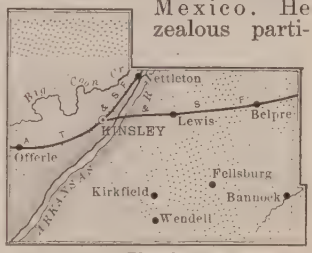
Doniphan.



Douglas.

territorial government, embodying the doctrine of popular sovereignty, afterwards incorporated in the Bill for the organization of Kansas Territory. He died in 1866.

Doniphan. — Organized in 1855. County seat, Troy. In honor of Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri. He commanded a regiment of cavalry during the Mexican War, marching across the plains, and taking a very prominent part in the conquest of New Mexico. He was a zealous partisan in the effort made to extend slavery into Kansas.

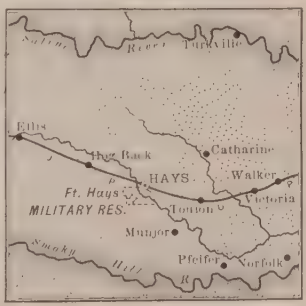


Edwards.

Douglas. — Organized in 1855. County seat, Lawrence. In honor of Stephen A. Douglas, United States Senator from Illinois, and candidate for the presidency in 1860. As a Senator, Douglas, in 1854, took a leading part in securing the adoption of the "popular sovereignty" principle in the Act organizing Kansas Territory, which gave the particular form of the issue involved in the Kansas struggle.

Elk.

Edwards. — Organized in 1874. County Seat, Kinsley. Named in honor of W. C. Edwards of Hutchinson, who built the first brick block in the county.



Ellis.

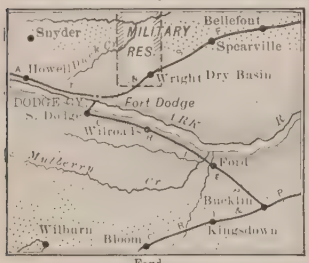
Elk.—Organized in 1875. County seat, Howard. Created out of the northern portion of what had been Howard county. Named for the Elk river, which traverses its area from northwest to southeast. (See Chautauqua.)

Ellis.—Organized in 1867. Hays is the county seat. Named in memory

of George Ellis, First Lieutenant of Company I, Twelfth Kansas Infantry, killed in battle April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.

Ellsworth.

Ellsworth. — Organized in 1867. County seat, Ellsworth. Named after Fort Ellsworth, a military post built on the bank of the Smoky Hill, in 1864. This fort was so called by General Curtis, in honor of the officer who constructed it, Allen Ellsworth, Second Lieutenant of Company H, Seventh Iowa Cavalry. When the name was adopted for the county it was supposed that the fort had been named in memory of Colonel E. E. Ellsworth, of national fame.



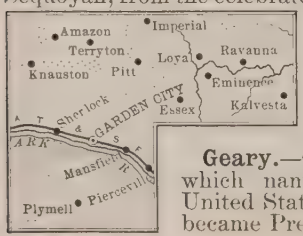
Ford.

Ford.—Organized in 1873. County seat, Dodge City. Named in honor of Colonel James H. Ford, of the Second Colorado Cavalry, and Brevet Brigadier-General United States Volunteers.

Franklin.

Franklin. — Organized in 1855. County seat, Ottawa. Named in honor of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin.

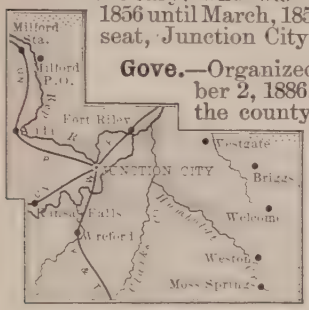
Finney. — Organized in 1884. County seat, Garden City. Originally Sequoyah, from the celebrated Cherokee Indian of that name, the inventor of the alphabet of his language, and a most remarkable man. Changed in 1883 to Finney, in honor of D. W. Finney, then Lieutenant-Governor of the State.



Finney.

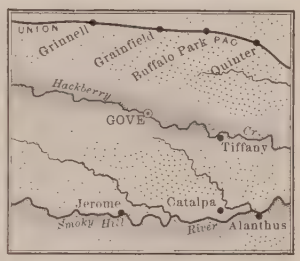
Geary.—Organized in 1855 as Davis county, which name was given for Jefferson Davis—United States Senator and Secretary of war—who became President of the Southern Confederacy.

The Legislature changed the name to Geary, in 1889, in honor of John W. Geary, who was Territorial Governor of Kansas from 1856 until March, 1857. County seat, Junction City.



Geary.

Gove.—Organized September 2, 1886. Gove is the county seat. In honor of Captain Grenville L. Gove, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, who died in 1864.



Gove.

Graham.

Graham. — Organized in 1880. County seat, Hill City. In honor of Captain John L. Graham, of the Eighth Regiment, Kansas Infantry—killed in action at Chickamauga, Tenn., September 19, 1863, before he was mustered.

Grant.—Organized June 9, 1888. County seat, Ulysses. Named in honor of General Ulysses S. Grant.

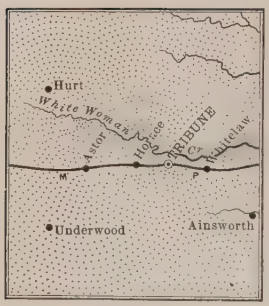
Gray.—Organized July 20, 1887. County seat, Cimarron. Named in honor of Alfred Gray, late Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

Grant.

Greeley.—Organized July 9, 1887. County seat, Tribune. Named in honor of the founder of the New York *Tribune*.

Greenwood.—Organized in 1862. County seat, Eureka. This county received its name

Gray.

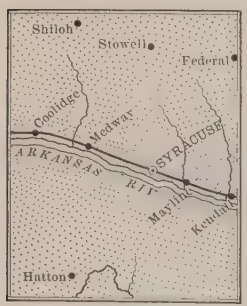


Greeley.

as a compliment to Alfred B. Greenwood, who, about the time of the organization of the Territory, was commissioner of Indian affairs. He negotiated treaties on the part of the United States with the Sac and Fox, and other tribes in southern Kansas.

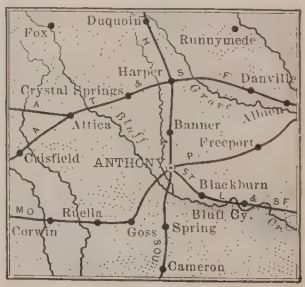
Hamilton. — Organized January 29, 1886. County seat, Syracuse. In honor of General Alexander Hamilton, the great American statesman; he was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804.

Harper. — Organized in 1873. County seat, Anthony. The organization of this county was one of the most glaring frauds ever perpetrated in the State. Attorney-General Williams, in his official report, says: "It is not pretended that Harper county ever had an inhabitant." The form of its organization was legal on paper, and that is all. In 1878 the organization became legal. The county was named in memory of Marion Harper, first Sergeant of Company E, Second Regiment Kansas Cavalry. He was mortally wounded at Waldron, Ark., December 29, 1863, and died the following day. His comrades say he took his death coolly. When brought in wounded, he proposed a wager that in so many hours he would be dead; the bet was taken, and Marion Harper won.



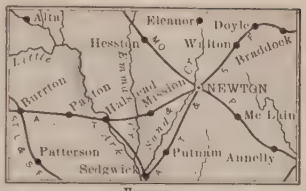
Hamilton.

Harvey.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Newton. Named for James M. Harvey, Captain of Company G, Tenth Regiment of Kansas Infantry, and Governor of the State from 1869 to 1873. In January, 1874, he was elected



Harper.

United States Senator to fill an unexpired term ending in 1877.



Harvey.

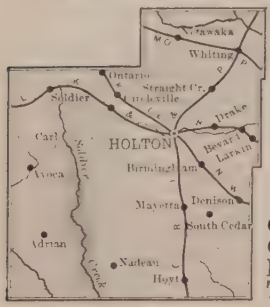
Haskell.—Organized July 1, 1887. County seat, Santa Fe. Named in honor of Dudley C. Haskell, of Lawrence, who died, while serving the State as Congressman, December 16, 1883.

Haskell.

Hodgeman.—Organized in 1879. County seat, Jetmore. Named in honor of Amos Hodgman, Captain of Company H, Seventh Kansas Cavalry. He died October 16, 1863, near Oxford, Miss., of wounds received in an action at Wyatt, Miss., October 10, 1863. The name should be spelled *Hodgman* without the *e*—it was so spelled in the original statute of 1868, which created the county, but by accident—probably—in the statute which defined its boundaries in 1873, the *e* was inserted. Of course it is legally *Hodgeman*, and must remain orthographically incorrect until changed by legislative enactment.

Hodgeman.

Jackson.—Organized in 1857. County seat, Holton. Originally Calhoun, in honor of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, changed in 1859 to Jackson, after Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States.



Jackson.

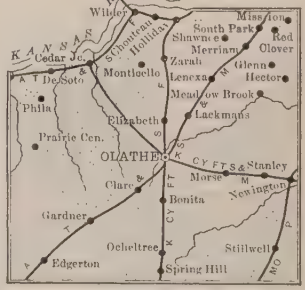
Jefferson.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Oskaloosa. In honor of Thomas Jefferson,

Jefferson

Jewell.

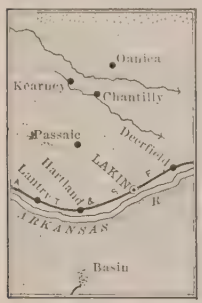
third President of the United States—author of the Declaration of Independence.

Jewell.—Organized in 1870. County seat, Mankato. Named in memory of Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis R. Jewell, Sixth Kansas Calvary, who died November 30, 1862, of wounds received in the battle of Cane Hill, Ark., November 28, 1862.



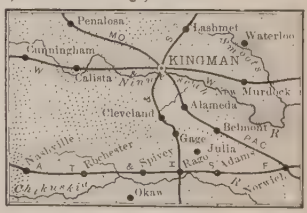
Johnson.

Johnson.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Olathe. Named for Rev. Thomas Johnson, who in 1829 established a mission among the Shawnee Indians, about eight miles southwest of Kansas City. Mr. Johnson took the Pro-Slavery side of politics, and was President of the first Territorial Council. He was shot and killed, in January, 1865.



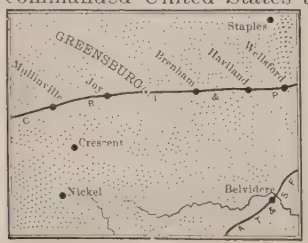
Kearny.

Kearny.—Organized March 27, 1888. County seat, Lakin. Named after General Kearny, who commanded United States troops in the West during the Indian troubles.



Kingman.

Kingman. — Organized in 1874. County seat, Kingman, which was named in honor of Samuel A. Kingman, who was then Chief Justice of Kansas.



Kiowa.

Labette.

Kiowa.—Organized March 23, 1886. County seat, Greensburg. Named after the Kiowa Indians.

Labette.—Legally organized in 1867. County seat, Oswego. Originally part of Dorn county, after Colonel Earl Van Dorn, of the regular army (he was also a Confederate officer), but changed from Dorn to Neosho in 1861, after name of the principal river in southern Kansas. Labette county has a peculiar history, not generally known, or at least not found in the books. Prior to the summer of 1866 all that part (and being the south half) of Neosho county, now comprising Labette, was sparsely populated. In the spring of 1866 there was a great rush of immigration to that locality, and the new settlers proceeded to organize a government of their own. They gave the name Labette (then written La Bette), and called a convention, nominated a full set of county officers, and a representative to the State Legislature, and elected them at the November election, and started a county government—for all of which no authority of law whatever existed. The "Representative" so elected was Charles H. Bent, who reported at Topeka with a petition, "signed by John G. Rice and 224 other citizens of Labette county," asking that Mr. Bent be admitted to a seat in the House. He was admitted, and afterwards introduced a Bill to "organize and define the boundaries of Labette county," which passed, and was approved the 7th of February, 1867.

Lane.

Lane.—Organized June 3, 1886. Boundaries defined in 1873. County seat, Dighton. In honor of Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas.

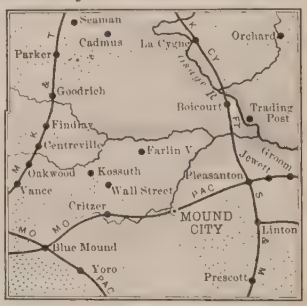
Leavenworth.

Leavenworth.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Leavenworth. From Fort Leavenworth, the most important military post in the West. It was established in 1827, and was named after Colonel Henry H. Leavenworth, of the United States Army.

Lincoln.

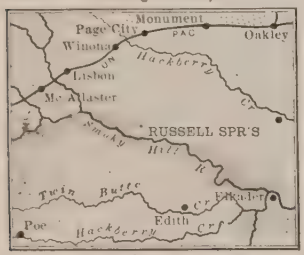
Lincoln.—Organized in 1870. County seat, Lincoln. Named in honor of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, and author of the emancipation proclamation, who was assassinated April 14, 1865.

Linn.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Mound City. Named for Lewis F. Linn, a distinguished United States Senator from Missouri, who died in 1843, in office. He was a colleague of Hon. Thos. H. Benton.



Linn.

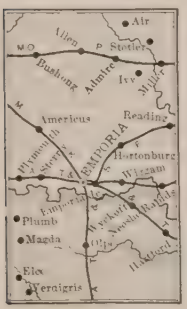
Logan.—Organized September 17, 1887. County seat, Russell Springs.



Logan.

By an Act of the Legislature in 1887, the name of the then unorganized county of St. John was changed to Logan, in honor of the late General John A. Logan.

Lyon.—Organized in 1860. County seat, Emporia. Named by the first Legislature, Breckinridge, in honor of John C. Breckinridge, United States Senator from Kentucky, and who afterward became Vice-President of the United States in 1856. Name changed in 1862 to Lyon, in honor of General Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed while in command of the Union Army at



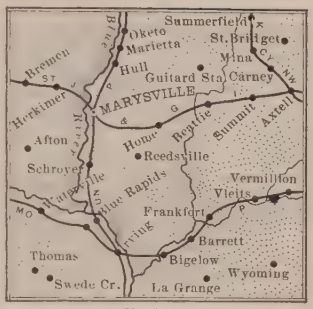
Lyon.

Marion.

the battle of Wilson's creek, Missouri, August 10, 1861.

Marion. — Organized in 1860. County seat, Marion. Named for Marion county, Ohio, which was so-called in memory of General Francis Marion, of revolutionary fame.

Marshall.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Marysville. After General Frank J. Marshall, who established a ferry on the Big Blue at the crossing of the old Independence-California road in 1849. He was a prominent member of the first Legislature, and had his own name applied to the county. Marysville was declared the permanent county seat by the Legislature in 1860.



Marshall.

McPherson.

McPherson.—Organized 1870. County seat, McPherson. In honor of Major-General James B. McPherson, United States Volunteers, who was killed in battle at Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1864.

Meade.

Meade.—Organized November 3, 1885. County seat, Meade. Named in honor of Major-General George G. Meade, United States Army, who died in 1872.

Miami.

Miami.—Organized in 1855 under the name of Lykins. County seat,

Mitchell.

Union army as a private in Company K, Second Kansas Cavalry; was promoted to Captain in the Second Kentucky Cavalry, and killed March 10, 1865, at Monroe's Cross Roads, N. C.

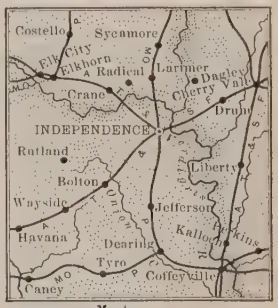
Montgomery.—Organized in 1869. County seat, Independence. Named for Gen. Richard Montgomery, born in Ireland, December 2, 1736; was an officer of

Morris.

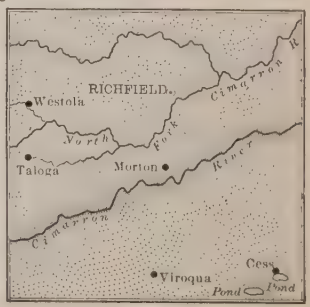
distinction in the British Army; resigned and settled in New York State in 1773; was appointed one of the eight Generals to command the Revolutionary army of America, in 1775; was killed in the attack on Quebec, December 31, 1775, shouting, "Death or liberty!"

Morris.—Organized as Wise in 1855. County seat, Council Grove. Originally named for Henry A. Wise, who was Governor of Virginia during the John Brown seizure of Harper's Ferry. The execution of that "grand old man," at Charlestown, December 2, 1859, was one of the last acts of Wise's administration. Name was changed to Morris in February, 1859, in honor of Thomas Morris, a United Paola. In honor of Dr. David Lykins, who was a missionary among the Miamis. He was also a member of the first Territorial Council. Name changed in 1861 to Miami, after the tribe of Indians.

Mitchell.—Organized in 1870. County seat, Beloit. In honor of William D. Mitchell, who entered the



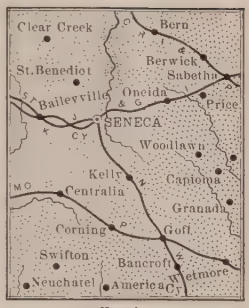
Montgomery.



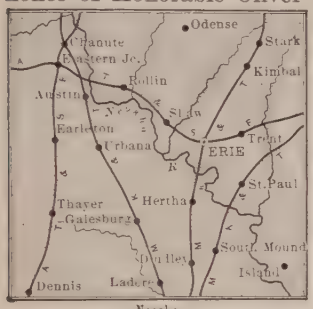
Morton.

States Senator from Ohio in 1832, who distinguished himself as an opponent of slavery. He died in 1844.

Morton.—Organized November 18, 1886. County seat, Richfield. Was named in honor of Honorable Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.



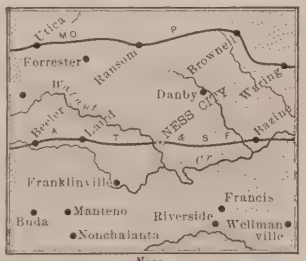
Nemaha.



Neosho.

Nemaha.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Seneca. Named from a river in Nebraska—the Nemaha, one of whose branches drains the northern half of the county.

Neosho.—Organized in 1864. County seat, Erie. The county was originally named Dorn (see Labette), and changed in 1861 to Neosho, after the Neosho river, which traverses the county from northwest to southeast. The name was given to the river by the Osages.



Ness.

Ness.—First Organized in 1873. County seat, Ness City. Disorganized in 1874; reorganized in 1880. Named in honor of Noah V. Ness, Corporal of Company G, Seventh Kansas Cavalry, who died Aug. 22, 1864, at Abbeyville, Miss., of wounds received in action August 19, 1864.

Norton.

Norton.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Norton. In memory of Orloff Norton, Captain of Company L, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, killed by guerillas at Cane Hill, Ark., October 29, 1865. In 1873 the county was represented by one N. H. Billings, who, in consequence of his peculiarities, became a sort of butt of the Legislature.

Osage.

A member of the Senate at the time had the name of Norton changed to Billings, in two lines hidden in a paragraph of a Bill fixing the boundaries of certain counties. The next Legislature restored the name of Norton.

Osborne.

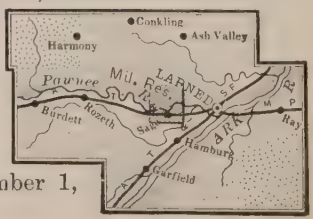
Osage.—Organized as Weller county in 1855; name changed to Osage in 1859. Originally named for John B. Weller, of Ohio, member of Congress, and Governor of that State; also Governor of California and Senator, Minister to Mexico, etc. The name Osage comes from the Osage river, the headwaters of which stream drain almost the entire county. Lyndon is the county seat.

Osborne.—Organized in 1871. County seat, Osborne. Named in honor of Vincent B. Osborne, Private of Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, who lost his right leg January 17, 1865, on the steamer *Anna Jacobs*, at Joy's Ford, on the Arkansas river.

Ottawa.

Ottawa.—Created in 1860, and organized in 1866. County seat, Minneapolis. Named for the tribe of Ottawas.

Pawnee.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Larned. Named for the once powerful tribe of Pawnee Indians, the area of this county having been included in their original hunting grounds.



Pawnee.

Phillips.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Phillipsburg. Named in memory of William Phillips, a Free-State martyr, murdered September 1, 1856, in Leavenworth.

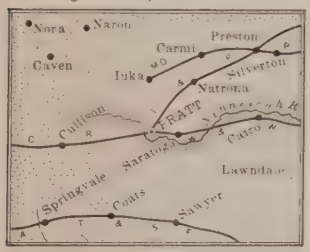
Phillips.

Pottawatomie.—Organized in 1856. County seat, Westmoreland. Named for the Pottawatomie Indians, whose reservation at the opening of Kansas Territory for settlement, and for years afterward, embraced a large portion of the geographical area of the county.

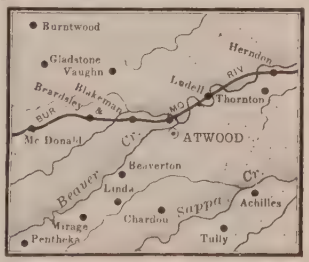
Pratt.—First organized in 1873. County seat, Iuka, but not recognized in consequence of frauds. Pratt is now the county seat. Organized constitutionally in 1879. Named in memory of Caleb Pratt, Second Lieutenant of Company D, First Kansas Infantry, killed in action August 10, 1861, at Wilson's creek, Mo.

Pottawatomie.

Rawlins.—Organized in 1881. County seat, Atwood. Named in memory of Gen. John A. Rawlins, who was a staff officer of General Grant, and went into his cabinet, when elected President, as Secretary of War.



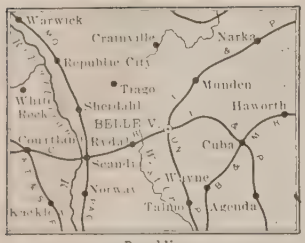
Pratt.



Rawlins.

Reno.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Hutchinson. In memory of Jesse L. Reno, Captain United States army, and Major-General of volunteers, who was killed in battle, Sept. 14, 1862, at South Mountain, Md.

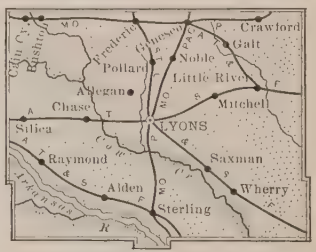
Reno.



Republic.

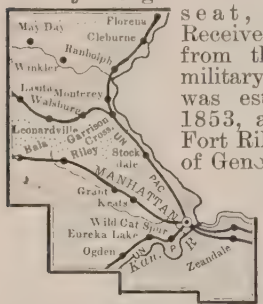
Republic.—Organized in 1868. County seat, Belleville. Received its name from the Republican river, which extends through the county. The river was so called because many years ago the valley of that stream was the seat of the "Pawnee Republic," a designation given to a principal division of the Pawnee Indians, or *Panis*, as they were originally known.

Rice.—County seat, Lyons. Named in memory of Samuel A. Rice, Brigadier-General United States volunteers; killed April 30, 1864, at Jenkins' Ferry, Ark.



Rice.

Riley.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Manhattan. Received its name from the adjacent military post, which was established in 1853, and called Fort Riley, in honor of General Riley, of the United States army.

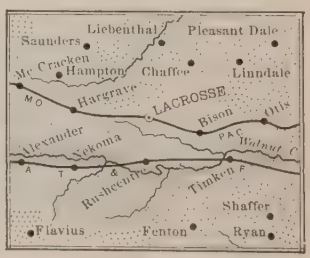


Riley.

Rooks.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Stockton. In memory of John C. Rooks, private of Company I, Eleventh Kansas Infantry, who died December 11, 1862, at Fayetteville, Ark., of wounds received in the battle of Prairie Grove, December 7, 1862.

Rooks.

Rush.—Organized in 1874. County seat, La-Crosse. In memory of Alexander Rush, Captain of Company H, Second



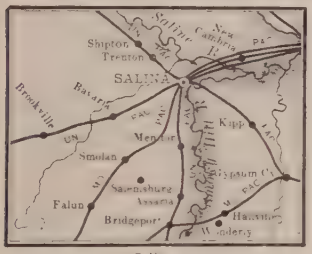
Rush.

Colored Infantry, killed April 3, 1864, at Jenkins Ferry, Ark.

Russell.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Russell. In memory of Alva P. Russell, Captain Company K, Second Kansas Cavalry, who died December 12, 1862, in field hospital near Prairie Grove, Ark., of wounds received in battle December 7, 1862, at Prairie Grove.

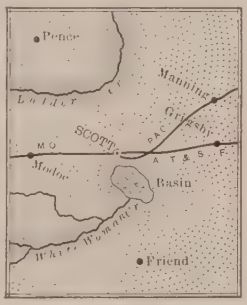
Russell.

Saline.—Organized in 1859. County seat, Salina. Named for the Saline river, whose waters drain a large area of the county.



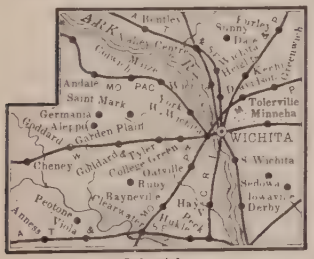
Saline.

Scott.—Organized January 29, 1886. Scott is the County seat. Boundaries defined in 1873. In honor of Major-General Winfield Scott, United States army, hero of the Mexican war.



Scott.

Sedgwick.—Organized in 1870. County seat, Wichita. In memory of John Sedgwick, United States army, Major-General of volunteers, killed in battle, May 9, 1864, at Spottsylvania, Va.



Sedgwick.

Seward.—Organized January 17, 1886. County seat, Liberal. Boundaries defined in 1873. In honor of Wm. H. Seward, Governor and United

Seward

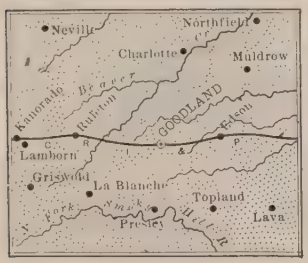
Shawnee.

States Senator of New York, and Secretary of State under Abraham Lincoln.

Shawnee.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Topeka. Was carved out of what was, before the treaty of 1854, Shawnee Indian lands—hence the name. General H. J. Strickler, of Tecumseh, who was a member of the council in 1855, and also of the Joint Committee on Counties, claimed Shawnee for the name of his county, a preference stoutly contended for by the Reverend Thomas Johnson for the county in which the Legislature was sitting, but the committee yielded to General Strickler, and, without solicitation, complimented Mr. Johnson by conferring his own name upon his county.

Sheridan.

Sheridan.—Organized in 1880. County seat, Hoxie. Named in honor of Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan, United States army.



Sherman.

Sherman.—Organized September 20, 1886. County seat, Goodland. In honor of General W. T. Sherman, United States army.

Smith.—Organized in 1872. County seat, Smith Center. In memory of J. Nelson Smith, Major of Second Colorado Volunteers, killed October 23, 1864, at battle of the Little Blue, Mo.

Smith.

Stafford.—Organized in 1879. County seat, St. John. In memory

of Lewis Stafford, Captain of Company E, First Kansas Infantry, who was accidentally killed at Young's Point, La., January 31, 1863.

Stafford.

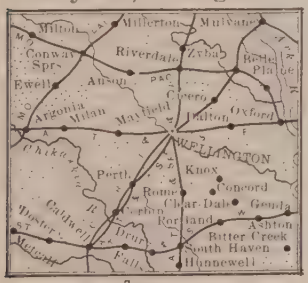
Stanton.—Organized June 17, 1887. County seat, Johnson. This county was named after Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of war under President Lincoln.

Stanton.

Stevens.—Organized August 3, 1886. County seat, Hugoton. Was named after the late distinguished statesman, Thaddeus Stevens.

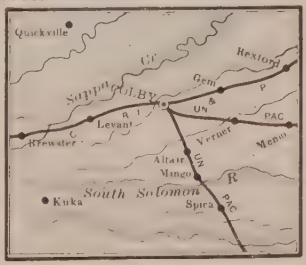
Stevens.

Sumner.—Organized in 1871. County seat, Wellington. In honor of Charles Sumner, the distinguished Massachusetts Senator. In 1854 he was a leader in the opposition to extension of slavery into Kansas, as proposed in the Bill to organize the Territory.



Sumner.

Thomas.—Organized October 8, 1885. County seat, Colby. In honor



Thomas.

Trego.

of Major-General George H. Thomas, United States army, who died in 1870.

Trego.—Organized in 1879. County seat, Wakeeney. In memory of Edgar P. Trego, Captain of Company H, Eighth Kansas Infantry, killed September 19, 1863, at Chickamauga, Tenn.

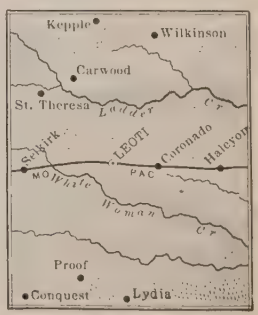
Wabaunsee.—Organized as Richardson, in 1859. County seat, Alma. The county was created in 1855. Colonel "Dick" Richardson, of Illinois, for whom the county was first named, was the leader in the House of Representatives on the Democratic side in the debate on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. In February, 1859, the name was changed to Wabaunsee, that being the name of a chief of the Pottawatomie Indians.

Wabaunsee.

Washington.

Washington.—Organized in 1860. County seat, Washington. Named in honor of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

Wichita.—Organized December 24, 1886. County seat, Leoti. Boundaries defined in 1873. *Wichita* was the name of a confederacy of Caddoan Indians.



Wichita.

Wallace.—Organized in 1888. County seat, Sharon Springs. Named after General William H. S. Wallace of Mexican War fame. Died from wounds received at Shiloh, April 10, 1862.

Wilson.—Organized in 1865. County

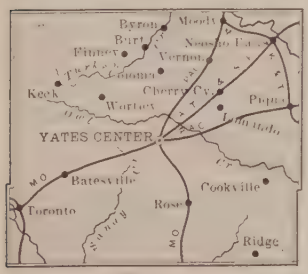
seat, Fredonia. This county originally extended to the south line of the State, and was named in honor of Colonel Hiero T. Wilson, who lived in Ft. Scott from September, 1843. He was the first white person to settle there.

Wallace.

Wilson.

Woodson.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Yates Center. Named in honor of Daniel Woodson, who was Secretary of the Territory, and for some time acting Governor, after the resignation of Governor Shannon, in 1856.

Wyandotte.—Organized in 1855. County seat, Kansas City (formerly Wyandotte). Named after the Indian tribe of that name.



Woodson.

Wyandotte.

ORGANIC ACT.

ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS TERRITORY.

ON 30TH MAY, 1854, CONGRESS PASSED AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ORGANIZE THE TERRITORIES OF NEBRASKA AND KANSAS."

THE Organic Act took effect on its approval, 30th May, and on 30th June, 1854, President PIERCE appointed officers for Kansas, as follows: ANDREW H. REEDER, of Pennsylvania, as Governor; DANIEL WOODSON, of Virginia, as Secretary; ANDREW J. ISAACS, of Louisiana, as United States District Attorney; MADISON BROWN, of Maryland, as Chief Justice; and SAUNDERS W. JOHNSTON, of Ohio, and RUSH ELMORE, of Alabama, as Associate Justices Judge Brown refused the appointment, and SAMUEL D. LECOMPTE, of Maryland, was appointed Chief Justice on 3d October, 1854.

THE first eighteen sections of the Kansas-Nebraska Act relate solely to the Territory of Nebraska. The material portions of the sections of said Act relating to KANSAS TERRITORY, are as follows:

§ 1. (SEC. 19.) All that part of the Territory of the United States, included within the following limits, except such portions thereof as are hereinafter expressly exempted from the operations of this Act, to-wit, beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of

north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence north on said boundary to latitude thirty-eight; thence following said boundary westward to the east boundary of the Territory of Utah, on the summit of the Rocky Mountains; thence northward on said summit to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning, be, and the same is, hereby created into a temporary government, by the name of the Territory of Kansas; and when admitted as a State or States, the said Territory, or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission; provided, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said Territory into two or more Territories, in such manner, and at such times, as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States; provided, further, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said Territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any Territory which, by treaty with an Indian tribe is not, without the consent of said tribe, to be included within the Territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such Territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the Territory of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States, to be included within the said Territory of Kansas, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law, or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the Government to make if this Act had never passed.

§ 2. [SEC. 20 provides for the appointment of a Territorial Governor, and defines his powers and duties.]

§ 3. [SEC. 21 provides for the appointment of a Secretary of said Territory, and defines his powers and duties.]

§ 4. (SEC. 22.) The legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a legislative assembly. The legislative assembly shall consist of a council and house of representatives. The council shall consist of thirteen members, having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The house of representatives shall, at its first session, consist of

twenty-six members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of representatives may be increased by the legislative assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of qualified voters; provided, that the whole number shall never exceed thirty-nine. * * *

[This section then provides that the Governor shall cause a census to be taken before the first election, and that he shall make an apportionment declaring the number of members of each house to which each county or district shall be entitled, and "the first election shall be held at such time and places," and the first "legislative assembly shall meet at such place and on such day as the Governor shall appoint; but hereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections, and the apportioning the representation in the several counties or districts to the council and house of representatives, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the legislative assembly."]

§ 5. [SEC. 23 prescribes the qualifications of persons entitled to vote at the first election, which persons are made eligible to office at such first election.]

§ 6. (SEC. 24.) The legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. Every bill which shall have passed the council and house of representatives of the said Territory shall, before it become a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, to be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

§ 7. [SEC. 25 provides for the appointment of township, district and county officers.]

§ 8. [SEC. 26 declares that no member of the legislative assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased, while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected, etc.]

§ 9. (SEC. 27.) The judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace.

The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years, and until their successors shall be appointed and qualified. The supreme court, or the justices thereof, shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed.

The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the justices of the supreme court at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said judges shall, after their appointments, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them; and each of the said district courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States. Each district court, or the judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held.

The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of the probate courts and of justices of the peace, shall be as limited by law, provided, that justices of the peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said supreme and district courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common-law jurisdiction.

Writs of error, bills of exception and appeal shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said district courts to the supreme court, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but in no case removed to the supreme court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court.

Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said supreme court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the supreme

court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the circuit courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars. * * *

§ 10. [SEC. 28 extends the provisions of the "fugitive slave acts" of 1793 and 1850 to Kansas Territory.]

§ 11. [SEC. 29 provides for the appointment of a United States District Attorney and a United States Marshal for said Territory.]

§ 12. [SEC. 30 provides that the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appointed by the President of the United States, and for their qualifying; fixes the salaries of the Governor, Judges, Attorney, Marshal, and Secretary; and prescribes the compensation of members of the legislature.]

§ 13. (SEC. 31.) The seat of government of said Territory is hereby located temporarily at Fort Leavenworth, and such portions of the public buildings as may not be actually used and needed for military purposes may be occupied and used under the direction of the Governor and legislative assembly for such public purposes as may be required under the provisions of this act.

§ 14. [SEC. 32 provides that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly; declares the first Territorial election shall be held at such time and places and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; but all subsequent elections shall be held at such times, places and manner as shall be prescribed by law. And then follows as part of § 32 the famous declaration of "squatter sovereignty," (then called "the great principle of non-intervention,") as follows:

"The Constitution and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislation of 1850, commonly called the compromise measures, is hereby declared inoperative and void—it being the true intent and meaning of this act, not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; provided, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of 6th of March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting or abolishing slavery."

§ 15. [SEC. 33 declares that money shall be appropriated, as has been customary, for the erection of suitable buildings at the seat of government, and for the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government for the use of the Governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, etc.]

§ 16. [SEC. 34 reserves sections sixteen and thirty-six in each township for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, etc.]

§ 17. [SEC. 35 relates to judicial districts, the assignment of judges, fixing terms of and places of holding courts, etc.]

§ 18. [SEC. 36 requires all officers appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the senate for the Territory of Kansas, to give security for moneys that may be entrusted with them for disbursement.]

§ 19. (SEC. 37.) All treaties, laws and other engagements made by the Government of the United States with the Indian tribes inhabiting the Territories embraced within this act shall be faithfully and rigidly observed, notwithstanding anything contained in this act; and that the existing agencies and superintendencies of said Indians be continued with the same powers and duties which are now prescribed by law, except that the President of the United States may, at his discretion, change the location of the office of superintendent.

Approved May 30, 1854.

AN ACT

FOR THE

ADMISSION OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Kansas, by their representatives in convention assembled, at Wyandotte, in said Territory, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, did form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, Republican in form, which was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held for that purpose on Tuesday, the fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the said convention has, in their name and behalf, asked the Congress of the United States to admit the said Territory into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the other States; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas shall be, and is hereby declared to be, one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. And the said State shall consist of all the territory included within the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of

the State of Missouri; thence south with the western boundary of said State to the place of beginning; provided that nothing contained in the said Constitution respecting the boundary of said State shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to include any territory which, by treaty with such Indian tribe, is not, without the consent of such tribe, to be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory; but all such territory shall be excepted out of the boundaries, and constitute no part of the State of Kansas, until said tribe shall signify their assent to the President of the United States, to be included within said State, or to affect the authority of the Government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property, or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to make if this Act had never passed.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That until the next general apportionment of representatives, the State of Kansas shall be entitled to one representative in the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed as an assent by Congress to all or any of the propositions or claims contained in the ordinance of said Constitution of the people of Kansas, or in the resolutions thereto attached; but the following propositions are hereby offered to the said people of Kansas, for their free acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit:

First—That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six, in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise been disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

Second—That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose.

Third—That ten entire sections of land to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to the said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof.

Fourth—That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the legislature shall direct; provided that no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State.

Fifth—That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, or for other purposes, as the legislature shall direct; provided, that the foregoing propositions hereinbefore offered are on the condition that the people of Kansas shall provide by an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof.

Sixth—And that the said State shall never tax the lands or the property of the United States in said State. In case any of the lands herein granted to the State of Kansas have heretofore been confirmed to the Territory of Kansas for the purposes specified in this act, the amount so confirmed shall be deducted from the quantity specified in this act.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Kansas, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that State as in other States of the Union; and the said State is hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a district court, with the like powers and jurisdiction as the district court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the United States, for the said district of Kansas, shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the district of Minnesota; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted, and now pending in the supreme court of the United States upon any record from the supreme court of Kansas Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceeding shall be directed by the supreme court of the United

States to the district court of the United States for the district of Kansas, or to the supreme court of the State of Kansas, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the supreme court of Kansas Territory as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Judge of the district court for the district of Kansas shall hold two regular terms of said court annually at the seat of government of the said State, to commence on the second Mondays of April and October in each year.

Approved 29th January, 1861.

ASSENT OF STATE TO PROPOSITIONS OF CONGRESS.

CHAPTER 6, LAWS OF 1862.

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, ACCEPTING THE TERMS IMPOSED BY CONGRESS UPON THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS INTO THE UNION.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Kansas, That the propositions contained in the act of congress, entitled "An Act for the admission of Kansas into the Union," are hereby accepted, ratified, and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable, without the consent of the United States. And it is hereby ordained, that this State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil, to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States.

Approved January 20, 1862.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS.

ADOPTED AT WYANDOTTE, JULY 29, 1859. RATIFIED BY THE PEOPLE, OCTOBER 4, 1859. WENT INTO OPERATION, JANUARY 29, 1861.

WITH ALL AMENDMENTS ADOPTED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1899.

PREAMBLE.—BOUNDARIES.

WE, the PEOPLE OF KANSAS, grateful to Almighty God for our civil and religious privileges, in order to insure the full enjoyment of our rights as American citizens, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF KANSAS, with the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at a point on the western boundary of the State of Missouri, where the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence running west on said parallel to the twenty-fifth meridian of longitude west from Washington; thence north on said meridian to the fortieth parallel of north latitude; thence east on said parallel to the western boundary of the State of Missouri; thence south, with the western boundary of said State, to the place of beginning.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are possessed of equal and inalienable natural rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

SEC. 2. All political power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and are instituted for their equal protection and benefit. No special privileges

or immunities shall ever be granted by the legislature, which may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the same body; and this power shall be exercised by no other tribunal or agency.

SEC. 3. The people have the right to assemble in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to petition the Government, or any department thereof, for the redress of grievances.

SEC. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be tolerated, and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate.

SEC. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State; and no involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 7. The right to worship God, according to the dictates of conscience, shall never be infringed; nor shall any person be compelled to attend or support any form of worship; nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, nor any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship. No religious test or property qualification shall be required for any office of public trust, nor for any vote at any election; nor shall any person be incompetent to testify on account of religious belief.

SEC. 8. The right to the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless the public safety requires it in case of invasion or rebellion.

SEC. 9. All persons shall be bailable, by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishment inflicted.

SEC. 10. In all prosecutions, the accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person, or by counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, to meet the witness face to face, and to have compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed. No person shall be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

SEC. 11. The liberty of the press shall be inviolate; and all persons may freely speak, write, or publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right; and in all civil or criminal actions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear that the alleged libelous

matter was published for justifiable ends, the accused party shall be acquitted.

SEC. 12. No person shall be transported from the State for any offense committed within the same; and no conviction in the State shall work a corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 13. Treason shall consist only in levying war against the State, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 14. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the occupant; nor in time of war, except as prescribed by law.

SEC. 15. The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall be inviolate; and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or property to be seized.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in cases of fraud.

SEC. 17. No distinction shall ever be made between citizens of the State of Kansas and the citizens of other States and Territories of the United States in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property. The rights of aliens in reference to the purchase, enjoyment or descent of property may be regulated by law.

SEC. 18. All persons, for injuries suffered in person, reputation or property, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without delay.

SEC. 19. No hereditary emoluments, honors or privileges, shall ever be granted or conferred by the State.

SEC. 20. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE 1.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The executive department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction; who shall be chosen by the electors of the State at the time and place

of voting for members of the legislature, and shall hold their offices for the term of two years from the second Monday of January next after their election, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. Until otherwise provided by law, an abstract of the returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section shall be sealed up and transmitted by the clerks of the boards of canvassers of the several counties to the Secretary of State, who, with the Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General shall constitute a board of State canvassers, whose duty it shall be to meet at the State capital on the second Tuesday of December succeeding each election for State officers, and canvass the vote for such officers and proclaim the result; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the legislature shall, by joint ballot, choose one of said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for said office.

OF THE GOVERNOR.

SEC. 3. The supreme executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor, who shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 4. He may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to their respective duties.

SEC. 5. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislature by proclamation, and shall at the commencement of every session communicate in writing such information as he may possess in reference to the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 6. In case of disagreement between the two houses in respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn the legislature to such time as he may think proper, not beyond its regular meeting.

SEC. 7. The pardoning power shall be vested in the Governor under regulations and restrictions prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be kept by the Governor, and used by him officially, and which shall be the great seal of Kansas.

SEC. 9. All commissions shall be issued in the name of the State of Kansas, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the great seal.

SEC. 10. No member of congress, or officer of the State, or of the United States, shall hold the office of Governor, except as herein provided.

OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

SEC. 11. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal or other disability of the Governor, the power and duties of the office for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall be removed, shall devolve upon the president of the senate.

SEC. 12. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be president of the senate, and shall vote only when the senate is equally divided. The senate shall choose a president *pro tempore*, to preside in case of his absence or impeachment, or when he shall hold the office of Governor.

SEC. 13. If the Lieutenant-Governor, while holding the office of Governor, shall be impeached or displaced, or shall resign, or die, or otherwise become incapable of performing the duties of the office, the president of the senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled or the disability removed; and if the president of the senate, for any of the above causes, shall be rendered incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the same shall devolve upon the speaker of the house of representatives.

OTHER STATE OFFICERS.

SEC. 14. Should either the Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney-General or Superintendent of Public Instruction, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, for any of the causes specified in the thirteenth section of this article, the Governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor is elected and qualified. Every such vacancy shall be filled by election at the first general election that occurs more than thirty days after it shall have happened; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the unexpired term.

SALARIES AND OFFICIAL REPORTS.

SEC. 15. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which they shall have been elected.

SEC. 16. The officers of the executive department, and of all public State institutions, shall, at least ten days preceding each regular session of the legislature, severally report to the Governor, who shall transmit such reports to the legislature.

ARTICLE 2.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in a house of representatives and senate.

SEC. 2. The number of representatives and senators shall be regulated by law, but shall never exceed one hundred and twenty-five representatives and forty senators. From and after the adoption of this amendment [November, 1873], the house of representatives shall admit one member for each county in which at least two hundred and fifty legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election; and each organized county in which less than two hundred legal votes were cast at the next preceding general election shall be attached to and constitute a part of the representative district of the county lying next adjacent to it on the east.

SEC. 3. The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but such compensation shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum of two hundred and forty dollars for each member, as per diem allowance for the first session held under this Constitution, nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars for each session thereafter, nor more than ninety dollars for any special session.

SEC. 4. No person shall be a member of the legislature who is not at the time of his election a qualified voter of, and a resident in, the county or district for which he is elected.

SEC. 5. No member of congress or officer of the United States shall be eligible to a seat in the legislature. If any person after his election to the legislature, be elected to congress or elected or appointed to any office under the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

SEC. 6. No person convicted of embezzlement or misuse of the public funds shall have a seat in the legislature.

SEC. 7. All State officers, before entering upon their respective duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 8. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum. Each house shall establish its own rules, and shall be judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members.

SEC. 9. All vacancies occurring in either house shall be filled for the unexpired term by election.

SEC. 10. Each house shall keep and publish a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays shall be taken and entered immediately on the journal, upon the final passage of every bill or joint resolution. Neither house, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excepted.

SEC. 11. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest against any act or resolution; and such protest shall without delay or alteration be entered on the journal.

SEC. 12. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected by the other.

SEC. 13. A majority of all the members elected to each house, voting in the affirmative, shall be necessary to pass any bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 14. Every bill and joint resolution passed by the house of representatives and senate, shall within two days thereafter be signed by the presiding officers, and presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it to the house of representatives, which shall enter the objections at large upon its journal and proceed to reconsider the same. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of the members elected shall agree to pass the bill or resolution, it shall be sent with the objections to the senate, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered upon the journals of each house. If any bill shall not be returned within three days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to the Governor, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by its adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law. If any bill presented to the Governor contains several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving the other portion of the bill; in such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the item or items to which he objects, and the reasons therefor, and shall transmit such statement, or a copy

thereof, to the House of Representatives, and any appropriations so objected to shall not take effect unless reconsidered and approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, and, if so reconsidered and approved, shall take effect and become a part of the bill, in which case the presiding officers of each house shall certify on such bill such fact of reconsideration and approval.

SEC. 15. Every bill shall be read on three separate days in each house, unless in case of emergency. Two-thirds of the house where such bill is pending may, if deemed expedient, suspend the rules; but the reading of the bill by sections on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with.

SEC. 16. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be revived or amended unless the new act contains the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section or sections so amended shall be repealed.

SEC. 17. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State; and in all cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law can be enacted.

SEC. 18. All power to grant divorces is vested in the district courts, subject to regulation by law.

SEC. 19. The legislature shall prescribe the time when its acts shall be in force, and shall provide for the speedy publication of the same; and no law of a general nature shall be in force until the same be published. It shall have the power to provide for the election or appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies not otherwise provided for in the Constitution.

SEC. 20. The enacting clause of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Kansas;" and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SEC. 21. The legislature may confer upon tribunals transacting the county business of the several counties, such powers of local legislation and administration as it shall deem expedient.

SEC. 22. For any speech or debate in either house the members shall not be questioned elsewhere. No member of the legislature shall be subject to arrest—except for felony or breach of the peace—in going to, or returning from, the place of meeting, or during the continuance of the session; neither shall he be subject to the service of any civil process during the session, nor for fifteen days previous to its commencement.

SEC. 23. The legislature, in providing for the formation and regulation of schools, shall make no distinction between the rights of males and females.

SEC. 24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, except in pursuance of a specific appropriation made by law, and no appropriation shall be for a longer term than two years.

SEC. 25. All sessions of the legislature shall be held at the State capital, and beginning with the session of eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter.

SEC. 26. The legislature shall provide for taking an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State at least once in ten years. The first enumeration shall be taken in A. D. 1865.

SEC. 27. The house of representatives shall have the sole power to impeach. All impeachments shall be tried by the senate; and when sitting for that purpose, the senators shall take an oath to do justice according to the law and the evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators elected.

SEC. 28. The Governors and all other officers under this constitution shall be subject to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in all such cases shall not be extended further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of profit, honor or trust under this Constitution; but the party, whether acquitted or convicted, shall be liable to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

SEC. 29. At the general election held in eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and thereafter, members of the house of representatives shall be elected for two years, and members of the senate shall be elected for four years.

ARTICLE 3.

JUDICIAL.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of this State shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be provided by law; and all courts of record shall have a seal, to be used in the authentication of all process.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. They may sit separately in two divisions, with full power in each division to determine the cases assigned to be heard by such division. Three

justices shall constitute a quorum in each division, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. Such cases only as may be ordered to be heard by the whole court shall be considered by all the justices, and the concurrence of four justices shall be necessary to a decision in cases so heard. The justice who is senior in continuous term of service shall be chief justice, and in case two or more have continuously served during the same period, the senior in years of these shall be chief justice, and the presiding justice of each division shall be selected from the judge assigned to that division in like manner. The term of office of the justices shall be six years, except as hereinafter provided.

The justices in office at the time this amendment takes effect shall hold their offices for the terms for which they were severally elected, and until their successors are elected and qualified. As soon as practicable after the second Monday in January, 1901, the Governor shall appoint four justices to hold their office until the second Monday in January, 1903. At the general election in 1902 there shall be elected five justices, one of whom shall hold his office for five years, one of whom shall hold his office for two years, one for four years and three for six years. At the general election in 1904, and every six years thereafter, two justices shall be elected. At the general election in 1906, and every six years thereafter, two justices shall be elected. At the general election in 1908, and every six years thereafter, three justices shall be elected.

SEC. 3. The supreme court shall have original jurisdiction in proceedings in *quo warranto*, *mandamus* and *habeas corpus;* and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold one term each year at the seat of government, and such other terms at such places as may be provided by law, and its jurisdiction shall be co-extensive with the State.

SEC. 4. There shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, a reporter and clerk of said court, who shall hold their offices two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five judicial districts, in each of which there shall be elected, by the electors thereof, a district judge, who shall hold his office for the term of four years. District courts shall be held at such times and places as may be provided by law.

SEC. 6. The district courts shall have such jurisdiction in their respective districts as may be provided by law.

SEC. 7. There shall be elected in each organized county a clerk of the district court, who shall hold his office two years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. There shall be a probate court in each county, which shall be a court of record, and have such probate jurisdiction and care of estates of deceased persons, minors and persons of unsound minds, as may be prescribed by law, and shall have jurisdiction in cases of *habeas corpus*. This court shall consist of one judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the county, and hold his office two years. He shall be his own clerk, and shall hold court at such times, and receive for compensation such fees as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. Two justices of the peace shall be elected in each township, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law. The number of justices of the peace may be increased in any township by law.

SEC. 10. All appeals from probate courts and justices of the peace shall be to the district court.

SEC. 11. All the judicial officers provided for by this article shall be elected at the first election under this Constitution, and shall reside in their respective townships, counties or districts during their respective terms of office. In case of vacancy in any judicial office, it shall be filled by appointment of the Governor until the next regular election that shall occur more than thirty days after such vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 12. All judicial officers shall hold their offices until their successors shall have qualified.

SEC. 13. The justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which shall not be increased during their respective terms of office; provided such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge each year, and such justices or judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of the State *or the United States* during the term of office for which said justices and judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the State during their continuance in office.

SEC. 14. Provision may be made by law for the increase of the number of judicial districts whenever two-thirds of the members of each house shall concur. Such districts shall be formed of compact Territory, and bounded by county lines, and such increase shall not vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 15. Justices of the supreme court and judges of the district courts may be removed from office by resolution of both houses, if two-thirds of the members of each house concur; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the sub-

stance of which shall be entered upon the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice and opportunity to be heard.

SEC. 16. The several justices and judges of the courts of record in this State, shall have such jurisdiction at chambers as may be provided by law.

SEC. 17. The style of all process shall be "The State of Kansas," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the State.

SEC. 18. Until otherwise provided by law, the first district shall consist of the counties of Wyandotte, Leavenworth, Jefferson and Jackson. The second district shall consist of the counties of Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington. The third district shall consist of the counties of Pottawatomie, Riley, Clay, Dickinson, *Davis*, Wabaunsee and Shawnee. The fourth district shall consist of the counties of Douglas, Johnson, *Lykins*, Franklin, Anderson, Linn, Bourbon and Allen. The fifth district shall consist of the counties of Osage, Coffey, Woodson, Greenwood, *Madison*, *Breckinridge*, Morris, Chase, Butler and *Hunter*.

SEC. 19. New or unorganized counties shall by law be attached for judicial purposes to the most convenient judicial districts.

SEC. 20. Provision shall be made by law for the selection, by the bar, of a *pro tem.* judge of the district court, when the judge is absent or otherwise unable or disqualified to sit in any case.

ARTICLE 4.

ELECTIONS.

SECTION 1. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the legislature shall be *viva voce*.

SEC. 2. General elections and township elections shall be held biennally, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in the years bearing even numbers. All county and township officers shall hold their offices for a term of two years and until their successors are qualified; provided, one county commissioner shall be elected from each of three districts, numbered 1, 2 and 3, by the voters of the district, and the legislature shall fix the time of election and the term of office of such commissioners; such election to be at a general election, and no term of office to exceed six years. All officers whose successors would, under the law as it existed at the time of their election, be elected in an odd numbered year, shall hold office for an additional year and until their successors are qualified. No person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

ARTICLE 5.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. Every [white] male person of twenty-one years and upwards, belonging to either of the following classes—who shall have resided in Kansas six months next preceding any election, and in the township or ward in which he offers to vote at least thirty days next preceding such election—shall be deemed a qualified elector:

1st. Citizens of the United States.

2d. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.

SEC. 2. No person under guardianship, *non compos mentis*, or insane; no person convicted of felony, unless restored to civil rights; no person who has been dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, unless reinstated; no person guilty of defrauding the Government of the United States, or any of the States thereof; no person guilty of giving or receiving a bribe, or offering to give or receive a bribe; and no person who has ever voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States, or in any manner voluntarily aided or abetted in the attempted overthrow of said Government, except all persons who have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States since the first day of April A. D., 1861, provided that they have served one year or more therein, shall be qualified to vote or hold office in this State, until such disability shall be removed by a law passed by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of both branches of the legislature.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas, nor while a student of any seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in any public prison; and the legislature may make provision for taking the votes of electors who may be absent from their townships or wards, in the volunteer military service of the United States, or the militia service of this State; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to allow any soldier, seaman or marine in the regular army or navy of the United States the right to vote.

SEC. 4. The legislature shall pass such laws as may be necessary for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or who shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall have given or offered a bribe to procure his election, shall be disqualified from holding office during the term for which he may have been elected.

SEC. 7. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest in all cases except treason, felony or breach of the peace.

ARTICLE 6.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have the general supervision of the common school funds and educational interests of the State, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law. A superintendent of public instruction shall be elected in each county, whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall encourage the promotion of intellectual, moral, scientific and agricultural improvement, by establishing a uniform system of common schools, and schools of a higher grade, embracing normal, preparatory, collegiate and university departments.

SEC. 3. The proceeds of all lands that have been or may be granted by the United States to the State for the support of schools, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States under an act of congress distributing the proceeds of public lands among the several States of the Union, approved September 4th, A. D., 1841, and all estates of persons dying without heir or will, and such per cent as may be granted by congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be the common property of the State, and shall be a perpetual school fund, which shall not be diminished, but the interest of which, together with all the rents of the lands, and such other means as the legislature may provide, by tax or otherwise, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools.

SEC. 4. The income of the State school funds shall be disbursed annually, by order of the State Superintendent, to the several county treasurers, and thence to the treasurers of the several

school districts, in equitable proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; provided, that no school district, in which a common school has not been maintained at least three months in each year, shall be entitled to receive any portion of such funds.

SEC. 5. The school lands shall not be sold, unless such sale shall be authorized by a vote of the people at a general election; but, subject to re-valuation every five years, they may be leased for any number of years, not exceeding twenty-five, at a rate established by law.

SEC. 6. All money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty; the clear proceeds of estrays, ownership of which shall vest in the taker-up; and the proceeds of fines for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied in the several counties in which the money is paid or fines collected, to the support of common schools.

SEC. 7. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment, at some eligible and central point, of a State university for the promotion of literature, and the arts and sciences, including a normal and an agricultural department. All funds arising from the sale or rents of lands granted by the United States to the State for the support of a State university, and all other grants, donations or bequests, either by the State or by individuals, for such purpose, shall remain a perpetual fund, to be called the "university fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State university.

SEC. 8. No religious sect or sects shall ever control any part of the common school or university funds of the State.

SEC. 9. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of State and Attorney-General, shall constitute a board of commissioners, for the management and investment of the school funds. Any two of said commissioners shall be a quorum.

ARTICLE 7.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SECTION 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, blind, and deaf and dumb, and such other benevolent institutions as the public good may require, shall be fostered and supported by the State, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law. Trustees of such benevolent institutions as may be hereafter created, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice

and consent of the senate; and upon all nominations made by the Governor the question shall be taken in yeas and nays, and entered upon the journal.

SEC. 2. A penitentiary shall be established, the directors of which shall be appointed or elected, as prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The Governor shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the offices aforesaid until the next session of the legislature, and until a successor to his appointee shall be confirmed and qualified.

SEC. 4. The respective counties of the State shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age, infirmity, or other misfortune, may have claims upon the sympathy and aid of society.

ARTICLE 8.

MILITIA.

SECTION 1. The militia shall be composed of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State; but all citizens of any religious denomination whatever who, from scruples of conscience may be averse to bearing arms, shall be exempted therefrom upon such conditions as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for organizing, equipping and disciplining the militia in such manner as it shall deem expedient not incompatible with the laws of the United States.

SEC. 3. Officers of the militia shall be elected or appointed, and commissioned in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be commander-in-chief, and shall have power to call out the militia to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion.

ARTICLE 9.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for organizing new counties, locating county seats, and changing county lines; but no county seat shall be changed without the consent of a majority of the electors of the county; nor any county organized, nor the lines of any county changed so as to include an area of less than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for such county and township officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 3. All county officers shall hold their offices for the term of two years, and until their successors shall be qualified, except county commissioners, who shall hold their offices for the term of three years; provided, that at the general election in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, the commissioner elected from district number one in each county shall hold his office for the term of one year; the commissioner elected from district number two in each county shall hold his office for the term of two years, and the commissioner elected from district number three in each county shall hold his office for the term of three years; but no person shall hold the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than two consecutive terms.

SEC. 4. Township officers, except justices of the peace, shall hold their offices one year from the Monday next succeeding their election, and until their successors are qualified.

SEC. 5. All county and township officers may be removed from office, in such manner and for such cause as shall be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 10.

APPORTIONMENT.

SECTION 1. In the future apportionments of the State, each organized county shall have at least one representative; and each county shall be divided into as many districts as it has representatives.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the first legislature to make an apportionment, based upon the census ordered by the last legislative assembly of the Territory; and a new apportionment shall be made in the year 1866, and every five years thereafter, based upon the census of the preceding year.

SEC. 3. Until there shall be a new apportionment, the State shall be divided into election districts; and the representatives and senators shall be apportioned among the several districts as follows, viz:

1st district, Doniphan, 4 representatives, 2 senators;

2d district, Atchison and Brown, 6 representatives, 2 senators;

3d district, Nemaha, Marshall and Washington, 2 representatives, 1 senator;

4th district, Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie, 4 representatives, 1 senator;

5th district, Dickinson, Davis and Wabaunsee, 3 representatives, 1 senator;

6th district, Shawnee, Jackson and Jefferson, 8 representatives, 2 senators;

7th district, Leavenworth, 9 representatives, 3 senators;

8th district, Douglas, Johnson and Wyandotte, 13 representatives, 4 senators;

9th district, Lykins, Linn and Bourbon, 9 representatives, 3 senators;

10th district, Allen, Anderson and Franklin, 6 representatives, 2 senators;

11th district, Woodson and Madison, 2 representatives, 1 senator;

12th district, Coffey, Osage and Breckinridge, 6 representatives, 2 senators;

13th district, Morris, Chase and Butler, 2 representatives, 1 senator;

14th district, Arapahoe, Godfrey, Greenwood, Hunter, Wilson, Dorn and McGee, 1 representative.

[Names of counties have been changed as follows: *Davis* to Geary; *Lykins* to Miami; *Madison* was abolished in 1861; *Breckinridge* changed to Lyon; *Arapahoe* was cut off and extinguished as a Kansas county on the admission of the State; *Godfrey* changed to Seward, then to Howard, and Howard was abolished and its territory erected into Chautauqua and Elk; *Hunter* was changed to Cowley; *Dorn* to Neosho, and *McGee* to Cherokee.]

ARTICLE 11.

FINANCE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation; but all property used exclusively for State, county, municipal, literary, educational, scientific, religious, benevolent and charitable purposes, and personal property to the amount of at least two hundred dollars for each family, shall be exempted from taxation.

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and other property, effects, or dues of every description (without deduction), of all banks now existing, or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide, at each regular session, for raising sufficient revenue to defray the current expenses of the State for two years.

SEC. 4. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of a law which shall distinctly state the object of the same, to which object only such tax shall be applied.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenses and making public improvements, the State may contract public debts; but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed one million dollars, except as hereinafter provided. Every such debt shall be authorized by law for some purpose specified therein, and the vote of a majority of all the members elected to each house, to be taken by the yeas and nays, shall be necessary to the passage of such law; and every such law shall provide for levying an annual tax sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and the principal thereof, when it shall become due; and shall specifically appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed nor the taxes postponed or diminished, until the interest and principal of such debt shall have been wholly paid.

SEC. 6. No debt shall be contracted by the State except as herein provided, unless the proposed law for creating such debt shall first be submitted to a direct vote of the electors of the State at some general election; and if such proposed law shall be ratified by a majority of all the votes cast at such general election, then it shall be the duty of the legislature, next after such election, to enact such law and create such debt, subject to all the provisions and restrictions provided in the preceding sections of this article.

SEC. 7. The State may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in time of war; but the money thus raised shall be applied exclusively to the object for which the loan was authorized, or to the repayment of the debt thereby created.

SEC. 8. The State shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement.

ARTICLE 12.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers. Corporations may be created under general laws; but all such laws may be amended or repealed.

SEC. 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by individual liability of the stockholders to an additional amount equal to the stock owned by each stockholder, and such other means as shall be provided by law; but such individual liabilities shall not apply to railroad corporations, nor corporations for religious or charitable purposes.

SEC. 3. The title to all property of religious corporations shall vest in trustees, whose election shall be by the members of such corporations.

SEC. 4. No right-of-way shall be appropriated to the use of any corporation, until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or secured by a deposit in money, to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation.

SEC. 5. Provision shall be made by general law for the organization of cities, towns, and villages; and their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts and loaning their credit, shall be so restricted as to prevent the abuse of such power.

SEC. 6. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall include all the associations and joint stock companies having powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships; and all corporations may sue and be sued in their corporate name.

ARTICLE 13.

BANKS AND CURRENCY.

SECTION 1. No bank shall be established otherwise than under a general banking law.

SEC. 2. All banking laws shall require as collateral security for the redemption of the circulating notes of any bank organized under their provision, a deposit with the Auditor of State of the interest-paying bonds of the several States, or of the United States, at the cash rates of the New York Stock Exchange, to an amount equal to the amount of circulating notes which such bank shall be authorized to issue, and a cash deposit in its vaults of ten per cent of such amount of circulating notes; and the Auditor shall register and countersign no more circulating bills of any bank than the cash value of such bonds when deposited.

SEC. 3. Whenever the bonds pledged as collateral security for the circulation of any bank shall depreciate in value, the Auditor of State shall require additional security, or curtail the circulation

of such bank, to such extent as will continue the security unimpaired.

SEC. 4. All circulating notes shall be redeemable in the money of the United States. Holders of such notes shall be entitled, in case of the insolvency of such banks, to preference of payment over all other creditors.

SEC. 5. The State shall not be a stockholder in any banking institution.

SEC. 6. All banks shall be required to keep offices and officers for the issue and redemption of their circulation, at a convenient place within the State, to be named on the circulating notes issued by such bank.

SEC. 7. No banking institution shall issue circulating notes of a less denomination than *one dollar*.

SEC. 8. No banking law shall be in force until the same shall have been submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at some general election, and approved by a majority of all the votes cast at such election.

SEC. 9. Any banking law may be amended or repealed.

ARTICLE 14.

AMENDMENTS.

SECTION 1. Propositions for the amendment of this Constitution may be made by either branch of the legislature; and if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house shall concur therein, such proposed amendments, together with the yeas and nays, shall be entered on the journal; and the Secretary of State shall cause the same to be published in at least one newspaper in each county of the State where a newspaper is published, for three months preceding the next election for representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors voting on said amendments, at said election, shall adopt the amendments, the same shall become a part of the Constitution. When more than one amendment shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately; and not more than three propositions to amend shall be submitted at the same election.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a conven-

tion to revise, amend or change this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election of members to the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at such election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at the next session, provide for calling the same.

ARTICLE 15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION 1. All officers whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for, shall be chosen or appointed as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. The tenure of any office not herein provided for may be declared by law; when not so declared such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, but the legislature shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

SEC. 3. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets are forever prohibited.

SEC. 4. All public printing shall be done by the State Printer, who shall be elected by the people at the election held for State officers in November, 1906, and every two years thereafter, at the election held for state officers, and shall hold his office for two years and until his successor shall be elected and qualified.

SEC. 5. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public moneys, and the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall be published, as prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The legislature shall provide for the protection of the rights of women in acquiring and possessing property, real, personal and mixed, separate and apart from the husband; and shall also provide for their equal rights in the possession of their children.

SEC. 7. The legislature may reduce the salaries of officers who shall neglect the performance of any legal duty.

SEC. 8. The temporary seat of Government is hereby located at the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee. The first legislature under this Constitution shall provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent location of the capital to a popular

vote, and a majority of all the votes cast at some general election shall be necessary for such location.

SEC. 9. A homestead, to the extent of one hundred and sixty acres of farming land, or of one acre within the limits of an incorporated town or city, occupied as a residence by the family of the owner, together with all improvements on the same, shall be exempted from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife, when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon; provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife.

SEC. 10. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medical, scientific and mechanical purposes.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change from a Territorial Government to a permanent State Government, it is declared by this Constitution, that all suits, rights, actions, prosecutions, recognizances, contracts, judgments and claims, both as respects individuals and bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place.

SEC. 2. All fines, penalties and forfeitures, owing to the Territory of Kansas, or any county, shall inure to the use of the State or county. All bonds executed to the Territory, or any officer thereof in his official capacity, shall pass over to the Governor, or other officers of the State or county, and their successors in office, for the use of the State or county, or by him or them to be respectively assigned over to the use of those concerned, as the case may be.

SEC. 3. The Governor, Secretary and judges, and all other officers, both civil and military, under the Territorial Government, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective departments until the said officers are superseded under the authority of this Constitution.

SEC. 4. All laws and parts of laws in force in the Territory at the time of the acceptance of this Constitution by Congress, not inconsistent with this Constitution, shall continue and remain in full force until they expire, or shall be repealed.

SEC. 5. The Governor shall use his private seal until a State seal is provided.

SEC. 6. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of State, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall keep their respective offices at the seat of Government.

SEC. 7. All records, documents, books, papers, moneys and vouchers belonging and pertaining to the several Territorial courts and offices, and to the several district and county offices, at the date of the admission of this State into the Union, shall be disposed of in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. All suits, pleas, plaints and other proceedings pending in any court of record, or justices' court, may be prosecuted to final judgment and execution; and all appeals, writ of error, *certiorari* injunctions, or other proceedings whatever, may progress and be carried on as if this Constitution had not been adopted, and the legislature shall direct the mode in which such suits, pleas, plaints, prosecutions and other proceedings, and all papers, records, books and documents connected therewith, may be removed to the courts established by this Constitution.

SEC. 9. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of this Territory for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, an election shall be held in the several voting precincts in this Territory, on the first Tuesday in October, A. D., 1859.

SEC. 10. Each elector shall express his assent or dissent by voting a written or printed ballot labeled "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution."

SEC. 11. If a majority of all the votes cast at such election shall be in favor of the Constitution, then there shall be an election held in the several voting precincts on the first Tuesday in December, A. D., 1859, for the election of members of the first legislature, of all State, district and county officers provided for in this Constitution, and for a representative in congress.

SEC. 12. All persons having the qualification of electors, according to the provisions of this Constitution, at the date of each of said elections, and who shall have been duly registered according to the provisions of the registry law of this Territory, and none others, shall be entitled to vote at each of said elections.

SEC. 13. The persons who may be judges of the several voting precincts of this Territory at the date of the respective elections in this schedule provided for, shall be the judges of the respective elections herein provided for.

SEC. 14. The said judges of election, before entering upon the duties of their office, shall take and subscribe an oath faithfully to

discharge their duties as such. They shall appoint two clerks of election, who shall be sworn by one of said judges faithfully to discharge their duties as such. In the event of a vacancy in the board of judges the same shall be filled by the electors present.

SEC. 15. At each of the elections provided for in this schedule the polls shall be open between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, A. M., and close at sunset.

SEC. 16. The tribunals transacting county business of the several counties, shall cause to be furnished to the boards of judges in their respective counties two poll books for each election hereinbefore provided for, upon which the clerks shall inscribe the name of every person who may vote at the said elections.

SEC. 17. After closing the polls at each of the elections provided for in this schedule, the judges shall proceed to count the votes cast, and designate the persons or objects for which they were cast, and shall make two correct tally lists of the same.

SEC. 18. Each of the boards of judges shall safely keep one poll book and tally list, and the ballots cast at each election; and shall, within ten days after such election, cause the other poll book and tally list to be transmitted, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the clerk of the board transacting county business in their respective counties, or to which the county may be attached for municipal purposes.

SEC. 19. The tribunals transacting county business shall assemble at the county seats of their respective counties on the second Tuesday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, and shall canvass the votes cast at the elections held in the several precincts in their respective counties, and of the counties attached for municipal purposes. They shall hold in safe keeping the poll books and tally lists of said elections, and shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit, by the hands of a sworn officer, to the President of this convention, at the city of Topeka, a certified transcript of the same, showing the number of votes cast for each person or object voted for at each of the several precincts in their respective counties, and in the counties attached for municipal purposes, separately.

SEC. 20. The Governor of the Territory, and the President and Secretary of the convention shall constitute a board of State canvassers, any two of whom shall be a quorum; and who shall, on the fourth Monday after each of the elections provided for in this schedule, assemble at said city of Topeka, and proceed to open and canvass the votes cast at the several precincts in the different counties of the Territory, and declare the result; and shall immediately issue certificates of election to all persons (if any) thus elected.

SEC. 21. Said board of State canvassers shall issue their proclamation not less than twenty days next preceding each of the elections provided for in this schedule. Said proclamation shall contain an announcement of the several elections, the qualifications of electors, the manner of conducting said elections and of making the returns thereof, as in this Constitution provided, and shall publish said proclamation in one newspaper in each of the counties of the Territory in which a newspaper may be then published.

SEC. 22. The board of State canvassers shall provide for the transmission of authenticated copies of the Constitution to the President of the United States, the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives.

SEC. 23. Upon official information having been by him received of the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, it shall be the duty of the Governor-elect under the Constitution, to proclaim the same, and to convene the legislature and do all things else necessary to the complete and active organization of the State Government.

SEC. 24. The first legislature shall have no power to make any changes in county lines.

SEC. 25. At the election to be held for the ratification or rejection of this Constitution, each elector shall be permitted to vote on the homestead provision contained in the article on "Miscellaneous," by depositing a ballot inscribed "For the Homestead," or "Against the Homestead;" and if a majority of all the votes cast at said election shall be against said provision, then it shall be stricken from the Constitution.

RESOLUTIONS.

RESOLVED, That the congress of the United States is hereby requested, upon the application of Kansas for admission into the Union, to pass an act granting to the State forty-five hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the construction of railroads and other internal improvements.

Resolved, That congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating fifty thousand acres of land for the improvement of the Kansas river from its mouth to Fort Riley.

Resolved, That congress be further requested to pass an act granting all swamp lands within the State for the benefit of common schools.

Resolved, That congress be further requested to pass an act appropriating five hundred thousand dollars, or in lieu thereof

five hundred thousand acres of land, for the payment of the claims awarded to citizens of Kansas by the claim commissioners appointed by the Governor and legislature of Kansas under an act of the Territorial legislature passed 7th of February, 1859.

Resolved, That the legislature shall make provision for the sale or disposal of the lands granted to the State in aid of internal improvements and for other purposes, subject to the same rights of pre-emption to the settlers thereon as are now allowed by law to settlers on the public lands.

Resolved, That it is the desire of the people of Kansas to be admitted into the Union with this Constitution.

Resolved, That congress be further requested to assume the debt of this Territory.

Done in convention at Wyandotte, this 29th day of July, A. D., 1859.

JAMES M. WINCHELL,

President and Member from Osage County.

JAMES M. ARTHUR, Linn Co.
JAMES BLOOD, Douglas Co.
N. C. BLOOD, Douglas Co.
JAMES G. BLUNT, Anderson Co.
J. C. BURNETT, Bourbon Co.
JOHN TAYLOR BURRIS, Johnson Co.
ALLEN CROCKER, Coffey Co.
W. P. DUTTON, Lykins Co.
ROBT. GRAHAM, Atchison Co.
JOHN P. GREER, Shawnee Co.
WM. R. GRIFFITH, Bourbon Co.
JAMES HANWAY, Franklin Co.
SAML. E. HOFFMAN, Woodson Co.
S. D. HOUSTON, Riley Co.
WM. HUTCHINSON, Douglas Co.
JOHN JAMES INGALLS, Atchison Co.
SAMUEL A. KINGMAN, Brown Co.
JOSIAH LAMB, Linn Co.
GEORGE H. LILLIE, Madison Co.
CALEB MAY, Atchison Co.
WM. MCCULLOUGH, Morris Co.
J. A. MIDDLETON, Marshall Co.
LUTHER R. PALMER, Pottawatomie Co.
ROBT. J. PORTER, Doniphan Co.
H. D. PRESTON, Shawnee Co.
JOHN RITCHIE, Shawnee Co.
EDMUND G. ROSS, Wabaunsee Co.
JAMES A. SIGNOR, Allen Co.
BENJAMIN F. SIMPSON, Lykins Co.
EDWIN STOKES, Douglas Co.
SOLON O. THACHER, Douglas Co.
P. H. TOWNSEND, Douglas Co.
R. L. WILLIAMS, Douglas Co.

Attest: JOHN A. MARTIN, Secretary.

The following named delegates did not sign the Constitution:

J. T. BARTON, Johnson Co.
FRED. BROWN, Leavenworth Co
J. W. FORMAN, Doniphan Co.
ROBT. COLE FOSTER, Leavenworth Co.
SAM. HIPPLE, Leavenworth Co.
E. M. HUBBARD, Doniphan Co.
C. B. MCCLELLAND, Jefferson Co.
WM. C. MCDOWELL, Leavenworth Co.
A. D. MCCUNE, Leavenworth Co.
E. MOORE, Jackson Co.
P. S. PARKS, Leavenworth Co.
WM. PERRY, Leavenworth Co.
JOHN P. SLOUGH, Leavenworth Co.
J. STIARWALT, Doniphan Co.
S. A. STINSON, Leavenworth Co.
B. WRIGLEY, Doniphan Co.
JOHN WRIGHT, Leavenworth Co.
T. S. WRIGHT, Nemaha Co.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT.

COMPLETE LIST OF TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS TO DECEMBER, 1909.

KANSAS TERRITORIAL OFFICERS—1854-1861.

GOVERNORS AND ACTING GOVERNORS.

Andrew H. Reeder, July 7, 1854, to April 17, 1855.
Daniel Woodson, acting, April 17, 1855, to June 23, 1855.
Andrew H. Reeder, June 23, 1855, to August 16, 1855.
Daniel Woodson, acting, August 16, 1855, to September 7, 1855.
Wilson Shannon, September 7, 1855, to June 24, 1856.
Daniel Woodson, acting, June 24, 1856, to July 7, 1856.
Wilson Shannon, July 7, 1856, to August 18, 1856.
Daniel Woodson, acting, August 18, 1856, to September 9, 1856.
John W. Geary, September 9, 1856, to March 12, 1857.
Daniel Woodson, acting, March 12, 1857, to April 16, 1857.
Frederick P. Stanton, acting, April 16, 1857, to May 27, 1857.
Robert J. Walker, May 27, 1857, to November 16, 1857.
Frederick P. Stanton, acting, November 16, 1857, to December 21, 1857.
James W. Denver, acting, December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858.
James W. Denver, May 12, 1858, to July 3, 1858.
Hugh S. Walsh, acting, July 3, 1858, to July 30, 1858.
James W. Denver, July 30, 1858, to October 10, 1858.
Hugh S. Walsh, acting, October 10, 1858, to December 18, 1858.
Samuel Medary, December 18, 1858, to August 1, 1859.
Hugh S. Walsh, acting, August 1, 1859, to September 15, 1859.
Samuel Medary, September 15, 1859, to April 15, 1860.
Hugh S. Walsh, acting, April 15, 1860, to June 16, 1860.
Samuel Medary, June 16, 1860, to September 11, 1860.
George M. Beebe, acting, September 11, 1860, to November 25, 1860.
Samuel Medary, November 25, 1860, to December 17, 1860.

SECRETARIES.

Daniel Woodson. Term, June 29, 1854, to April 16, 1857. Commissioned June 29, 1854.
Frederick P. Stanton. Term, April 16 to December 21, 1857. Commissioned March 31, 1857.
James W. Denver. Term, December 21, 1857, to May 12, 1858. Commissioned December 11, 1857.
Hugh Sleight Walsh. Term, May 12, 1858, to June 28, 1860.
George M. Beebe. Term, July 1, 1860, to February 9, 1861. Appointed May 1, 1860.

AUDITORS.

John Donaldson. Term, August 30, 1855, to February 20, 1857.
Hiram Jackson Strickler. Term, February 20, 1857, to February, 1861.

TREASURERS.

Thomas J. B. Cramer. Term, August 30, 1855, to February, 1859.
Robert R. Mitchell. Term, February 11, 1859, to February, 1861.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Andrew Jackson Isacks. Term, June, 1854, to 1857.
William Weer. 1858.
Alson C. Davis. Term, June 5, 1858, to February, 1861.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

James H. Noteware. Term, March 1 to December 1, 1858. Appointed February 12, 1858.
Samuel Wiley Greer. Term, December 1, 1858, to January 2, 1861. Elected October 4, 1858.
John C. Douglass. Term, January 2 to February, 1861. Elected November 6, 1860.

TERRITORIAL CHIEF JUSTICE.

Samuel Dexter Lecompte. Term, October 3, 1854, to March 9, 1859.
John Pettit. Term, March 9, 1859, to February, 1861.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Saunders W. Johnston. Term, June 29, 1854, to September 13, 1855.
J. M. Burrell. Term September 13, 1855. Served but a few weeks, and returned home, dying in 1856.
Thomas Cunningham. Term, November 19, 1856, to June 3, 1857.
Joseph Williams. Term, June 3, 1857, to January, 1861.
Rush Elmore. Term, June 29, 1854, to September 13, 1855.
Sterling G. Cato. Term, September 13, 1855, to July, 1858.
Rush Elmore. Term, July, 1858, to January, 1861.

STATE OFFICERS OF KANSAS—1861-1909.

GOVERNORS.

Charles Robinson, Lawrence. Elected December 6, 1859. Took oath of office February 9, 1861.
Thomas Carney, Leavenworth. Elected November 4, 1862.
Samuel J. Crawford, Garnett. Elected November 8, 1864. Twice elected. Resigned November 4, 1868, to take command 19th Reg.
Nehemiah Green, Manhattan. Acting Governor. Elected Lieutenant-Governor November 6, 1866.
James M. Harvey, Fort Riley. Elected November 3, 1868. Served two terms.
Thomas A. Osborn, Leavenworth. Elected November 5, 1872. Served two terms.
George T. Anthony, Leavenworth. Elected November 7, 1876.
John P. St. John, Olathe. Elected November 5, 1878. Served two terms.
George W. Glick, Atchison. Elected November 7, 1882.
John A. Martin, Atchison. Elected November 4, 1884. Served two terms.
Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence. Elected November 6, 1888. Served two terms.

Lorenzo D. Lewelling, Wichita. Elected November 8, 1892.
Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha. Elected November 6, 1894.
John W. Leedy, Le Roy. Elected November 3, 1896.
William E. Stanley, Wichita. Elected November 8, 1898. Served two terms.
Willis Joshua Bailey, Baileyville. Elected November 4, 1902.
Edward W. Hoch, Marion. Elected November 8, 1904. Re-elected, 1906.
W. R. Stubbs, Lawrence. Elected November 3, 1908.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Joseph P. Root, Wyandotte. Elected December 6, 1859. Took oath of office February 9, 1861.
Thomas A. Osborn, Elwood. Elected November 4, 1862.
James McGrew, Wyandotte. Elected November 8, 1864.
Nehemiah Green, Manhattan. Elected November 6, 1866.
Charles V. Eskridge, Emporia. Elected November 3, 1868.
Peter P. Elder, Ottawa. Elected November 8, 1870.
Elias S. Stover, Council Grove. Elected November 5, 1872.
Melville J. Salter, Thayer. Elected November 3, 1874. Twice elected. Resigned July 19, 1877.
Lyman U. Humphrey, Independence. Elected November 6, 1877. Elected, vice Salter, resigned. Re-elected November 5, 1878.
D. W. Finney, Neosho Falls. Elected November 2, 1880. Served two terms.
Alex. P. Riddle, Girard. Elected November 4, 1884. Served two terms.
Andrew J. Felt, Seneca. Elected November 6, 1888. Served two terms.
Percy Daniels, Girard. Elected November 8, 1892.
James A. Troutman, Topeka. Elected November 6, 1894.
A. M. Harvey, Topeka. Elected November 3, 1896.
H. E. Richter, Council Grove. Elected November 8, 1898. Served two terms.
David J. Hanna, Hill City. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected 1904.
W. J. Fitzgerald, Dodge City. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

John Winter Robinson, Manhattan. Elected December 6, 1859. Took oath of office 1861. Removed July 28, 1862.
Sanders Rufus Shepherd, Topeka. Appointed, vice Robinson, August, 1862.
Wm. Wirt Henry Lawrence, Peoria City. Elected November 4, 1862.
Rinaldo Allen Barker, Atchison. Elected November 8, 1864. Served two terms.
Thomas Moonlight, Leavenworth. Elected November 3, 1868.
Wm. Hillary Smallwood, Wathena. Elected November 8, 1870. Served two terms.
Thos. H. Cavanaugh, Salina. Elected November 3, 1874. Served two terms.
James Smith, Marysville. Elected November 5, 1878. Served three terms.
Edwin Bird Allen, Wichita. Elected November 4, 1884. Served two terms.
William Higgins, Topeka. Elected November 6, 1888. Served two terms.
Russel Scott Osborn, Stockton. Elected November 8, 1892.
Wm. Congdon Edwards, Larned. Elected November 6, 1894.
William Eben Bush, Mankato. Elected November 3, 1896.
George Alfred Clark, Junction City. Elected November 8, 1898. Re-elected 1900.
Joel Randall Burrow, Smith Centre. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected 1904.
C. E. Denton, Attica. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

AUDITORS.

George Shaler Hillyer, Grasshopper Falls. Elected December 6, 1859. Took oath of office February, 1861. Removed July 28, 1862.
David Long Lakin, Grasshopper Falls. Appointed, vice Hillyer, August, 1862.
Asa Hairgrove, Mound City. Elected November 4, 1862.
John R. Swallow, Emporia. Elected November 8, 1864. Served two terms.
Alois Thoman, Lawrence. Elected November 3, 1868. Served two terms.
Daniel Webster Wilder, Fort Scott. Elected November 5, 1872. Twice elected; resigned September 20, 1876.
Parkinson Isaiah Bonebrake, Topeka. Appointed October 2, 1876.
Parkinson I. Bonebrake, Topeka. Elected November 7, 1876. Twice re-elected.
Edward P. McCabe, Millbrook. Elected November 7, 1882. Served two terms.
Timothy McCarthy, Larned. Elected November 2, 1886. Served two terms.
Charles Merrill Hovey, Colby. Elected November 4, 1890.
Van B. Prather, Columbus. Elected November 8, 1892.
George Ezekiel Cole, Girard. Elected November 6, 1894.
William H. Morris, Pittsburg. Elected November 3, 1896.
George Ezekiel Cole, Pittsburg. Elected November 8, 1898.
Seth Grant Wells, Erie. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected in 1904.
J. M. Nation, Erie. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

TREASURERS.

William Tholen, Leavenworth. Elected December 6, 1859. Entered army and did not qualify.
Hartwin R. Dutton, Hiawatha. Appointed by Governor March 26, 1861.
Hartwin R. Dutton, Hiawatha. Elected November 5, 1861. Elected for remainder of term.
William Spriggs, Garnett. Elected November 4, 1862. Served two terms.
Martin Anderson, Circleville. Elected November 6, 1866.
George Graham, Seneca. Elected November 3, 1868.
Josiah Emery Hayes, Olathe. Elected November 8, 1870. Twice elected. Resigned April 30, 1874.
John Francis, Iola. Appointed, vice Hayes, May 1, 1874.
Samuel Lappin, Seneca. Elected November 3, 1874. Resigned December 20, 1875.
John Francis, Iola. Appointed, vice Lappin, December 21, 1875.
John Francis, Iola. Elected November 7, 1876. Elected and served three regular terms.
Samuel T. Howe, Marion. Elected November 7, 1882. Served two terms.
James Wm. Hamilton, Wellington. Elected November 2, 1886. Elected for two terms. Resigned March 1, 1890.
William Sims, Topeka. Appointed, vice Hamilton, March 1, 1890, and served until December 30, 1890.
Solomon G. Stover, Belleville. Elected November 4, 1890. Elected, vice Hamilton, and for next regular term.
Wm. Henry Biddle, Augusta. Elected November 8, 1892.
Otis L. Atherton, Russell. Elected November 6, 1894.
David H. Heflebower, Bucyrus. Elected November 3, 1896.
Frank E. Grimes, Leoti. Elected November 8, 1898.
Thomas T. Kelly, Paola. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected 1904.
Mark Tully, Independence. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Benjamin Franklin Simpson, Paola. Elected December 6, 1859. Resigned July, 1861.
Charles Chadwick, Lawrence. Appointed, vice Simpson, July 30, 1861.
Samuel A. Stinson, Leavenworth. Elected November 5, 1861.
Warren Wm. Guthrie, Carson. Elected November 4, 1862.
Jerome D. Brumbaugh, Marysville. Elected November 8, 1864.
George Henry Hoyt, Leavenworth. Elected November 6, 1866.
Addison Danford, Fort Scott. Elected November 3, 1868.
Archibald L. Williams, Topeka. Elected November 8, 1870. Served two terms.
Asa M. F. Randolph, Burlington. Elected November 3, 1874.
Willard Davis, Oswego. Elected November 7, 1876. Served two terms.
William A. Johnston, Minneapolis. Elected November 2, 1880. Elected for two terms. Resigned December 1, 1884, to become Associate Justice.
George P. Smith, Humboldt. Appointed, vice Johnston; resigned December 1, 1884.
Simeon Briggs Bradford, Carbondale. Elected November 4, 1884. Served two terms.
Lyman Beecher Kellogg, Emporia. Elected November 6, 1888.
John Nutt Ives, Sterling. Elected November 4, 1890.
John Thomas Little, Olathe. Elected November 8, 1892.
Fernando B. Dawes, Clay Centre. Elected November 6, 1894.
Louis C. Boyle, Fort Scott. Elected November 3, 1896.
Aretas A. Godard, Topeka. Elected November 8, 1898.
Charles Crittenden Coleman, Clay Centre. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected 1904.
F. S. Jackson, Eureka. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

SUPERINTENDENTS PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

William Riley Griffith, Marmaton. Elected December 6, 1859. Took oath of office February, 1861. Died February 12, 1862.
Simeon Montgomery Thorp, Lawrence. Appointed to fill vacancy, March 28, 1862.
Isaac T. Goodnow, Manhattan. Elected November 4, 1862. Served two terms.
Peter McVicar, Topeka. Elected November 6, 1866. Served two terms.
Hugh DeFrance McCarty, Leavenworth. Elected November 8, 1870. Served two terms.
John Fraser, Lawrence. Elected November 3, 1874.
Allen Borsley Lemmon, Winfield. Elected November 7, 1876. Served two terms.
Henry Clay Speer, Junction City. Elected November 2, 1880. Served two terms.
Joseph Hadden Lawhead, Fort Scott. Elected November 4, 1884. Served two terms.
George Wesley Winans, Junction City. Elected November 6, 1888. Served two terms.
Henry Newton Gaines, Salina. Elected November 8, 1892.
Edmund Stanley, Lawrence. Elected November 6, 1894.
William Stryker, Great Bend. Elected November 3, 1896.
Frank Nelson, Lindsborg. Elected November 8, 1898. Served two terms.
Insley L. Dayhoff, Hutchinson. Elected November 4, 1902. Re-elected, 1904.
E. T. Fairchild, Ellsworth. Elected 1906. Re-elected 1908.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

Thomas Ewing, Jr., Leavenworth. Elected December 6, 1859. Resigned November 28, 1862.
Nelson Cobb, Lawrence. Appointed, vice Ewing, November 28, 1862.
Robert Crozier, Leavenworth. Elected November 3, 1863.
Samuel Austin Kingman, Atchison. Elected November 6, 1866.
Samuel Austin Kingman, Atchison. Elected November 5, 1872. Resigned December 30, 1876.
Albert Howell Horton, Atchison. Appointed, vice Kingman, December 31, 1876.
Albert Howell Horton, Atchison. Elected November 6, 1877.
Albert Howell Horton, Atchison. Elected November 5, 1878.
Albert Howell Horton, Atchison. Elected November 4, 1884.
Albert Howell Horton, Atchison. Elected November 4, 1890. Resigned April 30, 1895.
David Martin, Atchison. Appointed, vice Horton, April 30, 1895.
David Martin, Atchison. Elected November 4, 1895.
Frank Doster, Marion. Elected November 3, 1896.
William Agnew Johnston, Minneapolis. Elected November 4, 1902.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Samuel A. Kingman, Hiawatha. Elected December 6, 1859.
Jacob Safford, Topeka. Elected November 8, 1864.
David Josiah Brewer, Leavenworth. Elected November 8, 1870.
David Josiah Brewer, Leavenworth. Elected November 7, 1876.
David Josiah Brewer, Leavenworth. Elected November 7, 1882. Resigned April 8, 1884.
Theodore A. Hurd, Leavenworth. Appointed, vice Brewer, April 12, 1884.
William A. Johnston, Minneapolis. Elected November 4, 1884. Elected, vice Brewer. Resigned office of Attorney-General of Kansas, December 1, 1884, to become Associate Justice.
William A. Johnston, Minneapolis. Elected November 6, 1888.
William A. Johnston, Minneapolis. Elected November 6, 1894.
Lawrence Dudley Bailey, Emporia. Elected December 6, 1859.
Lawrence Dudley Bailey, Emporia. Elected November 4, 1862.
Daniel Mulford Valentine, Ottawa. Elected November 3, 1868.
Daniel Mulford Valentine, Ottawa. Elected November 3, 1874.
Daniel Mulford Valentine, Topeka. Elected November 2, 1880.
Daniel Mulford Valentine, Topeka. Elected November 2, 1886.
Stephen H. Allen, Pleasanton. Elected November 8, 1892.
William Redwood Smith, Kansas City. Elected November 8, 1904.
Edwin W. Cunningham, Emporia. Appointed January 15, 1901. Elected November 7, 1902. Re-elected November 8, 1904.
Adrian L. Greene, Newton. Appointed January 15, 1901. Elected November 4, 1902. Died July 27, 1907.
Abram H. Ellis, Beloit. Appointed January 15, 1901. Died September 25, 1902.
Rosseau A. Burch, Salina. Appointed September 29, 1902, to vacancy caused by the death of Justice Ellis. Elected November 4, 1902.
John C. Pollock, Winfield. Appointed January 15, 1901. Elected November 4, 1902. Resigned December 2, 1903.
William D. Atkinson, Parsons. Appointed, vice Pollock, January 1, 1904.
Henry F. Mason, Garden City. Elected November 4, 1902.
Clark A. Smith, Cawker City. Elected November 8, 1904.
Silas Porter, Kansas City. Elected November 1906.
Charles B. Graves, Emporia. Elected November 1906.
A. W. Benson, Ottawa. Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of A. L. Greene. Elected November 6, 1908.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

LANE SUCCESSION.

James H. Lane, Lawrence. Elected April 4, 1861.
James H. Lane, Lawrence. Elected January 12, 1865. Died July 11, 1866.
Edmund G. Ross, Lawrence. Appointed, vice Lane, July 20, 1866.
Edmund G. Ross, Lawrence. Elected January 23, 1867. Elected to fill vacancy, vice Lane.
Alexander Caldwell, Leavenworth. Elected January 25, 1871. Resigned March 24, 1873.
Robert Crozier, Leavenworth. Appointed, vice Caldwell, November 22, 1873.
James M. Harvey, Vinton. Elected February 2, 1874. Elected, vice Caldwell.
Preston B. Plumb, Emporia. Elected January 31, 1877.
Preston B. Plumb, Emporia. Elected January 24, 1883.
Preston B. Plumb, Emporia. Elected January 23, 1889. Died at Washington, December 20, 1891.
Bishop W. Perkins, Oswego. Appointed, vice Plumb, January 1, 1892.
John Martin, Topeka. Elected January 25, 1893. Elected, vice Plumb.
Lucien Baker, Leavenworth. Elected January 23, 1895.
Joseph Ralph Burton, Abilene. Elected January —, 1901.
A. W. Benson. Appointed November 1906.
Charles Curtis. Elected January 1907.

POMEROY SUCCESSION.

Samuel C. Pomeroy, Atchison. Elected April 4, 1861.
Samuel C. Pomeroy, Atchison. Elected January 23, 1867.
John James Ingalls, Atchison. Elected January 29, 1873.
John James Ingalls, Atchison. Elected January 31, 1879.
John James Ingalls, Atchison. Elected January 28, 1885.
William Alfred Peffer, Topeka. Elected January 28, 1891.
William A. Harris, Linwood. Elected January 27, 1897.
Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge. Elected January —, 1903.
J. L. Bristow, Salina. Elected January 1909.

CONGRESSMEN.

Martin F. Conway, Lawrence. 1861-'63.
Abel Carter Wilder, Leavenworth. 1863-'65.
Sidney Clarke, Lawrence. 1865-'71.
David P. Lowe, Fort Scott. 1871-'75.
Stephen Alonzo Cobb, Wyandotte. 1873-'75.
William Addison Phillips, Salina. 1873-'79.
William R. Brown, Hutchinson. 1875-'77.
John R. Goodin, Humboldt. 1875-'77.
Dudley C. Haskell, Lawrence. 1877-'83.
Thomas Ryan, Topeka. 1877-'89.
John Alexander Anderson, Manhattan. 1879-'91.
Edwin N. Morrill, Hiawatha. 1883-'91.
Samuel Ritter Peters, Newton. 1883-'91.
Lewis Hanback, Osborne. 1883-'87.
Bishop W. Perkins, Oswego. 1883-'91.
Edward Hogue Funston, Iola. 1883-'93.
Erastus J. Turner, Hoxie. 1887-'91.
Harrison Kelley, Burlington. 1889-'91.

Case Broderick, Holton. 1891-'99.
B. H. Clover, Cambridge. 1891-'93.
John Davis, Junction City. 1891-'95.
Jerry Simpson, Medicine Lodge. 1891-'95, 1897-'99.
John Grant Otis, Topeka. 1891-'93.
William Baker, Lincoln. 1891-'97.
William Alexander Harris, Linwood. 1893-'95.
Horace L. Moore, Lawrence. 1893-'95.
Charles Curtis, Topeka. 1893-1905.
Thomas J. Hudson, Fredonia. 1893-'95.
Richard W. Blue, Pleasanton. 1895-'97.
Orrin L. Miller, Kansas City. 1895-'97.
Snyder S. Kirkpatrick, Fredonia. 1895-'97.
William A. Calderhead, Marysville. 1895-'97, 1899-1905.
Chester I. Long, Medicine Lodge. 1895-'97. 1899-1905.
Jeremiah Dunham Botkin, Winfield. 1897-'99.
Mason Summers Peters, Kansas City. 1897-'99.
N. B. McCormick, Phillipsburg. 1897-'99.
Edwin Reed Ridgely, Pittsburg. 1897-1901.
William D. Vincent, Clay Centre. 1897-'99.
Willis Joshua Bailey, Baileyville. 1899-1901.
Justin DeWitt Bowersock, Lawrence. 1899-1905.
James Monroe Miller, Council Grove. 1899-.
William Augustus Reeder, Logan. 1899-.
Charles Frederick Scott, Iola. 1901-.
Alfred Metcalf Jackson, Winfield. 1901-'03.
Phillip Pitt Campbell, Pittsburg. 1903-.
Victor Murdock, Wichita. 1903-.
D. R. Anthony, Jr., Leavenworth. 1907-.
E. H. Madison, Garden City. 1907-.

STATE PRINTERS.

S. S. Prouty, Burlingame. Elected 1869.
S. S. Prouty, Burlingame. Elected 1871.
George W. Martin, Junction City. Elected 1873.
George W. Martin, Junction City. Elected 1875.
George W. Martin, Junction City. Elected 1877.
George W. Martin, Junction City. Elected 1879.
T. Dwight Thatcher, Lawrence. Elected 1881.
T. Dwight Thatcher, Lawrence. Elected 1883.
T. Dwight Thatcher, Lawrence. Elected 1885.
Clifford C. Baker, Topeka. Elected 1887.
Clifford C. Baker, Topeka. Elected 1889.
E. H. Snow, Ottawa. Elected 1891.
E. H. Snow, Ottawa. Elected 1893.
J. K. Hudson, Topeka. Elected 1895.
J. S. Parks, Beloit. Elected 1897.
W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson. Elected 1899.
W. Y. Morgan, Hutchinson. Elected 1901.
George A. Clark, Topeka. Elected 1903.
T. A. McNeal, Topeka. Elected 1906.
T. A. McNeal, Topeka. Elected 1908.

INDEX

A

Abbot, Capt., 100.
Abilene, 184.
Act of 1850, 57.
Adams, Franklin G., 166, 314.
Adams, John Quincy, 67.
Ad Astra per Aspera, 142.
Ady, Joseph W., 242.
Agriculture, 247, 256.
Agricultural College. See State Agricultural College.
Aid, 195.
Aguinaldo, 265.
Alameda, 42.
Alien Land Law, 236.
Alexis, Grand Duke, 185.
Alfalfa, 237, 238, 293.
Alford, Lieut., 266.
Allen, Henry J., 280.
Allen, Associate Justice, 244.
Allegany Mountains, 24.
Allerton, Ellen P., 214, 305.
Altitude, Average, 11.
Amendment to Constitution, 196, 203, 236.
American Exploration, 31, 41.
Anderson, John A., 198, 238.
Andreas' History of Kansas, 7, 303.
Annals of Kansas, 7, 303.
Anti-Cigarette Law, 288.
Anti-Pass Law, 285.
Anti-Slavery Societies, 67, 74.
Anthony, City of, 227.
Anthony's Administration, 198, 201.
Anthony, G. T., 196, 200, 253, 317.
Anthony, D. R., 145.
Appendix, 310.
Appellate Courts, 250.
Appleton, Wis., 217.
Arbor Day, 277.
Arapahoes, 175.
Argonia, 219.
Arickaree, 178.
Arkansas City, 229.
Arkansas River, 21, 33, 36, 50, 55.
Arny, W. F. M., 131.
Associate Justices, 387.
Asylum, Imbecile Youth, 215.
Atchison, City of, 32, 75, 125, 204, 215, 216-17.
Atchison Champion, 230.
Atchison, David R., 72, 80, 96, 106.
A., T. & S. F. R. R., 151, 169, 191, 278.
Atlanta, 165.
Attorneys-General, 386.
Aubrey, Fort, 46.
Auditors of State, 385.

B

Bagbag, 266.
Bailey's Administration, 275-280.
Bailey, W. J., 273.
Baptiste Le Grande, 44.
Baptist, 61.
Barber, Thomas W., 93.
Barbe, Marbois, 29.
Baker University, 114, 289, 290.
Baker, Bishop, 114.
Baldwin, 114.
Ball, Colin H., 267.
Bank Guarantee Law, 288.
Barshfield, C. P., 267.
Barton County, 293.
Battery, First Kansas, 147.
Battleship Indiana, 263.
Battleship Kansas, 282.
Battleship Newport, 263.
Beck, Col. J. M., 262.
Bechnell, Capt., 44.
Beebe, George W., 121, 127.
Beecher, Fred, 180.
Beecher, Henry Ward, 180, 201.
Beecher Bible Co., 102.
Beecher, Island of, 178.
Belle Fountain, 32.
Beloit, 225.
Benson, A. W., 387.
Bent's Fort, 64.

Bernalillo, 19.
Bethany College, 20.
Bethel College, 216.
Bibliography, 7.
Bickerdyke, 165, 166.
Biennial Election Law, 272.
Biennial Sessions of Legislature, 196.
Big Springs, 89.
Big Blue, Battle of, 160.
Bill of Rights, 122.
Biography, 310.
Birds of Kansas, 239.
Birds. Protection of, 275.
Bismarck Grove, 199, 205.
Black Jack, 98, 134.
Black, Jeremiah S., 114.
Black Kettle, 178.
Blackmar, 7.
Bloomington, 92.
Blue Lodges, 74, 81.
Blue River, 41, 253.
Blumont College, 151.
Blunt, 124, 149, 159, 160, 165.
Blunt's Staff, Massacre of, 156.
Board of Control, 282.
Board of Health, 215.
Bogus Statutes, 122.
Bogus Legislature, 137.
Bondi, August, Quoted, 100.
Boom, Kansas, 219.
Border, Across the, 72.
Boss-Busters, 280.
Botkin, J. D., 286.
Boudinot, 59.
Boundary of Kansas, 11, 51, 71, 123.
Bourgmont, 25-26.
Branscomb, 76, 218.
Branson, Jacob, 90.
Brewer, David J., 230.
Brewerton, 7, 302.
Bristow, J. L., 286, 288.
Brown, John, 97, 98, 100, 119, 133-136, 250.
Brown's Brigade, 162.
Brown, Frederick, 100, 134.
Brown, G. W., 76, 106, 301
Brown, Jason, 133.
Brown, J. C., 73.
Brown, Mary A., 136.
Bryant, W. C., 206.
Bryan, W. J., 254.
Buffalo, 174, 185, 222.
Buffalo Bill, 184.
Buchanan, Pres. James, 127, 168.
Buford of Alabama, 95.
Butterfield Overland Stage Co., 130.
Burton, J. R., 272, 285.
Butler County, 211.
Byron's Ford, 162.

C

Cabeca de Vaca, 16-18.
Cabell, 163.
Cabin Creek, 152, 158.
Catholic, 59, 62, 194.
Caldwell, City of, 229.
Caldwell, Alexander, 186, 196.
California Road, 48.
California, 104, 116, 211.
Caloocan, 266.
Calumpet, 266-7.
Calhoun, Pres., 111.
Campbell, J. F., 117.
Camp Leedy, 260.
Camp Alger, 261.
Candlebox, Returns, 113.
Canfield, Dr., 216.
Capitals, Territorial, 136.
Capitol Building, 275-6-7.
Carney's Administration, 149-151.
Carney, Thomas, 159, 222, 312.
Carnegie, Andrew, 298.
Carruth, W. H., 7, 318.
Carson, Kit, 41.
Cattle Trade, 184.
Cato, Judge, 94, 105, 111.
Cavalry, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh, 147.
Census, 80, 143, 184, 232.
Centennial, 195.
Chancellor, K. W., 231.
Chanute, 252, 257.
Charleston, 136.
Chattanooga, 168.
Chautauqua, County, 281.
Cherryvale, 248, 257.
Cheyennes, 46, 175, 199, 200.
Chief Justices of State, 387.
Chief White Hair, 33.
Chickamauga, 165, 168, 261.
Child Labor Law, 282, 288.
Child, Maria, 236.
Chippewas, 58.
Chouteau's Trading Posts, 41.
Christianity, 22.
Cibola, Cities of, 19, 21.
Cimarron Crossing, 44.
City of Mexico, 169.
Civil War, 143-168.
Clark, George Rogers, 31.
Clark, G. W., 116.
Clay County, 186.
Cleveland, Pres., 212, 240.
Cloud, Gen., 166.
Clover, B. H., 234.
Clubs, Kansas Federation of, 272-3.
Coffeyville, 11, 257, 278.
Coffey, Col., 152.
Coleman, F. M., 90.
Colleges, Denominational, 299.

Colorado, 44, 160, 195, 211.
Colored Troops, 149, 162, 262.
Colors of State, 168.
Colpetzer, William, 117.
Columbian Exposition, 245-6.
Comanches, 33, 54, 56, 177.
Commission, Government, in Cities, 288.
Commissioners, State Railroad, 233.
Compostela, 18, 19.
Compromise of 1850, 67.
Congress, 52, 68, 95, 127, 211.
Congressmen, 388.
Congressional Delegate, First, 80.
Congressional Investigation Committee, 95.
Connelley, W. F., 7.
Constitutions, Territorial, 138.
Constitution, State, Making of, 121-132.
Constitution of the State, with Amendments, Appendix.
Conway, Martin F., 126.
Conway Springs, 226, 228.
Cooke, Col. Phillips St. George, 101, 102, 105, 106.
Cooper Memorial College, 216.
Cordley, Dr., 154, 155.
Corinth, 149, 164.
Coronado, 14, 17, 18-23, 44.
Corn, 227, 257, 293.
Coxey Army, 248.
Couch, Capt., 211.
Council Grove, 22, 41, 44, 45, 72.
County, Description and Maps, 320.
County Organization, 221.
County-Seat Difficulties, 221.
Cowboy, 184.
Craddock, W. H., 274.
Crandall, Prudence, 196.
Crawford's Administration, 172-182.
Crawford, Samuel J., 170.
Creeks, 210.
Crozier, Robert, 196.
Cuba, 258.
Culiacan, 19.
Curtis, Gen., 157, 161, 163, 175.
Curtis, Charles E., 285.
Cushing, Mrs. Harriet, 273.
Custer, 178, 247.

D

Daniels, Percy, 241.
Daughters of American Revolution, 99, 253, 282, 283, 284, 285.
Davis, Jefferson, 80, 99, 127, 139.
Delahay, Mark W., 145.
Deitzler, Gen., 145, 146, 159, 166.
Delassus, Don Carlos, 29.
Delawares, 58.
Democratic Party, 70.
Denver, James W., 112, 113, 116, 119, 120.
Denver, City of, 116.
De Soto, 21.
Dewey, Admiral, 258.
Dickinson County, 21, 186.
Dillon, Judge, 208.
Disaster of 1874, 194.
Dodge City, 21, 184, 251.
Donaldson, Marshal, 96, 99.
Doniphan, 48, 77, 125.
Douglas, 92, 242.
Douglas House, 243-4.
Douglas, Stephen A., 68, 80, 119, 228.
Douglas County Grand Jury, 96.
Dow, Charles M., 90.
Doyle, James P., 98.
Drake, Sir Francis, 19.
Drought of 1860, 130.
Dull Knife, 179.
Dunsmore, J. M., 242.
Dunsmore House, 242-4.
Dunbar, Prof., 71.
Dutch Henry's Crossing, 98.
Dyche, Prof., 246.
Drywood, 147.
Drysdale, W. S.

E

Early Books, 301-2.
Earp, John E., 216.
Easton, Gen., 91.
Economic Growth, 202-223.
Educational Exhibit, 246.
Educational Institutions, 114, 151, 216, 297-299.
Educational Report, 248.
Egypt, 238.
Eight-Hour Labor Law, 236.
Eighteenth Kansas, 175.
Eighth Infantry, 149.
Ellsworth, 225.
Elder, P. P., 223.
Ellis County, 186, 193, 222.
Election of 1862, 149.
Election of 1864, 178.
Election of 1868, 181.
Election of 1872, 186.
Election of 1876, 196.
Election of 1878, 201.
Election of 1880, 204.
Election of 1882, 209.
Election of 1884, 212.
Election of 1886, 218.
Election of 1888, 223.
Election of 1890, 234.
Election of 1892, 239.
Election of 1894, 249.

Election of 1896, 254.
Election of 1898, 264.
Election of 1900, 272.
Election of 1902, 273.
Election of 1904, 280.
Election of 1906, 285.
Election of 1908, 286.
Eldridge House, 96, 153, 284.
Elliot, Capt. D. G., 266.
Eleventh Cavalry, 165.
Emigrant Aid Society, New England, 73-74, 81, 107, 217, 301.
Emigrant Aid Society, New York and Connecticut, 74.
Emigration Society, Union Washington, 74.
Emporia Normal. See State Normal.
Emporia, 200, 216, 259, 278.
Emporia College, 216.
Enslow, R. S., 267.
English Colony, 186.
English Bill, 119.
European Immigration, 191.
Escansaques, 22.
Ewing, Gen., 158, 159, 165.
Exploration, Period of, 14-50.
Exodus, The, 204.
Exoduster, 204-205.

F

Fagan, Gen., 158.
Famished Woman's Fork, 200.
Farrelly, Hugh, 286.
Farmers' Alliance, 232-234.
Father Charles La Croix, 59.
Father John Shoenmaker, 59.
Father Padilla, 22.
Fayetteville Road, 48.
Filipino Insurgents, 265, 267.
Fifteenth Amendment, 183.
Finney County, 221.
First Kansas Infantry, 164.
First Kansas Battery, 165.
First Kansas Militia, 218.
First Kansas Colored, 152.
First Montana, 266.
Fiske, John, 7.
Fitch, Col. T. G., 261.
Flags, 29, 35, 39, 105, 144, 244, 266, 285.
Flenniken, R. P., 80.
Flood of '44, 130.
Flood Years, 1903-1904, 277.
Florida, 16.
Fourth of July Creek, 32.
Four American Pioneers, 41.
Franklin, Mo., 44.
Franklin, Fort, 91, 99, 100.
Frankfort, 253.
Francis, Gov., 228, 280.
Fraser, John, 189.
France, 24, 28, 136.
French Explorations, 24.
Fremont, Gen., 40, 148.
Free-State Party, 89, 90, 92, 93, 98, 101, 110, 117, 122.
Free-State Leaders, Arrest of, 94.
Free Silver, 254.
Freedman's Association, 204.
Free State College, 107.
Free State Prisoners, 95.
Free State Hotel, 96, 153.
Frontier Guard, 144.
Forces, Consolidation of, 149.
Forsythe, Col., 178.
Fossil Discovery, 221.
Fort Adams, 36.
Fort Aubrey, 46.
Fort Blair, 156.
Fort Blunt, 152.
Fort Dodge, 44, 181, 200.
Fort Ellsworth, 181.
Fort Gibson, 152, 157.
Fort Hayes, 178, 181.
Fort Kearney, 157.
Fort Larned, 176, 181.
Fort Leavenworth, 82, 130, 148, 149, 165, 218.
Fort Orleans, 25, 26.
Fort Riley Military Road, 48.
Fort Riley, 64, 83, 95, 247.
Fort Scott, 48, 64, 116, 119, 147, 148, 163, 211, 226.
Fort Sheridan, 178.
Fort Smith, 156.
Fort Wallace, 178, 181.
Fugitive Slave Law, 69.
Funston, Fred, 258, 261, 263, 265, 267, 268.

G

Gale Block, 141.
Gano, Gen., 158.
G. A. R. Post, 211, 225, 288.
Garfield, 204, 221.
Garrison, 67, 73, 245.
Gas at Iola, 251.
Gas City, 252.
Gage, G. G., 253.
Gallego, Juan, 20.
Geary's Administration, 104-108, 110.
Germantown, 191.
German Baptist, 216.
Gihon, John H., 7.
Girls' Industrial School, 225.
Gladstone, T. H., 7, 96, 302.
Glick, G. W., 209.
Glick's Administration, 210-214.

Gold Standard, 254.
Goodland, 251.
Goodin, 201.
Goss, Col. U. S., 238.
Governors of Kansas, 384.
Grafton, Edward, 278.
Grant, U. S., 113, 181, 187, 209, 230.
Graham County, 205.
Grange, 186.
Grand Village, 59.
Grasshopper Invasion, 194-195.
Gray, Mrs. Mary F., 273.
Greer, Samuel W., 145.
Greer, Mrs. Clotilda Hilton, 199.
Great Bend, 21, 45, 227.
Great Britain, 185.
Greenback-Labor Party, 196, 201, 209, 212.
Great Salt Lake Trail, 48.
Gregg, 7.
Greely County, 22.
Griffith, W. R., 124.
Gunn, L. C., 243.
Guthrie, 229.

H

Hairgrove, William and Asa, 117.
Hale, Edward Everett, 7, 205, 301.
Hall, Amos, 117.
Hall, Austin, 117.
Hamilton, Charles, 117.
Hamilton County, 221.
Harris, William A., 256, 285.
Harbor Convention, 228.
Harrison, Benjamin, 223.
Harmony Mission, 59.
Harper's Ferry, 133, 134.
Harvey, James M., 181, 196, 249, 313.
Harvey's Administration, 183-189.
Harvey, Capt., 105.
Harvey County, 193.
Haskell Institute, 211.
Havana, 258.
Hayes, Rutherford B., 196, 209.
Hayes, Town of, 272, 297.
Herald of Freedom, 76, 77, 96, 106, 301.
Hiawatha, 289.
Hickory Point, 90, 105.
Highest Point in Kansas, 11.
Highland University, 115.
History of Kansas, 7, 212.
Historical Society, 7, 19, 20, 38, 61, 77, 131, 135, 136, 219, 266, 278, 288, 304.
Hoch, Edward W., 280.
Hoch's Administration, 281-287.
Hoch, Miss Anna, 282.
Holland, J. G., Quoted, 67.
Holliday, Gen., 159.
Hollister's Battery, 165.
Homestead Law, 168, 205.
Homesteader, 263.
Hopkins' Battery, 165.
Hopkins, Maj. Henry, 158.
Hopoeithleyohola, 148.
Horton, Chief Justice, 244.
Horner, 305.
Howe, E. W., 308.
Hoyt, Col., 160.
Hudson, Gen. J. K., 260-261.
Hugoton, 221.
Humphrey, 223.
Humphrey's Administration, 224-240.
Hunt, Josie, 305.
Huntsman, Private, 267.
Hutchinson, 215, 227, 278, 294.

I

Iatan, 144.
Immigration, 106.
Immigration, Years of Great, 183-201.
Inman, Col. Henry, 7, 46, 48, 304.
Independence Hall, 129.
Industrial Affairs, 129, 168, 225, 227, 292.
Industrial Development, Period of, 265-290.
Industrial Union, 234.
Indians, 16, 20, 54.
Indian Country, 51-65.
Indian Raids, 175, 183, 228.
Indian Service in Civil War, 148.
Indian Territory, 200.
Introductory, 11.
International Encyclopedia, 198.
Independence Creek, 32, 59.
Independence, 44, 160, 257.
Infantry, First, Seventh and Eighth, 149.
Infantry, Third and Fourth, 147.
Infantry, Third, Fourth and Tenth, 149.
Ingalls, John J., 124, 142, 188, 189, 202, 215, 235, 247, 303, 309, 316.
Invasion of March 30, 81-82.
Invasion of 2,700, 106.
Iola, 251, 257.
Iowa, 51, 106.
Iowas, 25, 58, 62.
Irrigation, 235, 250.
Irving, 7.
Irwin, 62.
Isopete, 20.

J

Jackson, Attorney-General, 286.
Jefferson, 28, 31, 67.
Jefferson City, 159.
Jarmarillo, 20.
Jayhawker, The, 116, 117.
Jennison, Col., 147.
Jennison, Dr. Charles R., 117.
Jesuits, 59.
Jewell County, 293.
Johnson, Elizabeth, 40.
Johnson, Col., 102, 147.
Johnson, Rev., 137.
Johnson, Associate Justice, 244.
Jones, J. T., "Tawa," 61.
Jones, Sheriff, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 106, 111, 284.
Judson, 148.
Junction City, 206.
Juvenile Court, 282.

K

Kansas, The Name, 55.
Kansas, Organized as Territory, 69.
Kansas Free State, 96.
Kansas, Admission of, 124, 127.
Kansas-Nebraska Act, 66, 67-70, 71, 72, 79, 80, 82, 88, 125, 205, 206, 279.
Kansas Building, 245.
Kansas Brigade, 148.
Kansas Conflict, 7, 92.
Kansas Day, 206, 256, 280.
Kansas Emigrant, Song of, 77.
Kansas History, 275.
Kansas Historical Society. See Historical Collection.
Kansas Herald, 91.
Kansas, Its Interior and Exterior Life, 7, 102.
Kansas Literature, 300.
Kansas Magazine, 302.
Kansas Patriotism, 143, 258.
Kansas Spring, 7.
Kansas Troops in Indian Territory, 152.
Kansas University. See State University.
Kansas Volunteers, 144, 147, 164.
Kansas City, 11, 32, 44, 51, 95, 278.
Kansas City Journal, 228.
Kansas Pacific, 169, 185, 193.
Kansas River, 11, 21, 25, 32, 48.
Kansas Indians, 278.
Kanorado, 11.
Kanzas, 25, 54, 57, 58, 71.
Kaskaskias, 58.
Kaw Reservation, 209.
Kickapoos, 58.
Kingman, 227.
Kingman, Samuel R., 316.
Kiowas, 175, 177.
Kindergarten, Free, 285.
Knights of Labor, 234.
K. T. Did, 306.

L

Labor Commission, 215.
Labor Party, 186.
Labor Bureau, 215.
Labor Day, 236.
La Harpe, 252.
Lake Sibley, 175.
Lane, James H., 89, 91, 92, 93, 100, 101, 142, 145, 148, 154, 160, 181, 250, 310.
Lane's Army, 102.
Lane's Brigade, 147.
Lane County, 247.
Lane Succession, 388.
Lansing, 151.
Larned, 38, 46.
Larned's History, 7.
Lawrence, 41, 74, 75, 76, 79, 91, 92, 96, 100, 106, 107, 112, 116, 122, 133, 138, 139, 143, 152, 198, 199, 201, 205, 211, 253, 278, 262, 301.
Lawrence, Siege of, 99.
Lawrence, Invasion of 2,700, 105.
Lawrence, Sack of, 126.
Lawrence, Amos A., 73, 107, 151, 217.
Lawrence Republican, 134.
Lawrence University. See State University, 21.
Leedy, John W., 254.
Leedy's Administration, 256-264.
Lee, Albert L., 165.
Leavenworth, Fort, 64, 79.
Leavenworth Constitution, 113.
Leavenworth Herald, 75.
Leavenworth, Col. Henry, 64.
Leavenworth, 48, 75, 89, 92, 104, 105, 125, 144, 146, 149, 172, 198, 211.
Leavenworth, Mob at, 101.
Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad, 208.
Lecompte, Samuel D., 80, 94.
Lecompton, 91, 94, 95, 96, 101, 105, 112, 122, 126, 127, 134.
Lecompton Const. Convention, 110, 111.
Lecompton Constitution, 112, 119, 138.
Legislature, Topeka, 93.
Legislatures, Territorial, 138.
Legislature 1861, 141-142.

Leigslature 1863, 151.
Legislature 1864, 151-152.
Legislature 1865, 172.
Legislature 1869, 183.
Legislature 1873, 189.
Legislature 1874, 196.
Legislature 1877, 198.
Legislature 1879, 202.
Legislature 1881, 203.
Legislature 1883, 210.
Legislature 1885, 215.
Legislature 1889, 224.
Legislature 1891, 235-36.
Legislature 1893, 241.
Legislature 1895, 250.
Legislature 1897, 256.
Legislature 1899, 265.
Legislature 1901, 272.
Legislature 1903, 275.
Legislature 1905, 281.
Legislature 1907, 285.
Legislature 1909, 288.
Legislature, Special Sessions, 264, 286.
Legislative War, 241-245.
Legislature, Topeka. See Topeka Legislature.
Le Marais du Cygnes-Whittier, 117.
Le Marais des Cygnes Massacre, 116.
Lewelling, Lorenzo D., 240, 316.
Lewelling's Administration, 241-249.
Lewis, Capt. Merriwether, 31.
Lewis, Wm. H., 200.
Lewis & Clark Expedition, 31-32.
Liberator, The, 134.
Libraries, 272, 298.
Lieutenant Governors of Kansas, 384.
Limitation of Settlement Theory, 51.
Lincoln, Abraham, 114, 125, 126, 129, 145, 165, 168, 170.
Lincoln's Call for Volunteers, 143.
Lincoln Day, 285, 288.
Lindsborg, 21.
Lindsay, Col. H. C., 261.
Lines, C. B., 102.
Linn County, 33, 64, 117, 163.
Little Col., 261.
Little Blue, Battle of, 160.
Little Osage, 148, 163.
Literature, Kansas, 7, 12, 300.
Livestock, 28.
Livingston, 28.
Local Histories, 304.
Locomotive, First, 185.
Long, Chester I., 275, 286.
Long, Stephen H., 40.
Louis XIV, 24.
Louisiana Territory, 24.
Louisiana Purchase, 27, 28.
Louisiana, 51, 66, 67, 204.
Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 272, 279-280.
Lovejoy, 67.
Lowell Quoted, 67, 206.
Lowest Point in Kansas, 11.
Lutheran, 216.
Lyons, Gen. Nathaniel, 146, 227.

M

Macabee Farm, 161.
MacArthur, Gen., 266.
Machine, 280.
Maine, Destruction of, 258-9.
Malgares, Lieut., 35, 38.
Manahan, Reseil, 267.
Manhattan, 76, 189, 200.
Manila, 258, 263, 265.
Mantanzas, 259.
Manual Training, 275.
Manufactures, 295.
Man Without a Country, 206.
Martin, John A., 122, 124, 196, 212, 227, 230, 242, 250, 317.
Martin's Administration, 215-223.
Martin, Geo. W., 166.
Marais des Cygnes Massacre, 117, 134.
Marble in Memory, 284.
Marion County, 193.
Marshall County, 48.
Marmaduke, General, 158.
Martyr, Father Padilla, 22.
Massachusetts, 73, 134.
Matagorda Bay, 16.
McCoy, Isaac, 55, 61, 302.
McCoy, Joseph, 184.
McCarter, Margaret Hill, 7.
McDowell's Creek, 21.
McDowell, Wm. C., 124.
McGhee County, 110.
McPherson, 216, 227.
McPherson County, 48.
McTaggart, Capt. Wm., 266.
McKinley, Wm., 254, 263, 270, 272
M. de Bienville, 24.
Metcalf, Gen. W. S., 268.
Medary, Governor, 121, 126, 127.
Medicine Lodge, 226.
Meeker, Jothan, 61.
Mendoza, 18.
Mennonites, 191, 193, 216.
Methodist, 60, 114, 216.
Mexico, 18, 43, 48, 220.
Miamis, 58.
Midland College, 208.
Miller, Sol, 77.
Mineral Wealth, 259, 294.

Mine Creek, 163.
Minneola, 113, 114.
Mississippi River, 11, 21, 24, 28, 50, 204.
Missouri, 33, 51, 58, 66, 72, 80, 81, 110.
Missouri Compromise, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71.
Missouri, Kansas Troops in, 146.
Missouri Indians, 25.
Missouri River, 25, 31, 33, 50, 51.
Missions, 59.
Missionaries, 22.
Missouri Pacific R. R., 217.
Mitchel, Robt. B., 146-7.
Mitchel, D. P., 201.
Mullican, Col., 148.
Mo., Kans. & Tex. R. R., 169.
Monuments, 39, 253.
Monahan, Deane, 303.
Monroe, James, 29.
Montgomery, Col., 117, 149.
Montgomery County, 11.
Moonlight, Col., 62, 160, 163, 218.
Morgan Raid, 165.
Morris County, 204.
Mortgage Law, 224, 234.
Moore, Col., 175.
Morrill, Edmund H., 168, 254, 289, 318.
Morrill's Administration, 250-255.
Morris County, 204.
Morse, G. C., 155.
Moore, Col., 175.
Moscoso, 21.
Mounds, The, 163.
Mound Builders, 43.
Mt. Oread, 107, 129.
Mountains, Mexican, 37.
Mountains, Wind River, 41.
Municipal Suffrage Bill, 219.
Mutual Benefit Association, 234.
Muncies, 58.
Murphy, Francis, 198.

N

Name, Kansas, 71.
Napoleon, 28.
Narvaez, Expedition of, 18.
Narrative of Struggle, 101.
Natural Kansas, 11, 12.
Natchitoches, 38.
National Cemetery, 218.
National Educational Association, 216.
Nebraska, 106, 123.
Nemaha County, 48.
Neodesha, 248, 251, 257.
Neosho, 44, 59.
Neosho River, 33.
Nevada, 211.
New Basle, 252.
New England, 76.
New England Emigrant Aid Society, 73-74.
New Mexico, 17, 19, 22.
New Orleans, 28, 218.
Newspapers, 61, 75, 89, 186, 205, 300.
Newton, 184, 216, 252.
Newtonia, 163.
New York Tribune, 74.
Niobrara, 222.
Nicodemus, Town of, 205.
Niehaus, Charles Henry, 188.
Nichols, Mrs. C. I., 125.
Nortùrup, Mrs. Margaret, 219.
Normal High School Law, 288.
Normal State—See State Normal.
Non-Intercourse Rule, 43.
Nova Albion, 19.
Nute, Rev. Ephriam, 107.

O

Oak Hill, 155.
Oak Council, 44.
Ohio, 58, 88, 122.
Oil Discoveries, 257, 281.
Oklahoma, 210, 228-230.
Olathe, 159.
Old Sacremento, 129.
Old Castle, Baker, 114.
Onate, 22, 23.
Opportunity, 309.
Original Package Case, 231.
Ornithological Collection, 239.
Organic Act, 66.
Oregon Trail, 48.
Oregon Country, 41.
Osawatomie, 76, 98, 100, 133, 134, 135, 151.
Osborn's Administration, 189-196.
Osborn, Thomas A., 186, 314.
Osage Ceded Lands, 208.
Osage Indians, 25, 33, 44, 54, 57, 59, 60, 176, 208.
Osage Mission, 59-60.
Osceolo, 148.
Ottawas, 58, 60-61.
Ottawa, 225, 278.
Otoe Indians, 25.
Overmeyer, David, 249, 280.
Oxford. 110.

P

Pacific Ocean, 32, 50.
Padoucas, 25, 26, 54.
Paine, Albert Bigelow, 308.
Palmyra, 98.

Paola, 149, 257.
Parallels, John Brown's, 134, 135.
Parker, 7.
Paris Exposition, 228.
Parrot, Marcus, 111, 145.
Parsons, 204, 208, 209, 217, 218.
Papt, Capt. H. Clay, 98, 134.
Patrick, Ross, 117.
Patrons of Husbandry, 234.
Paulson, John, 196.
Pawnees, 21, 35, 46, 54, 137.
Pawnee Republic, 33, 35.
Pawnee Rock, 45.
Pawnee, Town of, 82, 83.
Payne, Capt., 210, 211.
Peck, Geo. R., 230.
Peffer, Wm. A., 235.
Penitentiary, State, 151, 203.
Peoples' Party, 232, 234, 235, 240, 254.
Peorias, 58.
Perkins, Bishop W., 239.
Period of Exploration, 14.
Peru, 18, 281.
Philipps, Wendall, 67, 245.
Phillips, W. A., 7, 18, 101, 148, 149, 152, 302.
Phillips, H. L., 212.
Philanthropy, Kansas, 211.
Philippine War, 265-270.
Physiology and Hygiene, 215.
Piankeshaws, 58.
Pickering, I. O., 240, 249.
Pierce, 72, 79, 80, 90, 95, 99, 100, 101, 105.
Pike's Expedition, 32-38.
Pike Monument, 40.
Pike, Zebulon, 33.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, 43, 51.
Pike Centennial, 284-5.
Pilot Knob, 158.
Pioneer, 207.
Pioneer Day, 279.
Pipe Lines Common Carriers, 281.
Pittsburg, 297.
Pixley, 59.
Platte Purchase, 51, 66.
Plains, Great, 40.
Pleasonton, Gen. Alfred, 159, 162.
Plumb, Preston B., 210, 224, 226, 228, 239, 313.
Poetry of Kansas, 305.
Political Changes, 223-265.
Pomeroy, Samuel C., 76, 130, 131, 142, 181, 312.
Pomeroy Succession, 388.
Pony Express, 129.
Pope, 200.
Population, 72.
Populist House, 241-244.
Populist Party—See Peoples' Party.
Pottawatomies, 33, 58, 98, 133, 134.
Powell, Clayton, 166.
Prairie Grove, 149.
Preface, 5.
Prentis, Caroline, 3, 7.
Prentis, Noble L., 50, 208, 315.
Preston, Col., 95.
Presbyterians, 59, 216.
Price, Gen. Sterling, 147, 148, 175.
Price Raid, 156-163.
Primary Election Law, 286.
Prohibition Amendment, 203.
Prohibition, 218, 231, 232, 252, 286, 288.
Prohibition Movement, 202.
Prohibition Party, 223, 235, 240, 249.
Pro-Slavery Associations, 74.
Prosperity, 271.
Pueblo, 19.
Puncah River, 52.
Psalm, 91st, 267.

Q

Quayle, W. A., 51.
Quantrill's Raid, 152, 156, 253.
Quantrill, 284.
Quivira, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22, 44.

R

Race, Henrietta B., 3.
Railways in Kansas, 185.
Railroad Strike, 217.
Railroad Commissioners, 252.
Railroad Grants, Result of, 170.
Railroads, 264.
Rains, Gen., 147.
Rankin, J. R.
Readers, 13.
Realf, Richard, 305.
Records of the State, 166.
Redpath, James, 102.
Red River, 35, 52.
Reeders' Administration, 79-87.
Reeder, Andrew H., 89, 94, 95, 137.
Reed, B. L., 117.
Regiments, Additional Raised, 147.
Reid, Gen. J. W., 100, 106.
Reign of Terror, 97.
Religion of Indians, 56.
Removal Policy, 57.
Relief Committee, 194, 195.
Reno County, 193.
Republican Party, 69, 122, 196, 201, 212, 223, 240, 264, 280.
Republic County, 40, 175.
Republic City, 35, 285.
Republican House, 241.
Rescue of Kansas from Slavery, 7.

Review of the Situation, 66.
Richardson, Gen., 91, 223, 235.
Rich, Ben C., 243.
Richie Block, 141.
Richey, W. E., 20.
Rifle Christians, 102.
Riley, Fort, 21.
Riley, Gen. Bennett, 64.
Riley County, 151, 186.
Rio Grande, 18, 19, 20.
Rio Grande in Philippines, 266-7.
Rio Pecos, 20.
Rio Sonora, 19.
Robinson, Charles, 7, 75, 76, 88, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 101, 107, 126, 139, 141, 144, 209, 234, 249, 284, 302, 311.
Robinson, Mrs. Sara T. D. L., 7, 76, 94, 95, 102, 302.
Robinson, Michael, 117.
Rocky Mountains, 11, 24, 221.
Roman Nose, 179.
Rome, 220.
Rooks County, 222.
Root, Lieut. Gov., 141.
Rosecrans, Gen., 158, 159.
Ross, Edmund, 124, 181.
Roosevelt, Theodore, 271, 277, 279.
Root, Secretary of War, 267, 8.
Rusk, Jeremiah M., 226.
Russia, 185, 191, 193, 238.
Ryan, Congressman, 209.

S

Sacs and Foxes, 51, 58.
Salina Wesleyan, 216.
Salina, 35, 216.
Salt Industry, 226.
Salter, Mrs. Medora, 219.
San Francisco, 261.
Santa Fe, 16, 42, 43, 44.
Santa Fe Trail, 41, 42-48, 282, 283, 285.
Santa Fe Land Sale Completed, 231.
San Miguel, 42.
Santiago, 262.
Sappa, 200.
San Luis, 263.
Saunders' Fort, 99, 100.
Saxon, 15.
Say, Thomas, 40.
School District Consolidation, 272.
School House, Sod, 173.
Schoolmaster, First, 155.
Schmidt, C. B., 191.
Scientific Research, 40.
Scotch Colony, 186.
Seal of State, 142.
Second Kansas Cavalry, 165.
Second Kansas, 161, 163.
Second Kansas Militia, 253.
Secretaries of State, 384.
Secretary of Agriculture, 226.
Sedan, 248.
Sedgwick County Farmers, 211.
Seed Grain Distributed, 236.
Seward, William H., 127.
Seventh Cavalry, 164.
Sergeant-at-Arms, 243.
Shannon's Administration, 88-103.
Shannon, W. T., 104, 137.
Shannon, W., 7, 104, 137.
Sharp's Rifles, 82.
Shawnees, 56, 58, 60.
Shawnee Mission, 82, 84, 90, 137.
Shawnee County, 72, 161, 253.
Shawnee Manual Labor School, 82.
Shawnee Legislature, 98, 99.
Shelby, Gen., 158.
Sheldon, Charles M., 308.
Sherman County, 11, 251.
Sherman, William, 98, 175, 176, 178, 209.
Sherman, John, 29.
Sheridan, 95, 177.
Sheriff Jones. See Jones, Sheriff.
Shoshoni, 56.
Sibley, Maj., 44.
Single Tax Clubs, 234.
Sioux, 176.
Slavery, Growth of, 66-67.
Sledge Hammer, 243.
Slough Creek, 105.
Slough, John P., 124.
Smith, A. W., 240.
Smith, Buckingham, 17.
Smith, Gen., 162.
Smith, Mrs. M. B., 199.
Smith, Persifer I., 99.
Smoky Hill, 21, 221, 247.
Snow, Chancellor, 221, 231, 236-7, 269, 317.
Snyder, Asa, 117.
Social Science Club, 273.
Soldiers' Census, 218.
Soldiers' Home-Coming, 172, 263.
Soldiers' National Home, 211, 225.
Soldiers' Orphan Home, 215.
Solomon Valley, 175.
Sons of the Revolution, 257.
South Carolina, 95, 149.
Southwestern College, 216.
Spain, 28, 42, 258, 265.
Spaniards, 16, 24, 238.
Spanish -American War, 258-264.
Spanish-American War, Treaty of Peace, 263.
Spanish Exploration, 16-23.
Spanish Settlements, 17.
Spanish Troops, 31.

Speer, Mr., 154.
Spooner, William B., 245.
Spring, 7, 97.
Spring, The John Brown, 282.
Standard Oil Co., 281.
Stanley, Henry M., 7.
Stanley's Administration, 265-274.
Stanley, William E., 264.
Stanton, Frederick, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112.
Stand, Watie, Gen., 152.
Stars and Stripes Unfurled, 35.
State Aid, 252.
State Construction, 141-182.
State Flower, 207.
Statehood, Period of, 141-291.
State House, 183, 202, 223, 236, 239, 265.
State Institutions, 215, 298-9.
State Primary, First, 286.
State Printing Plant, 282.
State Printers, 389.
State Row, 183.
State Senators, 233.
State Temperance Union, 286.
State University, 129, 151, 189, 203, 217, 222, 236, 237, 245, 246, 258, 260, 266, 275, 284, 297, 305.
State Normal, 151, 189, 200, 203, 252, 260, 270, 297, 307.
State Agricultural College, 101, 189, 192, 203, 297.
St. John's College, 216.
State Depository, 282.
State Imbecile Asylum, 151, 189, 265.
State Library, 272.
State Reform School, 202.
State Reformatory, 215.
State Oil Refinery, 281.
State Penitentiary, 281.
Statuary Hall, 250.
Stephens County, 221.
Sterling, 216, 225, 227.
Sternberg, C. H., 247.
Stilwell, William, 117.
Stilwell, Jack, 179, 180.
St. John's Administration, 202-208.
St. John, John P., 199.
St. Louis, 29, 31, 32, 38, 158, 280.
St. Anne, 25.
St. Peters and St. Paul's Day, 21.
St. Mary's, 62.
Stoddard, 25.
Struggle in Kansas, 79-87.
Strip, The, 229.
Strickler, Gen., 91.
Stringfellow, 72, 81.
Stubbs, W. R., 286.
Stubbs' Administration, 288-291.
Sturdevant, Mrs. Sarah, 38.
Squatter Associations, 74.
Squatter Sovereignty, 68.
Subterranean River, 251.
Sugar Bounty, 226.
Sugar Beet Bounty, 226.
Sugar Manufactories, 225.
Sully, Gen., 177.
Sumner, Charles, 68.
Sumner, Col., 92, 98, 99.
Sunflower, 45, 207, 275, 305.
Supreme Court, 230, 232, 244.
Superintendents of Public Instruction, 386.
Swedish Colony, 186.
Swensson, Carl A., 317.
Sword, Old Spanish, 20.
Sykes, Maj.-Gen., 157, 159.

T

Taft, Lorado, 236.
Taft, William H., 279, 286.
Tallerand, 29.
Tartary, 19.
Taxation, 234.
Tax Law of 1907, 285.
Teachers' Institutes, 198.
Teachers' Examinations, 215.
Te Deum, 26.
Temperance, 202.
Temperance Movement, 198.
Temperance Society, State, 198.
Temperance Union, 199.
Temperance Camp Meeting, 199.
Tennessee, 204.
Tennessee Town, 205.
Tenth Kansas, 158, 165, 261.
Territorial Judiciary, 94.
Territorial Government, 185.
Territorial Governor, First, 79.
Territorial Period, 66.
Territorial Legislatures, 81, 90, 94, 110, 112, 121, 126.
Territorial Militia, 105.
Territorial Officers, 382.
Texas, 16, 67, 184, 204, 218, 228.
Texas Cavalry, 148.
Text Book Law. 256.
Text Book Commission, 256.
Thatcher, Salon O., 124, 170.
Thanksgiving Day, 106.
Thayer, Eli, 73, 81, 201, 248.
Tignex, 19.
Tisne, M. du, 24.
Titus, Fort, 99, 100.
Titus, Col., 180.
Topeka, 41, 75, 123, 143, 198, 201, 205, 228, 252, 254, 260, 261.
Topeka, Capital, 319.
Topeka Movement, 88, 89, 93, 99, 113, 138, 277, 278.

Topeka Constitution, 89, 98, 139, 254.
Topeka Legislature, 98, 99, 107, 113, 126, 139.
Topeka High School, 267.
Toronto, 39.
Towns Founded, First, 75.
Traders, Indian, 52.
Trading Posts, 41, 64, 117, 163.
Trail, The First, 42.
Trail, Santa Fe, 42, 48.
Trail, Oregon, 48.
Trails, Famous, 42.
Treasurers of State, 385.
Treaty, Secret, 28, 29.
Treaty, Louisiana, 29.
Treaty of 1867, 176.
Trembly, Private, 267.
Tribune, 221.
Troy, 125.
Truancy Law, 275.
Trudeau, James, 179, 180.
Tusk, 20.
Turkey Creek, 48.
Twentieth Kansas, 261, 263, 265, 266, 267, 268.
Twenty-first Kansas, 261, 262, 263.
Twenty-second Kansas, 261, 262, 263.
Twenty-third Kansas, 262, 263.
Two-Cent Fare Law, 285.

U

Udden, J. A., 20.
United States Circuit Court, 208.
United States Supreme Court, 208.
United States Senators, 299.
United States Bureau of Ethnology, 7, 22.
United States Institutions, 299.
Union Labor, 223.
Union Pacific Railroad, 170, 185.
Union Pacific Railroad Grant, 109.
United Presbyterians, 216.
Uniform Freight Rates, 282.
Uniontown, 72.
University, State, Instituted, 106.
Updegraff, W. W., 141.

V

Veal, Col., 161.
Viceroy of Mexico, 18.
Vicksburg, 164.
Vigilencia, 262.
Virginia, 134, 135, 211.
Virginians, 31.
Villazur, 24.
Village des Causez, 59.
Violence, Reign of, 88-120.

W

Wabaunsee, 76, 102.
Wabaunsee County, 21.
Wabash Valley, 58.
Wagstaff, W. R., 150.
Wakarusa War, 80, 90, 93, 96, 133.
Walker, Capt. Sam, 144.
Walch, Hugh S., 116, 120.
Walker, Sam, 100.
Walker, Gov. R. J., 108, 109, 111, 114.
Walker, T. H., 187.
Walls of Corn, 213, 305.
War in Kansas, 145.
War with Great Britain, 38.
War, French and Indian, 28.
Ware, Eugene F., 7, 15, 135, 305.
Ware, David, 223.
Way, Amanda, 199.
Washington, 105, 210, 262.
Washington, City of, 188.
Washington, County of, 48.
Weas, 58.
Weather, 252.
Wells, Fargo Express, 130.
Welsh Colony, 186.
Wellington, 226.
Wellington, City of, 211.
Westport, 44, 82, 88, 161, 162.
Western Branch State Normal, 272.
Western Engineer, 40.
Wheat, 257, 292.
Whig Party, 69.
White, Private, 267.
White, Marten, 100.
White, William Allen, 7, 308.
White Rock Creek, 175.
Whitfield, John W., 80, 89, 98, 106.
Whittier, J. G., 67, 77, 93, 118, 206.
Weer, Col., 149.
Wichita, 184, 206, 211, 220.
Wilder, D. W., 7, 207, 245.
Wilder, A. C., 145, 149.
Wild Bill, 184.
Wilder's Annals, 216.
Wilkinson, Sheriff, 243.
Wilkinson, Allen, 98.
Wilkinson, Lieut., 36.
Willard, Frances, 199.
Willey, Private, 267.
Williams, James M., 152.
Williams, May, 158.
Willitts, J. F., 235.
Wilson County, 248.
Wilson Bill, 232.
Wilson's Creek, Battle of, 146, 147.
Winchell, James M., 122.

Winfield, 203, 215, 278.
Winslow's Brigade, 162.
Wisconsin Battery, 162.
Woman's Day, 279.
Woman's Suffrage, 212, 249.
Woman's Christian Temperance Society, 199.
Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 199, 225, 286.
Woodson, Daniel, 79, 84, 99, 100.
Woodsdale, 221.
Wyandotte, 204, 217.
Wyandottes, 58.
Wyandotte Constitutional Convention, 122-125, 138, 206, 230.
Wyandotte Constitution, 122-125, 127.

Y

Yale University, 222.
Year 1894, 248.
Y. M. C. A., National, 277.

CHASE
HAYES
FRONTIER
GOSPER
PHELPS
KEARNEY
ADAMS
NEBRASKA
DUNDY
HITCHCOCK
RED WILLOW
FURNAS
HARLAN
FRANKLIN
WEBSTER
Trenton
McCook
Beaver City
Bloomington
Alma
Benkelman
Republican
CHEYENNE
Atwood
Oberlin
DECATUR
NORTON
PHILLIPS
SMITH
St. Francis
Wheeler
Gurney
Bird City
RAWLINS
Jaqua
Oak Ranch
Chardon
Bassettville
Jennings
Lund
Lenora
Edmond
Densmore
Logan
Prairie View
Kensington
Stuttgart
Arapahoe
Athol
Bellaire
Lebanon
Smith Center
Cedarville
Gaylord
Denton
Warren
Northfield
Quicksville
Rexford
Seldon
Elliott
Lacerne
Goossetus
Gradian
Slate
Sugarloaf
Rockport
Osborne
Downs
Kansas
Neville
Rhine
Kanorado
Ruleton
Goodland
Edson
Brewster
Levant
Colby
Grant
Hoxie
Sequin
Hill City
Studley
Morland
Denmoke
Woodston
Stockton
Killerock
Deliverance
Tipton
Covert
Cedar
Solomon
Logan
Thomas
Altair
Sherman
Mingo
Spica
Angelus
Orange
Fk. Phelps
Solomon
Bogue
Graham
Leland
Happy
Damar
Palco
Plainville
Roundmound
Vincent
Cheyenne
Natoma
Waldo
Rooks
Osborne
Zurich
Codell
Parkville
Paradise
Luray
Lincoln
Ellsworth
Wallace
Wallace
Sharon Springs
Weskan
Dinas
Stockholm
Vega
Poe
Russell Springs
Logan
Caruthers
Caldwell
Edith
Goodwater
Catalpa
Grainfield
Quinter
Gove
Banner
Colby
Wakeeney
Ogallah
Saline
Fairport
Success
Lucas
Lynn Grove
Ellis
Catherine
Gorham
Walker
Victoria
Hackberry
Bosna
Ellis
Hog Back
Hayes
Munjor
Toulon
Russell
Bunkerhill
Dorrance
Libon
Jerome
Smoky Hill
Stockrange
Atlanthus
Pfeifer
Norfolk
Dubuque
Blucher
Elsey
Hurt
Astor
Horace
Tribune
Greeley
Kepple
Carwood
St. Theresa
Wichita
Pence
Manning
Healy
Pendennis
Shields
Kansada
Arnold
Ransom
Brownell
Warine
Schoenchen
McCracken
Fingal
Hargrave
Heisington
Otis
Bison
Ness City
Alexander
Nekoma
Rush Center
Schaefer
Liebenthal
Lacrosse
Redfield
Claflin
Holyrock
Barton
Conquest
Lydia
Leoti
Scott
Dighton
Manamoth
Gilgsby
Alamota
Laird
Dealer
Wilson
Rush
Otis
Albert
Silica
Great Bend
Hartmont
Ellinwood
Claravale
Riverside
Nonchalanta
Valley
Kidderville
Burdett
Gray
Jetmore
Hodgeman
Hanston
Rozel
Sage
Hampton
Pointview
Ray
Pawnee Rock
Farmed
Seward
Sanda
Hudson
Pawnee
Staffordville
Dillwyn
Stafford
Zenith
Kansas
Oanica
Kearney
Syracuse
Coolidge
Medway
Kendall
Lanry
Hartland
Deerfield
Garden City
Wittrup
Hotbrook
Fullerton
Nettleton
Belpre
Mackeyville
Kinsley
Lewis
Leonard
St. John
Hamilton
Lakin
Finney
Sherlock
Kalvesta
Laurel
Francis
Flavius
Harmony
Ryan
Dundee
Pratt
Edwards
Offerle
Kirkfield
Fellsburg
Dannock
Pretty
Emerson
Neola
Turon
Hatton
Fletcher
Edwin
Stanton
Fisher
Johnson
Ulysses
Grant
Haskell
Monan
Roanoke
Shocky
Cognac
Montezuma
Lockport
Santa Fe
Folsom
Carmen
Jumbo
Taw
Lawson
Ingalls
Cimmaron
Dodge City
Gray
Ford
Ensign
Cave
Bucklin
Bloom
Kingsdown
Greensburg
Haviland
Fowler
Crescent
Windhorst
Ft. Dodge
Wroasle
Howell
Wright
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Sitercreek
Bellefont
Sears
Dodge
Mullinville
Springvale
Kiowa
Belvidere
Nickel
Iuka
Naron
Preston
Staples
Cullison
Cunningham
Sawyer
Coats
Isabel
Nashville
Zionville
Westola
Dermot
Richfield
Morton
Morton
Woodsdale
Zella
Mescow
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Mertille
Jasper
Plains
Fowler
Minneola
Letitia
Lexington
Sun
Lake City
Medicine Lodge
Barber
Deerhead
Aetna
Hazelton
Hardtner
Kiowa
Taloga
Viroqua
Hugoton
Stevens
Seward
Arkalon
Meade
Odee
Lakeland
Byers
Ashland
Sitka
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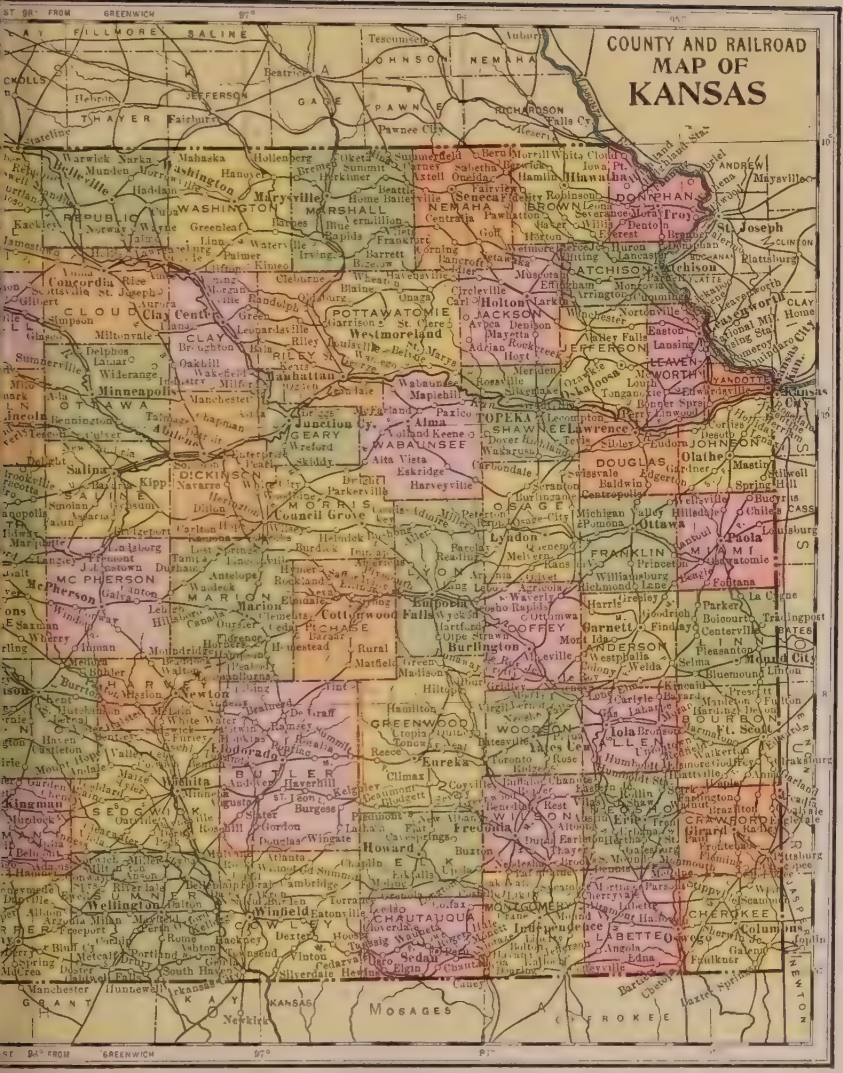
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MAP OF
KANSAS
FILLMORE
SALINE
JOHNSON
NEMAHA
JEFFERSON
GAGE
PAWNEE
RICHARDSON
THAYER
Fairbury
Tecumseh
Auburn
Nebraska
Beatrice
Falls City
Pawnee City
Hiawatha
DONIPHAN
Troy
Wathena
Elwood
St. Joseph
CLINTON
Plattsburg
Maysville
Marysville
WASHINGTON
MARSHALL
NEMAHA
Centralia
Seneca
BROWN
Hamlin
Horton
Robinson
Severance
Morrill
Whitecloud
Iowa Pt.
Bern
Sabetha
Wetmore
Everest
Denton
Troy
ATCHISON
Huron
Lancaster
Effingham
Winchester
Farmington
Kickapoo
Muscotah
Monrovia
Summerfield
Axtell
Oneida
Fairview
Home
Bailey ville
Frankfort
Barrett
Bigelow
Irving
Waterville
Blue Rapids
Barnes
Blue Rapids
Greenleaf
Lamar
Palmer
Clifton
Clyde
Clifton
Concordia
Clay Center
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CLAY
Miltonvale
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Lahar
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Wakefield
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Manchester
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Riley
Ogden
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